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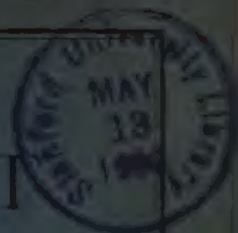
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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS
OF
NEW BRUNSWICK,
1898.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.



FREDERICTON, N. B.
1899.





ANNUAL REPORT
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NEW BRUNSWICK,
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ST. JOHN, N. B. :
DAILY TELEGRAPH BOOK AND JOB PRESS
1899

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1898-1900



EDUCATION OFFICE.

Fredericton, N. B., February 1st, 1899.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, the Annual Report on the Common Schools of the Province for the year ended December 31st, 1898.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education.

TO THE HON. L. J. TWEEDIE,
Provincial Secretary.

70253

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PART I.
GENERAL REPORT.

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
1898

PART I. GENERAL REPORT.

*To His Honor the Honorable Abner Reid McClelan, Lieutenant-Governor
of the Province of New Brunswick.*

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR:—

I have the honor to submit, as required by law, my report on the Public Schools of the Province for the year 1898.

The Tabular Statements given in Part II. of this Report are for the two terms ending on June 30th, 1898. Part III. covers the whole of the calendar year 1898.

The following summary of the Statistical Tables, given in detail in Part II. presents a general comparison of the work of the two terms under review with that of the corresponding terms of the previous twelve months. I have also in some cases, instituted a comparison with the work of 1890-1, for the purpose of showing the expansion of our Public School operations during the last seven years.

A careful examination of these statistical tables shows that gratifying progress has been made during the year.

Statistical Abstract.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, PUPILS, ETC

	<i>Second Term, 1897.</i>	<i>First Term, 1898.</i>
Number of Schools,	1,749	1,778
Increase,	27	11
Number of Teachers,	1,820	1,864
Increase,	38	35
Number of Pupils,	58,174	63,333
Increase,	974	1,425

TABLE II. PROPORTION OF POPULATION AT SCHOOL. AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS. PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

	<i>Second Term, 1897.</i>	<i>First Term, 1898.</i>
Proportion of population at school, . . .	1 in 5.52	1 in 5.07
Increase from corresponding term of last year,	1 in 329.83	1 in 225.04
Number of Pupils under 5 years of age,	235	251
Increase,	51	27
Number between 5 and 15,	55,137	58,545
Increase,	749	1,109
Number over 15 years,	2,502	1,537
Increase,	174	292
Number of Boys,	29,180	32,980
Increase,	520	683
Number of Girls,	28,994	30,353
Increase,	454	742
Grand total number of days made by the pupils enrolled,	3,311,012	4,651,861
Increase,	59,340	285,655
Average number of pupils daily present during time schools were in session,	38,992	38,874
Increase,	1,907	1,720
Average number daily present for the full term,	37,326	36,122
Increase,	1,499	1,489
Percentage daily present during time schools were in session,	67.02	61.38
Increase,	2.19	1.37
Percentage daily present during full term,	64.16	57.03
Increase,	1.53	1.09

It is pleasing to notice that the figures of the two terms under review, in comparison with those of the preceding year, show a marked advance in every direction. The general expansion of the work, as shown by increased attendance is not the only indication of progress. The higher average of attendance, the increase of pupils over 15 years of age, and the large increase in the grand total days' attendance lead to the encouraging belief that parents are appreciating more clearly than before the advantages to their children of a regular and prolonged course at the public schools.

The following comparison for the corresponding terms of 1890-1 and 1897-8, will show the gains for the last seven years:

DECEMBER TERM.	1890	1897	INCREASE
No. of Schools in operation,	1,557	1,749	192
No. of Teachers employed,	1,641	1,820	179
No. of Pupils enrolled,	55,622	58,174	2,552
Aggregate days' Attendance,	3,029,384	3,311,012	281,628
Average No. of Pupils daily present for time Schools were in session, ..	33,512	38,992	5,480
Percentage,	60.49	67.02	6.53
Average No. daily present for full term, ..	31,906	37,326	5,420
Percentage,	57.36	64.16	6.80
Percentage of Population at School, ..	1 in 5.77	1 in 5.52	
JUNE TERM.	1891	1898	INCREASE.
No. of Schools in operation,	1,536	1,778	242
No. of Teachers employed,	1,632	1,864	232
No. of Pupils enrolled,	59,568	63,333	3,765
Aggregate days' attendance,	3,955,311	4,651,861	696,550
Average No. present daily for time schools were in session,	34,394	38,874	4,480
Percentage daily present during time schools were in session,	57.73	61.38	3.65
Average No. present daily for full term, ..	31,216	36,122	4,906
Percentage daily present for full term, ..	52.40	57.03	4.63
Percentage of population at school. ..	1 in 5.39	1 in 5.07	

The following table shows the enrolment and percentage of average attendance for the Province for full term, from 1890 to 1898 inclusive :

YEAR.	Enrolment.		Percentage of Attendance of Full Term.	
	June.	December.	June	December.
1890.	58,570	55,622	50.96	57.36
1891.	59,568	56,217	52.40	59.82
1892.	60,786	56,547	53.45	62.38
1893.	60,154	57,195	54.58	61.89
1894.	61,280	57,282	56.04	63.36
1895.	62,518	57,889	57.62	62.93
1896.	61,918	57,200	55.64	62.63
1897.	61,908	58,174	55.94	64.16
1898.	63,333		57.03	

The average attendance for full year for the Province is over 62 per cent., that for the cities and incorporated towns is nearly 82. In the absence of reliable data as to the increase of population, since the last census was taken, in 1891, it is impossible to give more than an approximate estimate as to the percentage of the population enrolled in the public schools. It is safe to state that one-fifth of the total population are in attendance at the schools during some part of the year.

The following table is of historical interest as showing the growth of our schools by decades in proportion to population, both before and since the enactment of the present school law in 1871

YEAR.	Population.	No. Schools.	No. Teachers.	No. Pupils.
1848.		582	582	17,903
1858.	193,800	688	688	18,591
1868.	252,047	805	891	28,229
1878.	285,594	884	918	39,837
1888.	321,233	1,411	1,445	52,667
1898.	321,263	1,585	1,669	60,786
		1,778	1,861	63,333

The following Table shows the enrolment in the Cities and Incorporated Towns for the last eight years:

	1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898	
	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.
St. John.....	6818	6780	6661	6681	6601	6619	6412	6721	6543	6606	6326	6565	6413	6700	6711	6886
Fredericton..	1151	1223	1193	1159	1146	1185	1160	1227	1213	1225	1212	1243	1225	1209	1181	1203
Moncton...	1406	1387	1530	1596	1535	1614	1571	1632	1663	1706	1060	1716	1690	1749	1678	1741
St. Stephen.	532	555	541	575	547	594	585	595	592	592	581	580	565	581	560	583
Milltown.	336	343	334	332	*443	362	354	370	362	369	379	381	385	380	377	379
Woodstock..	617	650	645	678	651	638	643	680	656	638	643	678	638	713	712	719
Marysville..	193	223	216	244	224	261	246	281	276	301	300	324	314	338	309	316
Campbellton..	298	290	300	310	305	337	324	348	353	378	343	388	382	370	355	373
Chatham.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	941	942	973	980	1019	1024

* Including 106 who attended Night School.

TABLE III. — SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following summary of Table III. shows the number of pupils reported in each subject, both in the Common Schools and in the Superior and Grammar Schools:

GRADE I. TO GRADE VIII. INCLUSIVE.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Term ended Dec. 1897.</i>	<i>Term ended June 1898.</i>
Reading and Spelling, etc.,	56,852	61,654
English Grammar, etc.,	26,424	32,680
Geography,	31,748	36,172
History,	20,565	22,843
Industrial Drawing, etc.,	54,781	59,695
Writing and Print Script,	55,482	61,281
Arithmetic,	56,610	61,366
Algebra,	2,658	3,874
Geometry,	1,449	2,117
Hygiene and Temperance,	51,280	56,689
Nature Lessons, etc.,	51,390	55,635
Latin (optional),	1,596	1,904
French (optional),	220	214
Singing (by rote),	30,948	34,703
Physical Exercises,	48,850	52,856
Oral Lessons in Morals, etc.,	54,020	58,279
Sewing, etc. (optional),	714	476

GRADE IX. TO GRADE XII. INCLUSIVE.

<i>Subject.</i>	<i>Term ended Dec. 1897.</i>	<i>Term ended June 1898.</i>
English Language and Literature,	1,433	Increase, 293
Greek,	246	" 25
Latin,	1,080	" 259
French,	665	" 364
Arithmetic,	765	" 44
Algebra,	1,295	" 155
Geometry,	1,256	" 192
Trigonometry,	55	Decrease, 26
Book-keeping,	555	Increase, 383
History and Geography,	1,336	" 172
Industrial Drawing,	613	" 145
Natural Science,	1,141	Decrease, 188
Physiology and Hygiene,	692	Increase, 151

For a more specific reference to the work of the Superior Schools and the Grammar Schools, I direct attention to my remarks on Tables XII. and XIII.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER, SEX AND CLASS OF TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED.

<i>Second Term, 1897</i>		<i>First Term 1898</i>	
Grammar School Teachers	19	.....	20
Increase	2	Increase	3
Male Teachers, Class I	149	.....	173
Decrease	2	Decrease	7
Male Teachers, Class II	115	.....	118
Decrease	8	Increase	6
Male Teachers, Class III	95	.....	108
Increase	6	Increase	13
Female Teachers, Class I	278	.....	274
Increase	12	Decrease	6
Female Teachers, Class II	753	.....	786
Increase	33	Increase	58
Female Teachers, Class III	381	.....	377
Decrease	19	Decrease	32
Number of Teachers Trained	1760	.....	1820
Increase	30	Increase	30
Number of Teachers Untrained	14	.....	16
Decrease	6	Increase	5
Male Assistants	2	.....	3
Increase	2	Increase	3
Female Assistants	28	.....	25
Increase	3	Decrease	6
Total Number Teachers	1820	.....	1864
Increase	23	Increase	33

TABLES V, VI, AND VII.

From Table V., we learn that of the 171 male First-Class Teachers employed during First Term of 1898 about 46 per cent had been more than seven years in the service; 24 per cent. from three to seven years, and 30 per cent. less than three years. Of the 276 First-Class female Teachers employed the same Term, 47 per cent. had been in the service over seven years; about 33 per cent. from three to five years; and about 20 per cent. less than three years.

During the same Term there were employed 118 Second Class male and 786 Second Class female teachers. Of the male teachers of this class employed 34 per cent. had been more than seven years in the service; 20 per cent from

three to seven years, and 46 percent. less than three years. Of the female teachers of this class employed, 32 per cent. had been more than seven years in the service; 35 per cent. from three to seven years; and 33 per cent. less than three years.

TABLE VIII. — AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS

By an inadvertence, the government aid to Poor Districts, which goes to increase the teachers' salaries, was not included in the computation of averages as given in Table VIII. When corrected, by the addition of the Poor Aid, the averages stand thus:

Grammar School Teachers	\$930 47	Decrease	\$ 1 71
Superior "	608 35	Increase,	41 16
First Class, Male	463 99	Decrease,	34 35
Second Class "	278 40	"	15 10
Third Class "	224 23	"	10 07
First Class, Female	300 03	"	10 34
Second Class "	229 75	"	2 47
Third Class "	187 65	"	89

The marked increase in the average of salaries of the Superior Class, and the corresponding decrease in the average of those of First Class male Teachers is accounted for by the fact that several schools, such as the Milltown School, Charlotte Co.; the Douglastown School, Northumberland Co.; the Fairville School, St. John; and others, formerly classed in the schedules as Common Schools, have been ranked during the present year as Superior Schools. The salaries of the Principals of these schools have been for many years much above the average of the salaries of First Class Teachers, and being now taken out of that class and placed in that of the Superior Schools, materially reduces the general average of the former.

The increase of the number of schools and teachers by the extension of the work into the new settlements and sparsely settled parts of the Province where salaries must be necessarily small, tends to reduce the general average from year to year. Competition between teachers caused by the supply being occasionally greater than the demand, accelerates the tendency. However much this tendency may be deplored, it follows a general law, and the same results may be looked for so long as the present conditions continue. I have but little faith in any merely regulative or statutory provisions for the increase of salaries. It may be desirable to further limit the supply by requiring a still higher standard of entrance to the profession of teaching, or by admitting

annually to the Normal School only a fixed number of those who may pass the prescribed examinations, but having carefully guarded the entrance by insisting upon sufficiently high qualifications for the work the standard of wages will be governed, as in all other cases, by the law of demand and supply. The difficulty is not so much that the salaries are too low for those who are entering upon the work, as that there is not sufficient financial recognition of the value of experience and the claims of continued, efficient and faithful service in the profession. It is, however, satisfactory to note a decided tendency to improvement in this direction. Grouping the Grammar School, Superior School, and First Class male Teachers, the average salary for these three classes has advanced from \$552.51 in 1890 to \$592.21 in 1898. There are now 50 teachers with salaries from \$500 to \$750 each; 24 with salaries from \$750 to \$1,000; and 14 with salaries of \$1,000 and upwards.

TABLE IX.—DISBURSEMENTS OF PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

The total amount of Provincial Grants to teachers (apart from the grant to the School for the Blind, Halifax) was \$163,021.86, distributed as follows:

Common Schools,	\$145,504 48
Superior	11,389 43
Grammar	6,127 95
Total,	\$163,021 86

This sum is \$11,086.02 less than the amount distributed for the year ended June 30th, 1897 — the grants for 1897 having been exceptional on account of the introduction of the method of paying *pro rata* according to the length of the two terms respectively, as explained in my last annual report. (See report for 1897, page 30.)

To institute a fair comparison between the expenditure of the two years respectively, we must deduct from the former the sum of \$12,661.94, the amount paid last year in excess of the normal years grants. The result is as follows:

	1897	1898.		
Common Schools	\$143,909 87	\$145,504 48	Increase.	\$1,594 61
Superior	11,631 33	11,389 43	Decrease	241 90
Grammar	5,904 74	6,127 95	Increase	223 21
	\$161,445 94	\$163,021 86	Increase.	\$1,575 92
School for the Blind	\$1,888 00	\$1,950 00	Increase.	\$62 00

The following statement shows the annual increase of expenditure since 1891, in relation to the number of schools open during the Term ending June 30th, and the number of teachers of each class employed:

YEAR	No. of Schools.	TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS				Totals.	PROVINCIAL GRANT.
		Grammar School	Sup. and Class I.	Class II.	Class III.		
1891	1536	14	274	765	579	1632	\$137,675 03
1892	1585	14	304	783	568	1669	142,681 21
1893	1614	14	345	787	547	1693	147,669 71
1894	1653	14	360	786	589	1749	150,882 20
1895	1695	13	382	827	568	1790	156,341 65
1896	1720	13	423	839	554	1829	158,135 23
1897	1737	17	440	840	534	1831	161,445 94
1898	1778	20	427	904	513	1864	163,021 86

The percentage of Increase and Decrease since 1891 under each heading is as follows:

No. of Schools, First Term.	15.7 Increase per cent.
Grammar School Teachers,	42.8
Superior and First Class Teachers,	55.8
Second Class Teachers,	18.2
Third " "	11.4 Decrease
Teachers, all classes,	14.2 Increase
Grand Total days' attendance,	17.6
Total Provincial Grant,	18.4

The total expenditure during the year for the Grammar, Superior and Common Schools (not including the cost of new school buildings, furniture and apparatus), is approximately as follows:

District Assessment for Salaries and Incidentals (approximate)	\$230,000 00
County Fund	90,807 80
Provincial Grants	163,021 86
	\$483,829 66

TABLE X. — APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Under the provisions of the law for the distribution of the County Fund the following amounts were paid:

Term ending December, 1897:

To Boards of Trustees in respect of the services of Teachers	\$26,828 51
In respect of average attendance of Pupils.	18,745 67

Total to Trustees \$45,574 18

To Institution for Deaf and Dumb (Table XI.)	\$ 672 97
School for the blind, Halifax	975 00

Total for Term \$47,222 15

Term ending June 30, 1898:

To Boards of Trustees in respect of services of Teachers.	\$26,328 10
" " " " attendance of Pupils	18,905 52

Total to Boards of Trustees \$45,233 62

To Institution for Deaf and Dumb (Table XI.)	\$ 1,013 53
School for the Blind, Halifax,	975 00

Total for Term \$47,222 15

Of the above amount \$5,544.83 was paid as extra aid to Poor Districts

TABLE XI.—GRANTS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX, AND TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, FREDERICTON

Under the provisions of the 55 Vic., Cap. 8 and Cap. 9, and amending Acts, the institutions above named received for the year ended June 30, 1898, the following sums:

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

From Provincial Treasury, \$1,950 00

From County Fund:

Albert County, 3 pupils	\$225 00
Carleton County, 2 pupils.	150 00
Charlotte County, 2 pupils	150 00
Kent County, 2 pupils.	150 00
Kings County, 2 pupils.	150 00
Northumberland County, 2 pupils	150 00
Queens County, 4 pupils.	300 00
Saint John County, 4 pupils.	300 00
Westmorland County, 5 pupils.	375 00
	<hr/>
	1,950 00

Total grant from New Brunswick for 26 pupils, \$3,900 00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

From County Fund:

Albert County, 3 pupils,	\$159 59
Carleton County, 4 pupils,	193 51
Charlotte County, 1 pupil,	43 03
Gloucester County, 1 pupil,	60 00
Kent County, 1 pupil,	45 98
Kings County, 6 pupils,	314 00
Madawaska County, 1 pupil,	60 00
Northumberland County, 1 pupil,	30 00
Queens County, 1 pupil,	60 00
Saint John County, 1 pupil,	30 00
Westmorland County, 9 pupils,	417 45
York County, 5 pupils,	272 94
	<hr/>
	\$1,686 50
By special Legislative Grant from Provincial Revenues,	1,500 00
	<hr/>
Total,	\$3,186 50

I direct special attention to Appendix D of this report, in which will be found many interesting facts in regard to the work of these beneficent institutions.

TABLES XII. AND XIII. — SUPERIOR AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

So far as the New Brunswick School Law has made provision for Secondary Education it is represented by the Grammar Schools and Superior Schools; and yet in all these advanced schools there are pupils receiving instruction in the lower or Common School Grades, and all the departments of the school, whether primary or advanced, are under the supervision of the Principal of the School, and governed by the same Board of Trustees. In Ontario the High Schools and Collegiate Institutes are entirely separate from the Common Schools in regard to buildings, staff of teachers, boards of governors and inspectional supervision. In Nova Scotia the County Academies, while not so definitely separated from the lower schools as in Ontario, are more distinct in many respects than the New Brunswick High Schools. The dividing line between the several classes of schools in this Province is principally in the classification of the pupils and the grade of license required of the teacher.

The course of study for the Common Schools is divided into eight grades, each grade requiring on an average one year's attendance. The Grammar School work begins with Grade IX and ends with Grade XII. The course of study in the Grammar Schools is intended to fit the pupils for college matriculation or for entering successfully upon agricultural, mechanical, commercial or professional pursuits. The Superior School is a graded school of at least two departments, and must have not fewer than ten pupils above Grade VII. The Grammar School must have not fewer than ten pupils above Grade VIII, and no pupils can be admitted to it until they shall have passed the High School Entrance Examination. The Principal of a Superior School must hold a special license and receive a Provincial Grant of \$250 per year. A Grammar School Teacher must hold a Grammar School License, and each such teacher (not exceeding four in any school), employed exclusively in teaching the Grammar School Grades, receives a Provincial Grant of \$350 per year.

The total number of Superior Schools for the Term ended December, 1897, was 48, and for the Term ended June, 1898, 45. Of these the following had pupils in the High School Grades.

Superior Schools giving Instruction above Grade VIII.

Term ending Dec 31, 1897 Term ending June 30, 1898

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.	IX.	X	XI	Total.	IX.	X.	XI	Total
Macon.	87	46	39	172	84	42	37	163
St Stephen.	58	50	20	128	58	48	18	124
Milton.	12	10	10	32	11	10	10	31
Newcastle.	21	3	3	27	22	4	2	28
Harland.	20	7	.	27	15	12	..	27
Dorchester.	12	15	.	27	9	11	..	20
H. (Isoro).	8	8	.	16	14	8	..	22
Nackville.	5	3	.	8	19	9	..	28
St Martins.	15	.	.	15	17	.	..	17
Pentecostine.	17	.	.	17	13	2	..	15
Carbousie.	13	..	.	13	14	.	..	14
M. Fort.	7	5	.	12	9	5	..	14
Pentecostine.	13	.	.	13	11	.	..	11
Bartholomew Village.	6	5	.	11	6	6	..	12
St George.	5	7	.	12	10	.	..	10
Salisbury.	12	..	..	12	10	.	..	10
Fort Elgin.	22	..	..	22	..	.	..	..
Douglstown.	14	.	..	14	7	..	..	7
Verby.	9	.	..	9	11	.	..	11
Kingston, Kent Co.	11	.	..	11	8	..	..	8
Grand Falls.	4	.	..	4	14	.	..	14
Sass River.	4	.	..	4	12	1	..	13
Fairville.	2	..	..	2	9	5	..	14
Hopewell Hall.	10	.	..	10	5	.	..	5
Centreville.	4	..	..	4	9	.	..	9
Moore's Mills.	5	.	..	5	7	.	..	7
Edmundston.	.	10	..	10	.	..	..	..
Roomfield Station.	4	..	..	4	5	..	..	5
Extouche.	3	.	..	3	4	..	..	4
Dooktown.	3	.	..	3	4	..	..	4
Hampton Station.	5	.	..	5	2	..	..	2
Mediac.	7	.	..	7	.	..	..	..
Jacksonville.	.	..	..	.	6	.	..	6
Shippegan.	2	.	..	2	2	.	..	2
Keswick Ridge.	1	.	..	1	3	.	..	3
Apohaqui.	1	2	..	3	1	.	..	1
Elgin.	3	..	..	3	..	.	..	..
Harcourt.	3	..	..	3	.	..	..	..
Forest City.	.	3	..	3	.	..	..	..
Chipman.	1	..	..	1	.	..	..	..
	429	174	72	675	431	163	67	661

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

During the year thirteen Grammar Schools have been in operation, employing 28 teachers and assistants. The total number of pupils in the Grammar School grades was 794 for the Term ending December and 862 for the Term ended June — an increase on the number for the corresponding terms of the previous year of 290 and 340 respectively.

The secondary education of the Province is of scarcely less importance than the primary in its relation to the best interests of the country. Upon the higher schools we are dependent for the preparation of our teachers and of matriculants for the universities, as well as for those who are to take leading positions in industrial and commercial life. They afford to the children of the poor as well as of the rich an open door for entrance upon a career of greater usefulness and influence than is accessible to those who have had no better educational advantages than the common schools afford. We cannot hope to maintain efficient primary schools without maintaining at the same time efficient higher schools — Grammar Schools and Colleges.

Though New Brunswick can scarcely claim to occupy as high a place in relation to secondary education as either Ontario or Nova Scotia, it is gratifying to note the rapid extension and development of our work in this direction during recent years.

The fine high school buildings that have been erected during the last few years in all our cities and many of our towns, indicate a growing appreciation of the importance of such schools. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in the High School Grades, has increased from only 610 in 1891 to 1523 in 1898, a gain of nearly 150 per cent. To show the gradual and healthy expansion of this branch of our work, I append the following figures:

NO. OF PUPILS IN GRADES IX. TO XII. IN GRAMMAR AND
SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

	<i>Term Ended December.</i>	<i>Term Ended June</i>
1890-1	574	610
1891-2	701	694
1892-3	782	724
1893-4	738	806
1894-5	1155	1060
1895-6	1093	1099
1896-7	1220	1228
1897-8	1469	1523

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

These are grading examinations from the Common Schools into the High School Grades, held about the middle of June at each Grammar School and such of the Superior Schools as make application to the Chief Superintendent for examination papers. The question papers are provided by the Education Department, and forwarded to the local Superintendents and Principals, with the following instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS.

1. Under the provisions of Cap. 13, Acts of Legislative Assembly, 1898, and Regulation 46 (amendments to School Regulations), the High School Entrance Examinations will begin on the Monday following June 15, in each year, unless otherwise ordered by the Chief Superintendent.

2. Pupils of the Common Schools desiring to enter Grade IX. of the Grammar or Superior Schools, and others wishing a certificate of having completed the Common School course, shall be admitted to these examinations.

3. A period of one hour shall be allowed for the writing of each paper. Sufficient time must be given for the collecting and distributing of papers.

4. Each paper shall have a maximum valuation of 100. The pupils will also be examined orally in reading, and the mark assigned (maximum 100) shall be included in the total number of marks.

5. The order of examinations shall be as follows.

Monday. — English Composition, Arithmetic, History, Nature Lessons.

Tuesday — English Grammar and Analysis, Algebra, Geography and Health Reader.

Wednesday. — Geometry, Drawing and Latin.

NOTE. The Examiners may make such arrangements as may be found most convenient in regard to the oral examination in reading. The order of each day's examinations may be varied at the discretion of the Examiners, provided that the subjects assigned for each day must be examined during that day.

6. The classification will be made as follows:

(a, *For Those Who Take Latin.*

Division I —	Minimum total marks 800 and minimum in each subject 50
" II —	" " " 600 " " " 33
" III. —	(Reg 46, 5) Minimum total marks 400.
i 3	

b) For those Who Omit Latin

Division I.— Minimum total marks 733 and minimum in each subject 50
 " II. " " " 550 " " " 33
 " III.— Reg. 46. 5) Minimum total marks 366.

7 The Chairman of the Examining Board shall have the custody of each set of papers as soon as received from the candidates. He shall distribute them to the several examiners, who shall return them to the Chairman as soon as estimated. The Chairman shall then deposit them in some place of safety, where they shall be kept for at least three months.

8. The Supervising Examiner shall follow as closely as may be necessary the instructions of Reg. 45. 13, (a), (b), (c) and (d), in reference to Matriculation Examinations (School Manual pp. 116 and 117)

9 The Examiners shall report to the Board of Trustees not later than August 1, and to the Chief Superintendent not later than September 1.

High School Entrance Examinations, June 1898.

The following is the result of the examinations in June last, as reported in accordance with above instructions:

I. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No Entered for Examination.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Div. III.	Failed
Alma.....	7	4	3		....
Woodstock...	44	1	26	15	2
St. Andrews..	18	4	5	7	2
Bathurst.....	7		5	2	..
Richibucto. . .	11		5	6	....
Sussex.....	24	14	5	5	..
Chatham.....	39	4	13	17	5
Gagetown.....	7	5	1	1	
Campbellton..	15	7	7	1	
St. John.....	190				Not reported
Andover.....	13	3	4	6	
Shediac.....	13	1	6	3	3
Fredericton..	94	2	10	71	11
	482				

II. — SUPERIOR SCHOOL.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. Entered for Examination.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Div. III.	Failed.
Hulshoro.....	3	1	1	2	1
Hopewell Hill.....	4	..	..	3	1
Centreville.....	16	..	10	6	..
St. Stephen.....	33	7	23	3	..
Milltown.....	17	6	6	4	1
North Head.....	9	2	4	..	3
Richibucto.....	6	1	1	3	1
Penobsquis.....	8	2	3	..	1
Bloomfield Station.....	8	4	2	2	..
Apohaqui.....	9	..	7	1	1
Douglastown.....	11	9	2	..	..
Newcastle.....	19	1	1	13	2
Dalhousie.....	13	2	7	4	..
Moncton.....	77	6	26	38	7
Salisbury.....	8	3	5	..	..
Middle Sackville.....	18	3	4	8	3
Dorchester.....	17	2	7	6	2
McAdam Junction.....	6	..	2	4	..
	284	49	113	99	23

TABLE XIV.—NORMAL SCHOOL.

This Table shows that 281 candidates, of whom 35 belonged to the French Department were admitted to the Normal School during the year ending June, 1898. This was an increase of 15 over the numbers of the previous year. For special details I direct attention to the report of the Principal of the Normal School, found in Appendix A of this Report.

The following Table gives in detail the results of the preliminary examinations held in July last for admittance to the Normal School, and for advance of Class of teachers now holding Licenses of the Second and Third Classes

Preliminary Examinations for Entrance to Normal School and Advance of Class, July, 1888

Number of Candidates Presented for the Various Classes with Results																	SUMMARY.															
STATIONS	CLASS I.										CLASS II.				CLASS III.			Total Results for Each Class														
	No. Examined for this Class		No. Obtained 1st Class		No. Obtained 2nd Class		No. Obtained 3rd Class		No. That Failed to Obtain any Class		No. Examined for this Class		No. Obtained 1st Class		No. Obtained 2nd Class		No. Obtained 3rd Class		No. That Failed to Obtain any Class		No. Examined for this Class		No. Obtained 1st Class		No. Obtained 2nd Class		No. Obtained 3rd Class		No. That Failed to Obtain any Class			
	No.	Presented at Each Station for Examination.	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained	No.	Obtained
No 1, Fredericton, . . .	94	16	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	426	12	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
2, St. John, . . .	110	34	26	5	23	4	4	4	4	356	17	10	10	10	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	
3, Moncton, . . .	90	30	23	5	19	5	5	5	5	324	10	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
4, St. Stephen, . . .	36	24	12	6	9	6	6	6	6	33	10	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
5, Woodstock, . . .	84	27	14	8	17	8	8	8	8	34	10	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
6, Clarendon, . . .	48	16	8	4	12	4	4	4	4	32	10	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
7, Sussex, . . .	16	12	8	4	12	4	4	4	4	28	10	6	6	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
8, Campbellton, . . .	12	11	3	3	3	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
9, Redford, . . .	26	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	16	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
10, Hillsboro, . . .	36	16	16	3	16	3	3	3	3	46	5	5	5	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
11, Andover, . . .	15	9	6	3	9	3	3	3	3	6	3	3	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Total, . . .	622	232	122	64	41	5	306	115	118	133	24	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12	12
1887, . . .	590	217	102	74	43	18	311	86	100	125	24	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	9
Increase, . . .	42	15	20	10	2	13	45	29	18	8	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Decrease, . . .	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	

No. Presented at Each Station.

It will be seen that the total number who presented themselves was 622, 232 for Class I; 366 for Class II; 24 for Class III. The results of the examinations placed 122 in Class I, 179 in Class II, and 171 in Class III, 150 of whom passed for any Class.

The twelve Candidates who obtained First Class with the highest average marks were, in order of merit:

Rhoda J. McDougall.	Shediac.
Herman J. McLatchy.	Hillsboro, Albert Co.
Alfred H. Schriver.	Southampton, York Co.
Annie F. Wetmore.	Clifton, Kings Co.
Ruth L. Reid.	Centreville, Carleton Co.
George W. White.	St. Martins, St. John Co.
Laurie M. Colpitts.	Hopewell Hill, Albert Co.
Sadie J. Estey.	Jacksontown, Carleton Co.
Ruel E. McClintock.	Centreville, Carleton Co.
Henry B. Ward.	Hillsboro, Albert Co.
Hattie M. McNaughton.	Salisbury, Westland Co.
Alonzo D. Jonah.	Alma, Albert Co.

The twelve Candidates who gained Second Class with the highest average marks were, in order of merit:

Daisy A. Perkins.	Fredericton.
Leoline Allaby.	Norton, Kings Co.
Lenna A. McLean.	Napan, Northum'land Co.
Emily W. Fleiger.	Chatham, Northum'land Co.
Clarence Sanson.	Boiestown, North'land Co.
Melissa Cook.	Campbellton, Restigouche Co.
Fred. J. E. McGinn.	Moncton, Westmorland Co.
Bessie R. Mair.	Jordan Mt., Kings Co.
A. Laura Tompkins.	Florenceville, Carleton Co.
Lena J. Pitts.	Milford, St. John Co.
Louise R. Copp.	Baie Verte, Westmorland Co.
Miles F. McCutcheon.	Lakeview, Queens Co.

Of those who passed the preliminary examinations in July, 206 enrolled in the Normal School in September last, viz.: 48 for Class I, 81 for Class II, 77 for Class III.

TABLE XV. - NORMAL SCHOOL CLOSING EXAMINATIONS.

The total number admitted to these examinations (including those who were examined for advance of class) was 321. The following is a summary of results:

	<i>No. Examined.</i>	<i>No. Passed.</i>
Grammar School Class,	10	7
Class I,	67	59
Class II,	153	142
Class III,	91	101
Failed to be classified,		12
	<hr/> 321	<hr/> 321

Fifteen other candidates stood a partial examination for Grammar School Class, and five of those who gained Class I, or had previously held a First Class License, qualified for Superior School License. At the July examinations 18 other First Class Teachers received the Superior School Certificate.

The names of the successful candidates are given on pages A 36 and A 37, Part II.

The following are the twelve highest in Class I. and Class II., respectively, arranged in order of the highest marks:

CLASS I.

Annie G. Kelly,	Belleisle Creek, Kings Co.
Archie H. Barker,	Escuminac, Quebec.
Matthew G. Duffy,	Doherty, Sunbury Co.
Maggie C. Smith,	Lily Lake, Kings Co.
Purdy A. McDonald,	Alma, Albert Co.
Elodie E. Bourque,	Moncton, Westmorland Co.
Mary I. Morrow,	St. John, St. John Co.
Lulu Roderick,	St. John, St. John Co.
Effie C. McDougall,	Shediac, Westmorland Co.
Flora M. Carson,	St. Martins, St. John Co.
Evangeline Kinney,	Florenceville, Carleton Co.
Marvin L. Hayward,	Coldstream, Carleton Co.

CLASS II.

Hazel A. Smith,	Fredericton Junction, Sunbury Co.
Winifred Winton,	Jacquet River, Restigouche Co.
Henry A. Prebble,	Butternut Ridge, Kings Co.
Della M. Lewis,	Boundary Creek, Westmorland Co.
Sadie J. Estey,	Jacksontown, Carleton Co.
Bella O'Leary,	Foster's Croft, Kings Co.
Oselie S. Richard,	St. Ignace, Kent Co.
Winifred S. Campbell,	Shediac, Westmorland Co.
Harry W. McAfee,	Intervale, Westmorland Co.
Lewis H. Baldwin,	St. George, Charlotte Co.
Auguste E. Daigle,	St. Louis, Kent Co.
Mary E. Tingley,	Pointe de Bute, Westmorland Co.

STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

In accordance with suggestions made in my last annual report the Board of Education has raised the pass Standard for Class I., and modified the requirements for the other classes as follows:

Standards of Award (a) To obtain Class I. the average of the Examiners' marks (the provisions respecting Reading, Spelling and Writing being duly observed,) must be 60 or upwards, to obtain Class II., the average must be 50 or upwards, on a First or Second Class examination paper: to obtain Class III., the average must be 40 or upwards on a First or Second Class examination paper, or 50 on a Third Class examination paper.

(b) The average of the marks in English Language, Composition and Literature must not be further below 50 than the actual average is above the required average, and in other subjects no mark may be further below half of the required average than the actual average is above the requirement, provided, however, that any candidate making the required average for a given class shall not be debarred hereby from receiving the next lower class.

(c) In order to obtain a License of the Superior Class, Candidates will be required to make a general average of 60 or upwards on the whole examination, including the marks for First Class, with no marks on the subjects of English Language, Composition and Literature further below 50 than the general average is above 60. In Latin the mark must be 50 or upwards.

(d) In order to obtain a License of the Grammar School Class, candidates will be required to make a general average of 60 or upwards on the whole examination, including the marks for First Class subjects, with no mark in the English branches further below 50 than such average is above 60. In Latin the average of marks must be 50 or

upwards, and in Greek 37 or upwards. Candidates for this License who have previously made an average of 65 or upwards on the syllabus prescribed for the First Class, are to work papers on those subjects only which are peculiar to the syllabus for the Grammar School Class.

The above Standards apply to the preliminary as well as to the closing examinations.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS FOR 1899.

The Closing Examinations of the Candidates now at the Normal School, and of holders of License who have passed the preliminary examinations for advance of Class, and have met the other prescribed regulations relating to the subject, will be held at the Normal School, Fredericton, and at the Grammar School buildings in St. John and Chatham, beginning on Tuesday, June 8th, at 9 o'clock, a. m.

The Normal School Entrance Examinations the Preliminary Examinations for Advance of Class, the Examinations for Superior Class Certificates, the High School Leaving Examinations, and the University Matriculation Examinations will be held beginning at 9 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, July 4th, at the following places: Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Andover, Sussex, Hillsboro, Chatham, Bathurst, Campbellton.

TABLE XVI.--SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The Public School Libraries of the province have been increased during the year by 1,330 volumes, purchased at a cost of \$580.87, of which the Province paid \$191.09. The table shows the districts to which grants have been made.

The provisions under which a bonus is granted are found in Section 98 of the School Law and Regulation 34, as found in School Manual. A catalogue of suitable books for school libraries, with directions for the care and management of the libraries will be mailed to any Trustee or teacher on application to the education office.

The Life of Sir S. L. Tilley, and the History of Acadia, by James Hannay, have been supplied to School Libraries by order of the Board of Education. To any District which may have failed to receive these books they will be sent on application to the Education Office.

AID TO POOR DISTRICTS.

Under the provisions of section 46 of the School Act, there was distributed during the fiscal year the sum of \$9,021.84 from the Provincial revenue and from the County School Fund \$5,544.83, a total of \$14,566.67, in addition to

rants which are paid to these districts from the two sources under the provisions of the School Act. Districts having a valuation of less than 10 are recognized as poor districts.

The following districts are classed as Poor Districts for the year 1899:

ALBERT COUNTY.

of Alma,	Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9,	5
Coverdale,	6, 7 (and Hillsboro), *8, 9, 11, 12, 13 (and Salisbury),	7
Elgin,	4, 5, *6, 7, *9, *13, 13, 17, 18, 19, 20,	11
Harvey,	6, 7 (and Alma), *8 *10,	4
Hillsboro',	8, *9, *11, 12, 13 (and Elgin), 15,	6
Hopewell,	*4, 5 (and Hillsboro'), 9,	3
		<hr/> 36

CARLETON COUNTY.

of Aberdeen,	Nos. 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 (and Kent),	7
Brighton,	11, 17, 18, 19, 19½,	5
Kent,	*1½ (and Peel) *9, 19,	3
Northampton,	*8, 11 (and Southampton),	2
Peel,	5,	1
Wicklow,	*8,	1
Wilmot,	*14, 17,	2
Woodstock,	11, 13,	2
		<hr/> 23

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

of Clarendon,	Nos. 1, 3, 9 (and Blissville),	3
Dumbarton,	1, 4, 5, *7, *7½,	6
Grand Manan,	7, *9,	2
Lepreaux,	*1, *2 (and Musquash), 5,	3
Penfield,	*6,	1
St. David,	*7,	1
St. George,	7, 8, 8½ (and Dumbarton), 9, 10, 11, *12, *15,	8
St. James,	*4, *4½ (and St. David), 5*, 7½ (and St. Stephen), 8, *10, 11, *13, *19,	9
St. Patrick,	*4, 9 (and St. George), *10,	3
St. Stephen,	*2, *3½ (and St. James),	2
West Isles,	1, *5½, 6½, 8,	4
		<hr/> 41

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Parish of Bathurst,	Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, *8, 10, 11,	7
Beresford,	" *7 (and Bathurst), 7½, 8, *8½, 9, *10A (and Bathurst), 11, 12, 13, 13½, 14, 15, 16,	13
Carnquet,	" 3,	1
Inkerman,	Nos. 1, 4, 5, 7, *8,	5
New Bandon,	" 1, 2, 3½, *4, 4½, 5, 5½, 7, 10,	9
Paquetville,	" 1, 2, *4,	3
St. Isidore,	" *7½,	1
Saumarez,	" 2, *2½, *4,	3
Shippegan,	" 1½, *3, *3½, *4, 4½, 5, *6½, *7, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½,	14
		56

KENT COUNTY.

Parish of Acadieville,	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, *5, 6,	6
Carleton,	" 4, 6,	2
Dundas,	" *5, 5½, 6A (and Moncton), *10, 14,	5
Harcourt,	" 1, 6, 7, 7½, 10, 11,	6
Richibucto,	" 3, 5, 7, 9, 9A, 11, 13,	7
St. Louis,	" 1, *5, *8, *9 (and Richibucto), 10, 11,	6
St. Mary,	" 7, 7½,	3
St. Paul,	" 1, 2, 3, *4, 6, 7 (and St. Mary), 9,	7
Weldford,	" 4, 5½ (and St. Mary), 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, *20, 21, 22, 23,	13
Wellington,	" *12½, 13, 15, 16,	4
		57

KINGS COUNTY.

Parish of Cardwell,	Nos. 4, *8, 10 (and Sussex),	3
Hammond,	" 1 (and Waterford), 2, *3, *5, 8,	5
Havelock,	" *3, 6, 11, 15,	4
Kars,	" 4, 6,	2
Kingston,	" 8, 9, 14, *15,	4
Norton,	" 11 (and Sussex),	1
Rothesay,	" *6,	1
Springfield,	" *4, *5, *6 (and Johnson), *13, 14, 18, 21,	7
Studholm,	" 1, 2, *5, *6, *19, *26,	6
Sussex,	" 4 (and Waterford), *8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16,	7
Upham,	" 25 (and St. Martins),	1

KINGS COUNTY.—*Continued.*

Parish of Waterford,	Nos. 1, 3, 4 (and Cardwell), *6, 7, 9,...	6
" Westfield,	" 5 (and Greenwich), *8, 9, *10, *12, *13,...	6
		<hr/> 53

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Parish of Madawaska,	Nos. 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6,...	5
" St. Anne,	" *2, 5, 6, 7,....	4
" St. Basil,	Nos. 2, 5, 8, 9, 10,	5
" St. Francis,	" *5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, ..	7
" St. Hilaire,	" 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,...	5
" St. Jacques,	" 2, 3, 4, 5,....	4
" St. Leonard,	" 7, 8, *14,	3
		<hr/> 33

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Parish of Alnwick,	Nos. *1, *2, 8½, *12, 14,....	5
" Blackville,	" 1½, 3, 3½, 9, 12,	5
" Blissfield,	" 1, *1½ (and Blackville), *2, *2½, 3,	5
" Glenelg,	" *3, 5, 6, 8, 8½, 9,	5
" Hardwicke,	" 3, 6,	2
" Ludlow,	" 1, 2, 4, 5,	4
" Nelson,	" 6, *6½, 7, .	3
" Newcastle,	" *2½, .	1
" Northesk,	" *1, 3, 11½, .	3
" Rogersville,	" 2, 3, 10½, *11, *13, *14, *15,....	7
" Southesk,	" *7, *7½,	2
		<hr/> 43

QUEENS COUNTY.

Parish of Brunswick,	Nos. *3, 5, 7, 23 (and Salisbury), .	4
" Cambridge,	" *6 (and Waterboro), *7, *9.	3
" Canning,	" 3, 4, *6,	3
" Chipman,	" 2, 3, 7, *9, 12, 13 (and Waterboro), 14, 16, (and Harcourt),	8
" Gagetown,	" *1, .	1
" Hampstead,	" 3, 10, .	2
" Johnston,	" 2, 6, *6 (and Springfield), 8, *9, *11, *12, 13, *15 (and Springfield), 17,	10
" Petersville,	" 2, *13, 16, .	3

 QUEEN'S COUNTY.—*Continued.*

Parish of Waterboro',	Nos. *2, 3, *5, *8, 9, . . . . .	.....
" Wickham,	" *10, *12 (and Johnston), . . . . .	.....

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Parish of Addington,	Nos. *2½, 3, . . . . .	.....
" Balmoral,	" 1, 4, 5, . . . . .	.....
" Colborne,	" 1½ (and Balmoral) 4, . . . . .	.....
" Dalhousie,	" 4, . . . . .	.....
" Durham,	" 1½, *4, *5, 9, 10, 11. . . . .	.....
" Eldon,	" *1, 4, . . . . .	.....

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Parish of Musquash,	Nos. *7, *8, 9, . . . . .	.....
" St. Martina,	" 1, *3, *3½, *4, 9, *12, 30, . . . . .	.....
" Simonds,	" *14, *15, *16, *20 (Bdr.), *21 (Bdr.), 22, . . . . .	.....

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Parish of Blissville,	Nos. *5, *6, 7, 9 (and Clarendon), . . . . .	.....
" Burton,	" 6, *8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, . . . . .	.....
" Gladstone,	" *2, *3, 5, 6, 8, 9 (and New Maryland), . . . . .	.....
" Lincoln,	" 6, . . . . .	.....
" Maugerville,	" 4, . . . . .	.....
" Northfield,	" 1, 2, *3, 5, . . . . .	.....
" Sheffield,	" 1A (and Canning), 3, 6, *7, . . . . .	.....

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Parish of Andover,	Nos. 6, 8, . . . . .	.....
" Drummond,	" 1½, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8½, 9, 11, 12, 13, . . . . .	.....
" Gordon,	" *2, 3, 7, *8, 9, . . . . .	.....
" Grand Falls,	" 3, *4, 5, 8, 10, *11, . . . . .	.....
" Lorne,	" 1, 2, 5, 8, . . . . .	.....
" Perth,	" 5, 6, 7, *8 (and Drummond), 10, *11, *12, *13, . . . . .	.....

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Parish of Botstord.	Nos. *4, 20, 22, 23.	4
Dorchester.	*4 (and Sackville), 15, 26.	3
Moncton.	*6A (and Dundas), *20, *21, 22, *24, 25, 26, *31.	8
Sackville.	1, 3, 4, 15, 17, 18.	6
Salisbury.	9, 14, 25.	3
Shediac.	22, 23, 24.	3
Westmorland.	11.	1
		<hr/> 28

YORK COUNTY.

Parish of Bright.	Nos. *6½, *7½, 9, *11 (and Southampton).	4
Canterbury.	*5, 10, 10½, 12, 20, 22, 24.	7
Douglas.	" 12, 14, *16, 20.	4
Kingsclear.	" *7, *8, 9, 12.	4
Manners Sutton.	7, 9, 10, 11.	4
McAdam.	" *7.	1
New Maryland.	1A, *3.	2
North Lake.	*13½, 17, 18, 19½.	4
Prince William.	" 6.	1
St. Mary's.	9, 10, 11, 14, 15.	5
Southampton.	*8, *10, 13, 14, 15, *16, 17, 18, 19.	9
Stanley.	" *1½, *2, 4, 6½, *9, 14, *16, 17.	8
		<hr/> 53
	Total for 1899.	558
	Decrease.	74

* indicates marked (*) to receive one quarter rate

School House Grants to Poor Districts.

By vote of the Legislature the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated at the last session to assist poor Districts in building and furnishing school houses. Some of the Districts to which grants were assigned failed to meet the required

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

Qr

sequently, lapsed. During the fiscal year
\$180 was distributed as follows:

Parish of Waterboro',
" Wickham,

ALBERT COUNTY.

Parish of Addington,	N	.....	\$20 00
" Balmoral,	"	.....	20 00
" Colborne,	"	.....	15 00

CARLETON COUNTY.

" Dalhousie,	"	.....	\$20 00
" Durham,	"	.....	20 00
" Eldon,	"	.....

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Parish of Musquash,	N		
" St. Martins,	"	.....	\$25 00
" Simonds,	"	.....	25 00

HASTINGS COUNTY.

Parish of Blissville,	"	.....	\$15 00
" Burton,	"	.....	25 00
" Gladstone,	"	.....	10 00
" Lincoln,	"	.....	15 00
" Mangerville,	"	.....	15 00
" Northfield,	"	.....
" Sheffield,	"	.....

KENT COUNTY.

Parish of Andover,	"	.....	\$10 00
" Drummond,	"	.....	15 00
" Gordon,	"	.....	15 00
" Grand Falls,	"	.....	50 00

KINGS COUNTY.

" Lorne,	"	.....	\$40 00
" Perth,	"	.....	15 00

..... \$3

Brought forward, \$370 00

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Ann's, No. 2,	....	\$30 00	
Jacques, No. 4,	....	25 00	
No. 5,	....	20 00	
			75 00

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Blissfield and Blackville, No. 1½,	....	\$25 00	
Glenelg, No. 3,	....	25 00	
Glenelg, No. 9,	....	20 00	
Hardwicke, No. 3,	....	25 00	
Nelson, No. 6½,	....	25 00	
			120 00

QUEENS COUNTY

of Brunswick, No. 3,	....	\$20 00	
Cambridge and Waterford, No. 6,	....	10 00	
Chipman, No. 6,	....	20 00	
Petersville, No. 17,	....	20 00	
Wickham, No. 6,	....	25 00	
			95 00

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

Irish of Balmoral, No. 1,	....	\$25 00	
Balmoral and Adlington, No. 6,	....	25 00	
Eldon, No. 9,	....	25 00	
			75 00

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Irish of Blissville, No. 8,	....	\$15 00	
Burton, No. 5,	....	10 00	
Burton, No. 6,	....	25 00	
			50 00

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Irish of Drummond, No. 11½,	....	\$15 00	
" " No. 2,	....	15 00	
" " No. 12,	....	10 00	
Grand Falls, No. 3,	....	25 00	
Loine, No. 5,	....	10 00	
			75 00

Carried forward, \$860 00

<i>Brought forward.</i>		\$860 00
WESTMORLAND COUNTY.		
Parish of Dorchester, No. 15,	\$20 00	
" Moneton, No. 1, ..	20 00	
" Shediac, No. 24, ..	40 00	
	<hr/>	80 00
YORK COUNTY.		
Parish of Douglas, No. 20.	\$10 00	
Stanley, No. 17,	30 00	
	<hr/>	40 00
Total,		<hr/> \$120 00

TABLE XVII.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF STUDENT-TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE AT NORMAL SCHOOL.

The total amount paid as travelling expenses to Normal School students during the year has been \$1,721.86—an increase of \$370.27 on the amount paid on this account for the previous year. The increased expense is accounted for not only by the larger attendance than formerly of candidates for license presenting themselves for the first time, but by the return to the Normal School for a Second Term's attendance of a much larger number of licensed teachers who are working for an advance of class. The names of all student-teachers who were paid travelling expenses during the year, with the amount paid to each, are given in the Table.

TABLES XVIII AND XIX.

These tables present a summary of all amounts disbursed during the year by the Chief Superintendent, including provincial grants to schools of all kinds, salaries of Inspectors, salaries of Teachers in the Normal and Model Schools, Education office salaries, Departmental examination expenses, grants for building and for building Schoolhouses in poor districts, travelling expenses to student-teachers, and incidental expenses. The sum total is

ARBOR DAY.

Of the 100 districts which reported the regular observance of Arbor Day, there was an increase of 60 on the preceding year. The number of trees

and shrubs planted was reported as 2,323. number of flower-beds made 620, and general improvements of school grounds 737. Besides making these material improvements, many of the schools held appropriate and interesting musical and literary entertainments, at which essays were read descriptive of the forest trees, plants, and flowers of the Province, their commercial value and the best methods of preserving and increasing these sources of wealth and æsthetic gratification.

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK—MATRICULATION AND HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

Board of Examiners for 1898.—Prof. W. F. Stocklev, M. A., "English and French Languages and Literature;" Prof. S. W. Hutton, M. A., "Mathematics;" Mr. William Brodie, M. A., "Latin and Greek;" Mr. John Brittain, "Natural History and Chemistry." The associate examiners (who estimated the values of the candidates' papers) were G. H. Harrison, M. A., Principal of Woodstock Grammar School; E. W. Lewis, B. A., Principal of Campbellton Grammar School; W. A. Alward, B. A., Principal of Sussex Grammar School; George J. Oulton, M. A., Principal of Moncton Grammar School. Fifty-six candidates presented themselves, viz.: 49 for the Matriculation Examinations and 7 for the High School Leaving examinations. Of the 49 who presented themselves for the former examinations, 2 passed in Division I; 17 in Division II., and 25 in Division III. Five failed to pass in any Division.

The following is a list of those who matriculated in the First and Second Division — (the names are arranged in order of merit):

Division I.

Emily M. McAvity. St. John Grammar School.
 Chester Martin. St. John Grammar School.

Division II.

W. O. Raymond. St. John Grammar School.
 C. H. Montgomery. St. John Grammar School.
 Mary H. McBeath. Moncton High School.
 Emma C. McGinty. St. John Grammar School.
 Edna Lee Golding. Fredericton Grammar School.
 Lottie R. Fullerton. St. John Grammar School.
 Alberta Graham. St. John Grammar School.
 Hazen F. Rigby. St. Andrews Grammar School.

Frederica Ellison.....	..Rothessay Collegiate School.
G. May Forge.....	..Moncton High School.
James Malcolm.....	..St. John Grammar School.
Laura M. Haxlett.....	..St. John Grammar School.
W. Edmund Lochary.....	..St. Stephen High School.
LeRoy W. Hill.....	..St. Stephen High School.
Jessie C. Vince.....	..Woodstock Grammar School.
George P. Fenwick.....	..Sussex Grammar School.
Annie L. Pinder.....	..Fredericton Grammar School.

Of the present Freshman Class, numbering 22, 17 passed the July Matriculation examinations.

Of the 7 candidates who presented themselves for the High School Leaving Examinations, 5 passed in Division II., 1 in Division III., and 1 failed. The following is a list of the names of those who passed in Division II :

Chas. M. Lawson.....	..St. John Grammar School.
M. Eva Keugin.....	.. " " "
T. McL. Morrow.....	.. " " "
Kate L. Troy.....	..Harkins' Academy, Newcastle.
Estelle Craunmond.....	.. " " "

For the term which closed in December, 1898, the University Calendar shows 79 students in attendance at lectures. These were classified as follows: Graduate, 1; Seniors, 11; Juniors, 15; Sophomores, 17; Freshmen, 22; Partial Course, 13. Of the total number 16 are taking either in whole or in part the course of Civil Engineering. Twenty-four of the present undergraduates are holders of Provincial School Licenses of the First Class.

In addition to the scholarships, prizes, etc., established in former years, the following have been announced during the year 1898:

CLASS OF '98 LOAN FUND

The Class of '98 have agreed to give to the University the sum of \$75 annually for ten years for the purpose of establishing a Loan Fund for Students requiring pecuniary aid. The Faculty are requested to take into consideration the work subsequent to entrance, and to award the loan after the December examinations.

The highest sum to be loaned each year is \$75. The same student may receive this amount a second time subject to the decision of the Faculty. The money is to be repaid without interest within eight years after the student

leaves the University. A recipient of this loan is not thereby rendered ineligible for holding a scholarship or from receiving free tuition

BENEFACTION FROM JOHN V. ELLIS, Esq., LL. D., M. P.

Dr. Ellis has generously agreed to give \$50 a year for four years to that Student of the St. John Grammar School recommended by the Principal as one of great promise and desirous of attending the University though unable to do so without such help as this benefaction affords.

ENTRANCE PRIZE, 1898-99.

Dr. Murray MacLaren has given a valuable book prize, open to competition to students entering the University from the St. John Grammar School, the Rothesay Collegiate School, and the Davenport School.

At the last Encenia the Honorary Degree of Ph. D. was conferred on William Francis Ganong, M. A., and the following Degrees in Course: Master of Arts, 3; Bachelor of Arts, 19; Diploma in Civil Engineering, 1.

Educational Conventions, Etc.

I.—THE DOMINION EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized and held its first meeting in Montreal in 1892. The second was held in Toronto in 1895, and the third meeting was held in Halifax in August, 1898. In point of membership and general interest the last meeting was the most successful that has yet been held. Most of the Provinces of the Dominion and the North West Territories were represented. The total enrolment of members was 730, of whom about 100 were from New Brunswick. Valuable papers, addresses and discussions occupied two sessions each day for four days. Public meetings were held in the evening, at which crowded audiences showed the deepest interest in the proceedings. A volume containing the papers read and the full proceedings of the Association will soon be published. A summary of the minutes will be found in Appendix to this Report, page 139. The next meeting of the Association will be held in Ottawa in 1900.

II.—THE PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

This Institute was held in St. John during the last three days of June, and was the largest ever held in the history of this Association. The enrolment of teachers was 413.

The public educational meeting in the evening of the opening day was presided over by the Chief Superintendent of Education, and was addressed by His Honor Lt.-Governor McClelan, Premier Emmerson, His Worship Mayor Sears, Chancellor Harrison, Rev. Dr. Pepper of Colby University, Maine; Dr. J. V. Ellis and Dr. W. W. White. Among the well-known educationists who were present and addressed the Institute were Prof. W. C. Murray, of Dalhousie University, Prof. Keirstead of Acadia, Prof. Andrews of Mount Allison and Principal Patterson of Acadia Villa Seminary. The Natural History Society of St John gave to the members of the Institute a most delightful entertainment and conversazione, during which the visiting teachers and their friends had the opportunity of examining the large collections of the society's museum and gaining much valuable instruction. I direct attention to the report of the Institute's proceedings found in the Appendix to this report, page 147.

III. — COUNTY INSTITUTES.

For various satisfactory reasons no County Institutes were held during the year in Charlotte, Gloucester, Kent, Madawaska, Restigouche and Saint John counties. The aggregate enrolment at the Institute of the other counties was 563. The following is a brief summary of the proceedings of each as reported by the several secretaries:

ALBERT.

The Albert County Teachers' Institute was held at Harvey Corner on the 8th and 9th of September. Forty-nine teachers were present. Lessons were given on special subjects of the school course by Miss H. B. Atkinson, Miss M. F. Fillimore, Mr. Wm. M. Burns, and Mr. A. C. M. Lawson. Professor W. W. Andrews, of Mount Allison College, and Mr. G. U. Hay, Ph. B., of the "Educational Review," St. John, rendered valuable service by giving lessons on scientific subjects to the Institute, and conducting an excursion to Mary's Point, during which valuable instruction in Natural History and Geology was imparted. His Honor Lieutenant-Governor McClelan presided at a largely attended public meeting held in the Harvey Baptist Church, at which addresses were given by Inspector Steeves, Rev. C. Comben, Professor Andrews and Mr. G. U. Hay. The following were chosen as the officers of the Institute: A. Ryder, president; Miss H. B. Atkinson, vice-president; Miss M. L. Daley, secretary-treasurer; W. M. Burns and Miss A. Smith, additional members of the executive.

CARLETON.

Carleton Co. Institute was held at Hartland, Oct. 27th and 28th. Sixty-one Teachers enrolled. Papers were read or lessons given as follows: Mr. M. Oulton, on "Bird Life"; Miss Jane Kinney, on "Child Study"; Mr. H. T. Capitts, M. A., on "The Teacher as a Factor in the Community"; Miss Julia Neales on "Grammar"; Mr. F. A. Good, on the "Natural History of a Gully-punk"; Mr. G. H. Harrison, M. A., on "Canadian Literature." At a public meeting in the evening addresses were delivered by Inspector Meagher, Mr. Rideout, Dr. Estey and others.

The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, C. H. Grey; vice-president, M. A. Oulton; secretary, Miss Mina Fisher; additional members of the executive, R. Cormier and Miss Katie Cormier.

KINGS.

Seventy-six teachers enrolled at the King's County Institute, held at Sussex on Sept. 1st and 2nd. Inspector Steeves gave an opening address.

Papers were read by H. V. Alward on Geography; Miss Laura Horsman on How to See, Talk and Write; Miss Laura Ingraham on History in the Lower Grades; by Miss Helen S. Raymond on Primary Reading; by T. Allen on Blunders in Teaching, and by Principal W. A. Alward on Grammar and Latin.

During the afternoon of Thursday Hon. A. S. White procured teams and took the members of the Institute on a field excursion to the Bluffs, under the direction of Prof. Andrews, of Mount Allison University.

At the public meeting on Thursday evening Inspector Steeves presided. Addresses were delivered by Prof. Andrews, of Mount Allison University; Dr. Harrison, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick, and Rev. Mr. Camp.

The following officers were elected for the current year: President, T. Allen; Vice-president, Miss Ida Pearson; Secretary, H. P. Dole; additional members of the executive, J. A. Allen and Laura Horsman.

NORTHUMBERLAND

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Northumberland County, N. B. Teachers' Institute was held at Chatham on Thursday and Friday, September 22nd and 23rd and sixty-four teachers were enrolled. The following officers were elected: President, Inspector Mersereau; vice-president, Miss Maggie H. Mowatt; secretary-treasurer, J. Howard Crocker, B. A.; assistant secretary,

Miss K. I. B. McLean; additional members of the executive, Wm. M. Corbett and Miss Penelope Robertson.

Addresses were given by the President and by Dr. Cox, Principal of the Grammar School, who took for his subject: "How to Turn One's Natural Surroundings to the best advantage." Papers were read by Mr. M. R. Benn, on "Current Events"; by Miss Annie McLeod on "First Steps in Geography"; by F. P. Yorston, M. A., on "Mental Faults." There was an interesting and instructive Natural History excursion on Thursday afternoon under the direction of Dr. Cox.

QUEENS AND SUNBURY.

The sixth session of the Queens and Sunbury counties Institute met in the Grammar School, Gaagetown, on Thursday, October 27. Twenty-seven teachers were in attendance. Inspector Bridges presided, and read a paper by the retiring president, Mr. Veazey. Papers were read as follows: By Mr. Ernest Straight, on "Making Ourselves Understood"; by Miss Sadie Thompson, B. A., on "Teaching First Steps in Geometry"; by Principal D. L. Mitchell, B. A., on "English in the Primary School"; by Mr. C. E. Gaunce, on "The Child and Its Moral Training"; by Mr. G. Foster Thorne on "The Importance of Teaching Current Events."

The following officers were elected for the present year: Inspector Bridges, president; Alva B. White, vice-president; Miss Annie M. Briggs, secretary-treasurer; D. L. Mitchell, B. A., Miss Sadie Thompson, B. A., additional members of the executive.

Rev. Neil McLaughlin, R. T. Babbitt, Esq., and William Bulyea, Esq., trustee, with other ratepayers of the district were present and took part in the discussions.

VICTORIA.

The Victoria County, N. B., Teachers' Institute met at Andover October 13th and 14th. There were 22 teachers in attendance. Inspector F. B. Meagher was elected president; Miss Iva Baxter, vice-president; C. H. Elliot, secretary-treasurer, and Miss Barker and Mr. Niles, members of executive.

The papers read were: "Current Events," by C. H. Elliot, M. A., Principal of the Andover Grammar School; "Nature Lessons," by Miss Louise Pickett; "Primary Geography," by Miss Barker; "Weeds," by Thos. Rogers; "Primary Arithmetic," by Miss Iva Baxter. Inspector Meagher read a paper on "English," Miss Scott a paper on "Fractions," and Mrs. Kelly one on "Recollection."

A public meeting held in connection with the Institute on Thursday evening was largely attended. The principal address was made by Professor

Dixon, of the University of New Brunswick, on "Engineering as an Opening for Young Men." Short addresses were also made by Senator Baird, Mr. Porter, M. P. P., and Inspector Meagher.

WESTMORLAND.

The twenty-first session of the Westmorland County, N. B., Teachers' Institute was held in the fine assembly hall of the Aberdeen High School, Moncton, on Thursday and Friday, October 27th and 28th. The attendance was the highest on record, 132 teachers being present. H. L. Brittain, acting Principal of the High School, presided.

Lessons were given as follows: A "Kindergarten Lesson," by Miss Davis; a lesson on "Leaves," by Miss H. Willis, a talk on "Classic Myths," and a lesson on reading "Prometheus," by Miss Bailey; a lesson on "Percentage," by Mr. Amos O'Blencs; and a paper on "School Management," by Mr. Willard Anderson.

The following were elected as officers for the ensuing year: H. L. Brittain, B. A., president, H. A. Sinnott, B. A., vice-president, S. W. Irons, secretary, Miss Ramsay, Miss Mary Fawcett, and Amos O'Blencs, additional members of executive committee.

At the public meeting held on Thursday evening, addresses were made by President Brittain, Messrs. G. U. Hay, Rev. J. M. Robinson, Rev. W. B. Hinson, Rev. R. S. Crisp, and Rev. J. E. Brown. Music was furnished by the High School orchestra who received very flattering recognition at the hands of the visitors and others for the very excellent musical programme provided.

YORK.

The York County Teacher's Institute met at Fredericton on the 22nd and 23rd of December. One hundred and twenty-four teachers registered their names as members. The President, H. H. Hagerman, B. A., gave the opening address. Model lessons were given as follows: In Geography by Mr. L. Burpee, in Arithmetic by Principal Rogers, Principal McFarlane and Principal Foster. Papers were read by Mr. Hagerman on Penmanship and Mr. Brittain, of the Normal School, on Nature Studies in the Common Schools. Professor Raymond, of the University of New Brunswick, read an instructive paper on the Study of the Greek Language.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, H. V. B. Bridges; Vice-President, J. F. Rogers; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss E. L. Thorne; Executive Committee, B. C. Foster, H. C. Henderson, Miss Grace Porter.

IV. — THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

This is a voluntary association of teachers of the Atlantic Provinces, established for the purpose of vacation study and instruction in special subjects. About fifty teachers and others from New Brunswick attended its sessions in Moncton, from July 7th to 22nd, 1898. The sessions for 1899 will be held at Campbellton, beginning July 25th. I direct attention to the report of the Secretary, found in the Appendix, page 150.

Inspectors' Reports — Appendix B.

I direct attention to the Inspectors' Reports found in Appendix B. These reports are on the whole very encouraging. The details given in regard to the several parishes of each Inspectorate will be of special interest to those who watch the indications of progress from year to year. The number of new school-houses reported and the enlargement, repairing and re-furnishing of many of those erected years ago, show in the districts concerned an awakened appreciation on the part of the trustees and ratepayers of the educative influence upon the children of neat, pleasant and comfortable surroundings. The child naturally falls into harmony with his environment. Day by day beautiful, comfortable and clean surroundings will have an unconscious influence upon his development. The rural school house is too often both depressing and degrading in its character and surroundings, and it is not surprising that children brought up under such influences are likely to become indifferent to order, cleanliness, beauty and even morality. However plain and rustic a school-room may be, even poverty does not offer any adequate reason why it should not be neat and clean, the books and desks kept in good order, the walls decorated with a few pictures and the grounds properly graded, enclosed, adorned with flowers and planted with a few shade trees.

In my last annual report I called attention to the many and onerous duties assigned to the Inspectors, and expressed the opinion that six Inspectors for the whole Province cannot effectively discharge all the duties which the Law and Regulation assign to them. I am still of the opinion that the interests of the work demand an increase of the staff. The visitation of the schools, important as it is, constitutes only a part of the Inspector's duties. If time afforded they could not only instruct teachers in methods of school organization and management, but by means of talks to the parents in the districts which they visit, educate them into hearty and harmonious co-operation

with the work of the school. When the home influence and the school influence are wisely harmonious an immense impetus is given to the educational progress of any community. Then there is much work calling for attention in the consolidation of school districts, and the people need to have the advantages of such consolidation presented to them in such a way as will win their approval of the measure. In New Brunswick we have only one Inspector for every 306 schools in operation. In Nova Scotia there is an Inspector for 230 schools; in Prince Edward Island, one for 200 schools; in Quebec, one for 150 schools; in Ontario, one for 75 schools.

Even in regard to the number of visits to the schools required by regulation most of the Inspectors find it impossible to complete the work. The total number of Inspectors' visits reported in the Trustees' returns was 2,239 for the two terms. Though this was an increase of 153 over the number reported the previous year, yet to complete the work assigned about 1,000 more visits should have been made — clearly an impossible task. With the yearly increase in the number of schools the number which will get two inspectorial examinations each year will continue to decrease.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENTS.

A noteworthy fact in the history of our school work in recent years is due to which the Inspectors make frequent allusion in their reports. I refer to the successful efforts made by teachers to provide funds for school improvements and equipments of various kinds, by means of entertainments prepared by the teacher and pupils, assisted by local talent. When such efforts do not interfere with the regular work of the school, and are conducted in harmony with the views of trustees and ratepayers, and do not in any way contravene the letter and spirit of the school law, they ought to be encouraged. The results have proved in most cases to be very satisfactory, both in the financial aid provided for the school, and the increased interest of children and parents in the school work. But in view of misunderstandings having arisen in a few instances in connection with such efforts, and with a desire to guard against their recurrence, the Board of Education has ordered that the following paragraph be added to Regulation 25:

When it is thought desirable by the Teacher and Trustees of any School District to raise funds, by means of school entertainments or concerts, prepared under the direction of the teacher, assisted by the pupils, for the purchase of books, apparatus, or other school equipments, it shall first be determined by consultation between the teacher and trustees for what specific purpose or purposes such funds shall be raised; and such funds, when raised, shall be expended for the purpose or purposes only for which they were raised. No teacher shall retain possession of such funds, or any part of such

funds, after the termination of his contract with the trustees, but shall hand to the trustees, or their secretary, all such funds in his possession, and the trustees or their secretary shall give the teacher a receipt for the same, and account to the district for the money so received."

Reports of School Boards in Cities and Incorporated Towns.

In Appendix C will be found the reports of the School Boards of Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen, Milltown, Woodstock, Chatham, and Campbellton. Marysville, the only other incorporated town in the province, has not organized under the provisions of Section 105 of the School Act.

These reports are of special interest as indicating the work and status of our schools as they are found under the most favorable conditions. I am happy to believe that these schools will not suffer in comparison with the best schools of other lands, within the range of educational work which they profess to do. Each year marks a decided advancement in regard to the facilities provided for effective work, and the results obtained. Trustees and ratepayers, so far as the means at their disposal permit, show an enlightened liberality in support of the schools. Our cities and most of our towns are now provided with fine school buildings, well equipped and furnished, and presided over by some of the best teachers the province can supply. The formal opening of the noble High School buildings in Moncton and Campbellton, cuts of which are given elsewhere in this report, were occasions of great interest, and formed an epoch in the educational history of the enterprising city and no less enterprising town in which, respectively, these "colleges of the people" were dedicated with appropriate ceremonies to their beneficent purpose.

Agricultural Education.

How best to promote the agricultural interests of the country by means of its public schools, is a question of vital importance. Can more be done than is being done, in this direction, in our Common Schools, our Grammar Schools and our University under their present organization? If so, how shall it be done without the neglect of the fundamental studies essential as the basis of all sound education? Should we have an Agricultural College for New Brunswick? If so, should it be organized as an independent institution, or as a department of the University, or of the Normal School?

In order to obtain as much light as possible on these important questions, and especially to get the views of representatives of the agricultural interest

in the Province, the Executive Committee of the Provincial Institute invited Mr. W. W. Hubbard, Secretary of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association, and editor of the "Co-operative Farmer," to deliver an address upon Agricultural Education at the meeting of the Institute in St. John, in June last. Mr. Hubbard kindly consented, and I have great pleasure in directing attention to his address as published in full in Appendix F of this Report.

With Mr. Hubbard's earnest plea, and with most of his practical suggestions, I am in hearty sympathy. The paper is a thoughtful presentation of the subject from one who realizes its importance, and is worthy of careful consideration by all upon whom the responsibility rests of conserving and promoting the best interests of the country; but before further discussing the points raised, it is due to our present public school course of studies to show that Mr. Hubbard, like some others who have spoken and written on the same subject, seems to be either unacquainted with, or not to recognize as worthy of notice, the important work that is being done, and has been done for years with greater or less success in our public schools in the very directions he outlines. Mr. Hubbard recommends "an Elementary course of Nature Lessons in all our schools," and adds, "other countries are trying these nature lessons, why should not we?" The reply is: For the last six years the course of study for the Common Schools has included an "Elementary course of Nature Lessons," and teachers are required to follow this portion of the course, and to report upon it in their school returns, as faithfully as in regard to the other requirements of the course. In the school returns for the term ended in June last, the number of pupils reported as receiving instruction in Nature Lessons was 55,935 out of a total enrolment of 63,333.

The Nature Lessons, as prescribed for the several grades, include the study by personal observation, under the guidance of the teachers, of—

(a) *Plant Life*.—The planting of seeds and watching the growth and development of flower, fruit and seed; the classification of plants into annuals, biennials and perennials, and as herbs, shrubs and trees; the trees of New Brunswick, their uses, etc., the different forms and uses of roots, stems and branches; the analysis of a few plants of common families; the composition and food of plants.

(b) *Animal Life*.—The common domestic animals, their structure, covering, habits, uses, etc.; the transformation and habits of some common insects; with special reference to those hurtful to vegetation; the study of common birds, their colors, distinguishing features and habits.

(c) *Minerals*. Principal minerals of the Province; their localities, physical properties and uses; the composition of common minerals and properties

of their elements: rocks and soils, their history and composition; lessons on air and water.

In imparting instruction in the above and kindred subjects, the teachers are recommended to make field excursions as frequently as possible with their pupils, in order to direct their attention to the natural phenomena of greatest interest in the neighborhood, and to encourage the children to exercise their own powers of observation in classifying the objects around them and tracing their causal relations, and thus to lay a solid foundation for further progress in the Natural Sciences.

It may be admitted that the course of study outlined above is very imperfectly followed by many teachers, especially by those who have not attended the Normal School in recent years; but every year shows better results, and there are now not a few teachers, of both sexes, throughout the Province (and the number is yearly increasing) who faithfully and intelligently carry on this work with enthusiasm and success, even in the face of the indifference, the prejudices, and sometimes the declared opposition of parents and ratepayers.

To prepare the teachers for the effective discharge of their duties in connection with this part of the school course, they receive during attendance at the Normal School a practical training, as thorough as the time will allow, in the Natural Sciences specially bearing on agricultural pursuits. The instructor in this department, Mr. John Brittain, an enthusiastic student of nature, and a most successful teacher, is now preparing a revised edition of his "Manual of Nature Lessons" for the guidance of teachers in this department of their work. For the High Schools, in which the Natural Science course includes elementary Physics, Botany and Chemistry, it is proposed at the beginning of the term in August next to so modify the course as to provide for a more definite application of the science subjects to the practical work of the farm, and with this object in view the Board of Education has authorized for use in the High Schools a compact and yet comprehensive little Text-Book on Agriculture, by C. C. James, Deputy Minister of Agriculture for Ontario. The pupils are not to be required to provide themselves with either of these texts; they are intended only as manuals for the guidance of the teachers, for it is almost universally conceded that in the study of the phenomena and the laws of nature, the pupil should be brought into direct contact with his physical surroundings and gain through the avenues of his own sense-perceptions the facts from which all his inferences are to be drawn. As a guide and helper in this process, the intelligent, living teacher is worth more, especially for the youthful student, than the best text-book that was ever written. For this reason every facility and encouragement should be offered to the teacher to prepare himself for the efficient discharge of this important part of his work.

Having presented this brief explanation and vindication of the work which has been done, and continues to be done, year after year with increasing efficiency, in laying a foundation for successful agricultural pursuits, I now venture to offer a few suggestions in reference to the expansion and strengthening of this work in New Brunswick, so that we may at least keep step with our sister provinces and with other lands in the development of our agricultural and industrial interests.

In the first place, what more can be done in this direction in the Common Schools? I would suggest that teachers be encouraged in every way possible in their efforts to make the Nature Lessons of the greatest possible interest to the children, and that the children should be stimulated in every proper way to use their eyes, ears, hands and reasoning powers in observing and reflecting upon the objects and processes of nature on the farm and in their walks to and from school. I am convinced that the time given to such pursuits, if properly directed, will not be a hindrance to their progress in the book studies which have heretofore occupied most of their time at school, but, on the contrary, it will prove to be both a relaxation from the weariness and exhaustion which follows too long attention given to the same kind of mental exercise, and a corrective of the tendencies which lead young people away from rural life and agricultural pursuits. It will stimulate their intelligent curiosity as to the causes of things; will give them alertness of mind and accuracy of observation, will beget such a reverence for nature and her laws as will make study a delight, and lay the foundation for habits of scientific investigation and discovery in future life.

In addition to the regular Nature Lessons, the adaptation of the instruction in other subjects to the local conditions should be the aim of every teacher. The reading matter, the arithmetical problems, the history and geography material all be given a touch of agricultural knowledge, especially in the country schools.

To encourage the teachers, the manuals of Nature Lessons and Agriculture should be provided for them either by the District or the Province, together with such agricultural reports and bulletins as the Department of Agriculture may issue from time to time. During the last year, the Agricultural College at Cornell has issued at a very low cost, and distributed to the schools of that State, about 3,000,000 pages of Nature Study leaflets adapted to the several grades. Can we not, in New Brunswick, make provision for some publications of a similar kind?

Further, the schools should be provided with some cheap apparatus and chemicals to enable the teachers to illustrate their lessons by a few simple experiments. In reply to some inquiries on this subject, Mr. Brittain informs

me that an average annual expenditure in each school of from one to three dollars would provide all the apparatus and materials required for an instructive and suggestive course of experimental lessons during the winter months of each year, when out-door excursions would be impracticable. And yet even in comparatively well-to-do districts, teachers ask in vain for this small expenditure, and are obliged to supply out of their own meagre salaries, or by means of public entertainments, such materials and apparatus as they can procure.

To aid in this work a depot might be established from which teachers and schools could procure suitable apparatus and material at cost prices, and the government might grant a small bonus to schools providing such apparatus in the same way as a bonus is now granted in connection with school libraries. A few hundred dollars spent in this way would give an immense impetus to nature study.

I would like to see in connection with every schoolhouse an enclosed space for a garden, in which, during the spring and summer months, the children would be required to spend at least half an hour each fine day under the direction of the teacher in cultivating plants and flowers. This little garden might thus be made an experimental farm in miniature. In the corner of this enclosure I would have an inexpensive workshop, supplied with some of the ordinary tools of carpentry and materials from which the children would be encouraged to make boxes for plants and other simple articles, and thus to gain some manual dexterity in handling tools. In weather unsuitable for outdoor employment the workshop would prove a source of great enjoyment as well as a manual training school. Even these simple arrangements involve some expenditure. Would not the result justify even a considerable outlay?

To do more in our secondary schools than we are doing in this direction of agricultural and industrial education, a larger staff of teachers must be employed. We cannot eliminate from our High School course any of the subjects now required unless we are prepared to cut off all connection with the ordinary Arts courses of the Universities, or to completely change the character of the Universities by abandoning their traditional courses of the humanities, so called. I am not prepared to advocate either of these alternatives. But our secondary schools should provide for at least two diverging courses one leading direct to a professional life, and the other to commercial, mechanical and agricultural pursuits. This plan involves provision for a number of elective studies, and the employment of additional teachers. There are many subjects which it would be desirable to provide for in our public High Schools for adequate instruction in which students are now obliged to go to commercial colleges or other private schools. If the country is prepared to meet the expense, we can soon provide in our secondary school

for extended courses in book-keeping, short-hand and other commercial subjects, as well as for manual training and for a more thorough course in Agricultural Science. It is the prerogative of the Legislature to determine whether or not the additional expense involved in establishing divergent courses of study in the High Schools may be provided.

But assuming that all which the elementary and high schools can possibly do in promoting agricultural education, consistent with their other important functions, has been provided for, do we not need one or more schools or colleges distinctively agricultural, in which courses, more technical and complete than the best high school, with its other necessary departments, could supply? Do we not need such a school or college, in part to prepare our public school teachers for the proper discharge of the work heretofore outlined, and in part to afford our young farmers and prospective farmers a better opportunity than is now within their reach of acquiring a knowledge of the scientific foundation upon which successful farming must ultimately rest?

A well-manned and fully equipped agricultural college, such as that at Guelph, Ontario, is clearly beyond the reach of New Brunswick. The annual cost to Ontario of its Agricultural College approximates \$60,000, not reckoning interest on the original cost of the property, buildings and equipment. The salaries of the officials amount to \$20,000 per year. In the year 1897 there were 212 students in the regular course and 63 in the special dairy course. The average cost to the Province was over \$200 for each student. And yet the Guelph College is one of the most economically managed Agricultural Colleges of its class on the continent of America, and in point of efficiency is probably not surpassed by any in the world. If the three Atlantic Provinces should unite their efforts in the establishment of a Maritime Agricultural College, we might hope to have something worthy of the name; but no one of these provinces could singly bear the expense without allowing other important interests to suffer.

Let us remember that Agricultural Science is exceedingly complex. To be an expert in Agricultural Science one must be well versed in many sciences — in mathematics, physics, chemistry, both inorganic and organic, mineralogy, geology, zoology, botany, animal and vegetable physiology, and a certain amount of engineering. A large staff and an expensive plant is required. A four years' course following an ordinary high school education would not suffice to make a man a *specialist* in more than one department of Agricultural science. Some of the agricultural colleges of the United States have as many as fifteen separate courses of study requiring four years each.

Let us, however, assume that we have an agricultural college of such respectable equipment as the Maritime Provinces united could provide. How

many of our farmers' sons would be found willing to avail themselves of its advantages for a four or even a three years' course. At the Agricultural College of Cornell, with its twenty or thirty professors, there were only in 1897, in all its varied courses, 192 students. Of 85 farmers' sons who entered the University of California the same year not one took the agricultural course. The six students who entered the agricultural course were all from cities, and presumably had enjoyed but little previous experience of farm life. In the report of the United States Commissioners for 1896-7 the statistics of the 64 Agricultural and Mechanical Colleges endowed with public lands, or the proceeds arising from the sale thereof, shows a total attendance of 25,069. Of these only 3,053 followed the special courses in agriculture. Similar testimony might be presented from the reports of the Lords of the Committee of Her Majesty's Privy Council on Education, and from other sources, indicating an equal indifference on the part of the British farmer to the advantages of scientific agricultural training.

I am inclined, from a consideration of such facts as these, to agree with Mr. Hubbard that in New Brunswick "we are not yet ready for an agricultural college, nor even for an agricultural department in the University." He is probably correct in stating that "the demand to-day, so far as our present young farmers are concerned, is for short winter courses intensely practical in their bearing." I would add that we need also a short summer course to offer to our teachers during their long vacation the opportunity to fit themselves better for teaching the nature lessons in the common schools, and the elements of Agricultural Science in the High Schools. If financial encouragement was held out to teachers, as in Nova Scotia, to pursue such a course, many of them, I have no doubt, would avail themselves of the opportunity which such a course would offer.

I would venture to suggest the outline of a plan which appears to me practicable, at least as a tentative effort, without involving an expenditure greater than could be safely assumed. The old government house and grounds in Fredericton, now occupied by the School for the Deaf and Dumb, will, I am informed, be vacated by the Directors of that Institution as soon as they can make provision for rebuilding on their own property. Establish there a school of Agriculture and Horticulture, under the management of a competent staff of teachers. Its proximity to the University and the Normal School would facilitate arrangements by which students of both these Institutions might devote some time to the work of the Agricultural School; while the University Lectures might be made available to those students of the Agricultural School who might be in a position to profit by them.

If the school should have one session, of say ten or twelve weeks, in summer for the special benefit of teachers, and another of about twenty weeks in winter for the benefit of farmers, during the rest of the year the instructors might be profitably employed in assisting at Farmers' Institute Meetings, and aiding in various ways the officials of the Dominion and Provincial Agricultural Departments in disseminating knowledge among the agriculturists throughout the Province. Such a scheme might be initiated on a comparatively small and inexpensive scale, and developed and extended as circumstances might warrant.

The Conveyance of Children to School.

In my last report I directed attention to the desirability of consolidating School Districts, and making provision for conveying, at public expense, to a central school, children residing at a considerable distance from the school. The Legislature approved of the suggestions made, and enacted the following law:

(1) When in any School District there are children living so remote from the school house that they are unable on that account to attend such school, the ratepayers of such district may, at the annual school meeting, or at a special school meeting called for the purpose, vote an amount of money sufficient to enable the Board of Trustees of such district to convey such children to and from the school under such rules and regulations, subject to the approval of the Board of Education, as may be deemed necessary and such money shall be assessed upon the district and collected in the same manner as other moneys voted and assessed for the maintenance of the school.

(2) Whenever a majority of the ratepayers of two or more contiguous districts agree to unite into one district for the purpose of establishing a central school, and of providing for the conveyance to and from such school of the children living at a considerable distance therefrom, in accordance with the provisions of the preceding sub-section, there shall be granted from the Provincial revenues to the Board of Trustees of such united district a sum not exceeding one half of the total expense incurred on account of such conveyance.

Perhaps it is too soon to expect practical results from legislation so recent as that of last winter in reference to a change of usage of long standing. It is a little disappointing to find that, with the exception of a proposed amalgamation of two schools in the same district at North Head, Grand Manan, no movement has yet been made by trustees or ratepayers to take advantage of the provisions of the new law. And yet the advantages, both financial and educational, of the consolidation of small and weak districts into large and strong ones are so obvious that I cannot but believe that the sound judgment of the majority will in the end overcome the difficulties presented. The selfishness and

prejudices of a few should not be suffered to defeat a movement which will promote the general good.

To show what other countries are doing, I append some extracts from the Report of the Commissioner of Education for the United States for the year 1896-97, page 1535, and from the Report for 1897-8 of the Minister of Education, Victoria, Australia:

The practice of discontinuing weak schools and of conveying the pupils at the public expense to stronger central schools continues to give favorable results and promise of further extension in the near future.

"The money saved in a small town by reducing the number of teachers is often large enough to furnish better school accommodations to the children, better wages to better teachers for them, such transportation as consolidation requires, and longer schooling." State Superintendent Hill, of Massachusetts, presents thus briefly the economical advantages of conveyance.

The following States have made legal provision for transporting children to school at the public expense: Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Iowa, and Nebraska.

The State superintendents of Rhode Island and Wisconsin have declared that the existing provisions of the school laws of their respective States are sufficient to authorize the conveyance of pupils at the public expense. Certain counties of Ohio are authorized by special laws to establish central schools and convey pupils to and from them, and excellent results have followed the adoption of this policy.

Some progress has also been made in this direction in Pennsylvania and South Dakota, and perhaps in other States, where there already exists, as in Pennsylvania, "law enough to cover the case."

Amount expended in Massachusetts for Transporting Children to School for the past Nine Years.

YEAR.	Percent- age of increase.	Sum ex- pended.	YEAR.	Percent- age of increase.	Sum ex- pended.
1893-94		\$22,118 38	1894-95	0.20	\$63,617 68
1894-95	0.09	24,145 12	1895-96	.19	76,608 29
1895-96	.27	30,648 68	1896-97	.16	91,136 11
1896-97	.26	38,726 07		.12	105,317 13
1897-98	.31	50,590 41			

From the Report for 1897-8 of the Minister of Public Instruction of Victoria, Australia, p. 31.:

Under the system of conveyance 253 schools have been closed up to the 30th of June last. There are besides several instances where, instead of establishing new schools, the educational requirements have been met by conveyance. In the case of closed schools, the saving, after allowing for those schools which would of necessity have been closed in consequence of paucity of attendance, after deducting the cost of conveyance, amounts to about £14,800 per annum.

The attendance of the children whom this system provides for continues to be characterized by remarkable regularity, and the system has become so popular that applications are constantly being received to be brought under its provisions.

The payments for conveyance are restricted as hitherto to (a) cases where schools are closed through low average attendance, and (b) applications where the number of children would warrant the Department in establishing a school.

AMALGAMATION OF SCHOOLS IN CENTRES OF POPULATION.

Under this scheme, up to the 30th June, 1898, no fewer than 81 schools have been made adjuncts of more central and more important schools in the neighbourhood. From 1st July, 1897, to 30th June, 1898, the number of adjuncts has been increased by 5. The actual saving realized in connection with the schools that have thus been dealt with amounts to £37,000 for the year ended 30th June, 1898.

Colleges and Schools not under the Supervision of the Board of Education.

In Appendix G., I have summarized statistics of Denominational and Private Educational Institutions in New Brunswick, so far as I have been able to obtain them. In estimating the full extent and character of the educational work of the Province, all these agencies should be taken into consideration. The aggregate of the figures given shows that in addition to the work of the Public Schools and the Provincial University, there are from 1500 to 2000 persons receiving instruction in schools of various classes and grades from the Kindergarten to the University, and that there are about 100 teachers employed in these schools.

KINDERGARTENS.

New Brunswick stands almost alone among the Provinces of the Dominion and the States of the American Union in having made no provision for the

establishing of Kindergartens in connection with the public school service. The few schools of this class, which have been organized in this Province, have been established and maintained by private effort. In my report for 1892 I recommended the establishing of a Kindergarten department in connection with the Provincial Normal and Model Schools. In making the recommendation, I had principally in view the desirability of affording the pupil-teachers in attendance at the Normal School an opportunity to become practically acquainted with Kindergarten principles and methods, so that as far as practicable they might be adopted in the primary grades of the common schools. It was then found that the Normal School building was so fully occupied that no apartment in it could be devoted to Kindergarten work, and the scheme was temporarily abandoned. I think the matter of sufficient importance to repeat my recommendation. If accommodation cannot be provided in the Normal School building, it is probable that suitable apartments could be found in sufficiently close proximity to enable its pupil-teachers to observe the operations of the school, to become acquainted with its methods and imbibe its spirit. The expense of a Kindergarten department of the Normal School need not be great. It would probably be found necessary to limit the attendance of children by charging a small fee.

I have the honor to be

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

JAMES R. INCH,

Chief Superintendent of Education

PART II.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

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TABLE II. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE 1894

Part One. - The second Term closed 21st December, 1857.

[illegible]

TABLE III. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.

Part One.—The Second Term closed 31st December, 1897.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

COUNTIES	Pupils in Attendance	Total Enrolled	Boys	Girls	GRADE												GRADE												HISTORY
					READING, SPELLING, REVISION, ETC.												GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS												
					I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	XII	
Albany	1759	9955	4	837	888	679	750	725	100	123	144	158	144	158	144	158	144	158	144	158	144	158	144	158	144	158			
Cattaraugus	3205	3873	30	848	888	704	715	430	211	171	179	440	416	478	212	171	139	441	489	217	173	139	441	489	217	173			
Chemung	3004	3810	50	1473	890	1090	1090	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890	890			
Clinton	1109	3828	25	1590	754	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060	1060			
Delaware	1160	3828	37	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848	848			
Franklin	1171	3828	6	824	417	44	151	45	34	28	17	252	128	42	34	28	17	127	42	34	28	17	127	42	34				
Madison	1758	4758	21	1198	976	878	742	404	182	162	141	614	556	492	157	162	141	535	482	147	162	141	535	482	147				
Montgomery	1171	3828	22	201	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556	556				
Saratoga	1171	3828	114	1613	1746	1785	1888	1781	715	501	377	275	194	1988	501	47	44	36	141	1081	715	501	47	44	36				
Schoharie	1401	1758	10	304	142	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140	140				
Warren	1214	1758	10	408	713	254	212	283	34	15	30	50	17	106	34	15	30	186	164	34	15	30	186	164	34				
Washington	4777	5162	31	2800	280	1701	1757	128	159	412	2303	1011	871	426	204	467	170	745	840	225	181	179	745	840	225				
New Brunswick (of Term, 1908)	4890	5162	462	1400	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011				
Increase	4890	5162	462	1400	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011				
Decrease	4890	5162	462	1400	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011	1011				

* In Country Districts only.

TABLE III. Part One. CONTINUED.

CITIES	NUMBER OF STUDENTS												ALGEBRA	GEOMETRY
	GRADE													
	44													
	GRADE										46	47		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										48	49		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										50	51		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										52	53		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										54	55		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										56	57		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										58	59		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										60	61		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										62	63		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										64	65		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										66	67		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										68	69		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										70	71		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										72	73		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										74	75		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										76	77		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										78	79		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										80	81		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										82	83		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										84	85		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										86	87		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										88	89		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										90	91		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										92	93		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										94	95		
	VIII													
	VII													
	GRADE										96	97		
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Part One. Continued.

[illegible]

COUNTRIES	NUMBER ATTENDING										COSTS		REVENUE				
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	GRAND TOTAL	PER STUDENT	GRAND TOTAL	PER STUDENT			
Albert,	433	508	431	439	398	97	116	85	99	145	86	107	137	395	97	116	85
Carleton,	937	693	791	921	999	243	152	165	257	251	155	808	898	993	213	152	165
Charlotte,	790	704	814	861	842	230	214	172	305	289	192	805	845	848	229	214	172
Gloucester,	1421	915	687	683	257	116	52	63	53	48	57	715	677	261	116	52	63
Kent,	1478	687	662	555	277	83	75	65	71	51	62	663	517	275	83	75	65
Kings,	787	892	841	932	907	84	109	95	125	100	69	850	926	918	83	109	95
Madawaska,	859	426	393	242	66	18	31	28	6	19	6	411	212	56	18	31	28
Northumberland,	1254	972	959	882	624	202	165	150	186	183	171	977	886	626	202	165	146
Queens,	444	434	490	539	473	25	31	29	66	78	32	493	539	473	25	31	29
Restigouche,	368	362	288	328	237	58	51	33	58	72	33	278	324	237	58	51	33
St John,	1634	1296	1361	1183	1077	693	482	342	338	486	344	1361	1176	682	693	482	342
Sunbury,	199	159	166	190	208	27	21	9	43	32	23	166	198	208	33	21	9
Victoria,	425	212	249	287	263	29	20	31	37	21	32	216	292	253	41	20	31
Westmorland,	2178	1336	1389	1386	1074	383	342	217	367	334	339	1122	1388	1014	384	340	310
York,	1279	990	1051	1123	1119	228	167	183	196	111	56	1032	1085	1101	255	176	181
New Brunswick,	14486	10616	10572	10560	8821	2516	2028	1767	2117	2223	1651	10617	10450	8773	2560	2035	1757
Cor. Term, 1897,	13546	10480	10623	10220	8917	2571	1944	1635	2040	1928	1736	10434	10179	8781	2569	1942	1714
Increase,	940	136	...	340	...	53	84	132	77	205	...	183	251	...	8	9	...
Decrease, .....	...	...	51	...	96	...	...	...	...	...	85	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE IV. PUBLIC SCHOOLS; TEACHER EMPLOYMENT, 1890-1899. 1890-1899.

Part One.—The Semi-Tropical 'A' District.

[illegible]

TABLE IV. Part Two. - First Term, 1896-97.

COUNTRIES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.				Returned.	No. of Assistants.		Total number of Teachers employed this term.
	CLASS.			CLASS.			Male.	Female.	Both.	Male.		Female.		
	I	II	III	I	II	III								
Alberta,	1	10	5	3	14	28	11	21	53	74	..	1	1	76
Charlottetown,	1	11	11	6	16	94	17	29	127	156	..	..	..	156
Chatham,	1	21	6	2	28	73	17	30	118	148	..	..	2	150
Gloucester,	1	4	3	27	2	19	47	35	68	103	..	1	1	106
Kent,	1	6	..	15	6	24	57	22	87	109	1	..	1	110
Kings,	1	15	22	4	20	90	16	42	126	168	..	..	2	170
Manitoba, .....	..	1	..	7	..	6	39	8	15	53	42	..	..	53
Northumberland,	1	9	5	10	11	84	29	25	124	149	148	1	1	150
Queens,	1	7	22	4	8	17	12	34	67	101	101	..	..	101
Restigouche,	1	2	..	1	7	28	10	4	45	49	18	1	3	52
Saint John,	*6	24	6	1	77	101	10	35	193	228	228	..	10	238
Sarnia, .....	..	6	4	2	2	14	15	12	31	43	43	..	..	43
Victoria,	1	4	4	3	3	21	18	12	42	54	53	1	..	54
Westmorland,	1	16	21	16	50	62	41	54	153	207	206	1	2	210
York,	3	17	9	5	30	92	38	34	160	194	194	..	1	195
New Brunswick,	20	153	118	108	274	786	377	397	1439	1836	1820	16	3	1864
Per. Term, 1897,	17	160	112	95	280	728	409	384	1417	1800	1790	11	31	1831
Increase,	3	..	6	13	..	58	32	13	22	36	30	5	3	33
Decrease,	7	..	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	..

* Of these, two are females.

TABLE VIII. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30th JUNE 1898.
FROM THE RATES PAID IN THE TERM ENDING JUNE 30th, 1898.

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOLS.			COMMON SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE SALARIES in POUNDS.	AVERAGE SALARIES in POUNDS.
	Average Rate per year to Male Teachers.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Albert,	\$343 01	\$234 10	\$189 00	\$233 28	\$202 70	\$168 18	\$533 33	
Charlton,	105 50	261 27	196 00	283 13	213 63	190 00	500 00	
Charlotte,	130 00	304 33	219 00	322 00	226 77	202 00	680 00	
Gloucester,	535 00	284 66	228 11	210 00	209 60	174 51	533 33	
Kent,	305 00	.....	202 86	275 00	211 00	174 15	515 66	
Kings,	361 00	244 58	211 00	249 20	198 15	167 20	512 00	
Madawaska, .....	.....	.....	206 57	.....	205 30	176 43	500 00	
Northumberland,	338 75	286 00	217 90	256 36	228 30	188 41	638 00	
Queens,	311 67	248 00	189 00	218 87	196 20	154 10	500 00	
Restigouche,	520 00	.....	241 00	252 14	215 64	174 50	625 00	
Saint John,	763 60	500 67	298 00	367 51	300 54	170 60	611 67	
Sambury,	307 00	281 25	167 50	215 00	193 28	153 73	500 00	
Victoria,	285 00	234 25	207 66	250 00	210 00	185 55	525 00	
Westmorland,	182 00	269 66	215 94	305 82	216 36	194 58	641 67	
York,	426 30	263 56	198 80	298 27	213 36	176 00	600 00	
New Brunswick,	\$461 99	\$272 30	\$211 30	\$306 52	\$224 77	\$178 25	\$608 55	
Average Salaries 1897, ..	498 34	293 50	234 32	319 37	232 22	188 54	567 39	
Increase	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease.	\$36 35	\$21 20	\$22 82	\$12 85	\$7 45	\$10 29	\$41 16	

Table XIII.

TABLE IX. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. DISBURSEMENT ON THE PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING OCTOBER 31ST, 1898.

COUNTIES	FOR SECOND TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1897.				FOR FIRST TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1898.				FOR THE YEAR			
	Ordinary	Superior	Technical	Special	First	Ordinary	Superior	Grammar	Special	Total	Total spent and to these	Total.
	Grants	Grants	Grants	Grants	Grants	Grants	Grants	Grants	Grants	Grants	Grants	Grants
Albert,	\$2,804 86	\$24,100 96	\$147 44	\$995 70	\$3,558 29	\$1,530 30	\$431 01	\$250 14	\$889 13	\$4,168 45	\$4,837 72	\$8,726 71
Brandon,	4,970 66	51,000 28	120 10	600 44	55,000 11	6,908 47	425 32	260 43	200 70	7,403 42	307 29	12,000 56
Charlotte,	1,820 35	191 61	18 57	281 63	2,302 15	7,000 37	791 50	299 43	381 51	8,036 20	663 14	13,487 45
Clarendon,	3,332 76	369 60	18 57	442 39	3,853 03	1,050 90	436 65	299 43	571 14	5,255 34	1,013 71	9,278 27
Ken.,	3,878 90	783 60	144 30	374 96	4,406 10	1,650 52	431 01	109 55	142 57	5,301 08	810 63	9,710 27
Kings,	5,123 10	745 17	138 97	100 61	6,337 85	8,050 76	715 20	206 71	536 08	9,162 89	943 29	15,526 25
Madawaska,	1,152 54	101 71	138 97	300 81	1,593 28	2,008 11	142 51	254 24	125 40	2,160 42	210 10	3,708 20
Northumberland,	4,645 96	617 08	167 55	320 81	5,551 40	6,100 55	752 13	254 24	125 40	6,408 22	757 48	12,668 98
Quebec,	3,430 20	100 16	27 41	250 48	3,808 25	1,700 14	140 81	172 31	328 76	4,069 89	360 04	8,654 69
Restigouche,	1,500 42	99 26	157 26	165 47	1,825 03	2,137 21	140 52	267 58	132 71	2,474 84	236 18	4,367 25
St. John,	7,580 52	31,000 00	540 37	114 50	8,335 05	11,179 41	428 08	816 93	234 18	12,425 63	450 07	20,005 10
St. Lawrence,	1,400 03	100 32	148 97	141 61	1,690 93	1,805 86	116 67	269 31	188 50	2,000 53	300 11	3,501 88
Victoria,	1,651 10	96 00	148 97	282 78	2,180 85	2,180 85	143 67	291 14	263 45	2,786 97	617 02	4,073 05
Westmorland,	7,190 40	608 00	147 44	250 86	7,996 70	4,700 59	871 02	291 14	263 45	10,837 55	420 31	18,535 01
York,	9,471 24	422 86	116 01	491 80	7,514 01	8,557 52	580 53	927 99	701 22	9,766 04	963 02	17,290 05
N. Brunswick,	\$21,211 78	\$4,905 11	\$2,150 48	\$1,938 04	\$29,805 41	\$81,202 70	\$6,484 32	\$4,077 17	\$3,883 80	\$94,424 40	\$80,921 84	\$182,005 16
Year ending '97,	72,538 48	5,537 66	2,920 71	4,461 16	84,005 90	82,339 68	7,017 97	3,466 11	4,092 11	93,102 02	9,153 56	174,107 88
Increase,	811,296 68	8,902 50	847,926	85,231 81	812,408 49	91,723 02	830 61	841 46	800 39	84,722 17	841 72	\$14,112 72

To school for the above total the amount of \$100.00 was granted to the school for the B. & D. Hallway. See Table VI.

TABLE X PUBLIC SCHOOLS APPROPRIATES OF COUNTY FUND TO TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1908.

PART ONE. SECOND TERM ended December 31st, 1907.

Details stated by the Chief Superintendent, supplied by the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1908.		Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1907.		Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1906.		Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1905.		Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1904.		Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1903.		Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1902.		Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1901.		Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1900.		Grants for the year ending June 30th, 1900.	
	Actual.	Appropriated.	Actual.	Appropriated.	Actual.	Appropriated.	Actual.	Appropriated.	Actual.	Appropriated.	Actual.	Appropriated.	Actual.	Appropriated.	Actual.	Appropriated.	Actual.	Appropriated.	Actual.	Appropriated.
Albert	145,762.1	218,800.0	140.10	274.66	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74	20.74
Calton.	246,279.1	2,131.65	81.84	1,107.19	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27	24.27
Chabots	261,645.1	2,031.91	147.06	1,442.86	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46	45.46
Gloucester	240,089.1	1,732.96	99.28	1,371.59	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49	189.49
Kent	252,077.1	2,005.25	224.43	1,480.32	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52	118.52
Kings.	232,833.1	2,412.74	197.09	811.51	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76	11.76
Madawaska.	107,511.1	799.04	53.27	717.76	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38	38.38
Northumberland.	390,233.1	2,235.26	185.08	1,516.69	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79	69.79
Quebec	116,494.1	1,419.71	124.39	193.09	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66	10.66
Restigouche	98,143.1	762.79	53.25	543.21	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71	23.71
Saint John	609,365.1	3,663.70	69.23	4,222.10	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64	27.64
Sherbrooke	48,032.1	539.67	74.11	261.65	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51	20.51
Victoria	77,741.1	875.35	134.25	280.10	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73	29.73
Westmorland	499,146.1	3,074.44	126.30	2,895.69	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75	60.75
York	278,521.1	2,525.16	204.21	1,923.45	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26	52.26
New Brunswick	3,493,935.1	26,828.51	2,133.07	21,745.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67	803.67

Total for the year ending June 30th, 1908, \$2,133,070.74, or \$2,133,070.74 less \$2,133,070.74 = \$0.00.

TABLE X. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. APPROPRIATION OF COUNTY FUND TO TEACHERS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1898.
Part Two. FIRST TERM ENDED JUNE, 1898.

Details issued by the Chief Superintendent payable by the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	(1)				(2)				(3)		(4)		(5)		(6)	
	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund	County Fund
Albert	195,336	21,093	26	8	116	88	340	89	8	23	22	81	43	15	214	10
Charlton	318,016	2,164	17	74	44	1,027	88	1,027	88	19	62	3,192	35	0	37	0
Charlotte	389,129	2,106	63	137	40	1,352	77	1,352	77	25	79	3,457	80	0	11	0
Chomewater	313,677	1,672	62	229	66	2,032	53	2,032	53	21	39	3,704	56	0	82	0
Kenil	294,395	1,737	57	193	32	1,734	18	1,734	18	130	92	3,471	75	0	71	0
Knock	346,188	2,502	62	182	93	705	13	705	13	33	10	3,208	65	0	26	0
Madawaska	153,317	820	84	61	56	725	96	725	96	42	46	1,645	80	0	54	0
Northumberland	112,216	2,179	70	173	07	1,572	25	1,572	25	41	43	3,701	95	0	18	0
Quebec	171,737	1,445	15	123	07	197	65	197	65	10	41	1,642	80	0	11	0
Restigouche	139,319	707	81	42	79	538	39	538	39	10	29	1,216	20	0	19	0
Saint John	798,760	3,144	23	89	24	4,111	87	4,111	87	23	79	7,956	10	0	65	0
Sherburne	71,153	619	60	76	83	216	30	216	30	21	01	804	30	0	41	0
Victoria	113,563	817	47	129	86	338	28	338	28	37	39	1,155	75	0	37	0
Westmorland	654,689	2,996	58	111	80	2,773	19	2,773	19	57	45	6,770	52	0	51	0
York, . . .	356,116	2,322	35	191	26	1,199	20	1,199	20	57	52	3,621	55	0	42	0
New Brunswick	4,748,723	226,328	10	41,934	00	418,906	52	418,906	52	477	01	845,233	62	2,708	00	20

Table XI

Details issued by the Chief Superintendent payable by the respective County Treasurers.

TABLE XI. PROVINCIAL AND COUNTY FISCAL GRANTS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, BLIND, AND DUMB, AND COUNTY FISCAL GRANTS TO THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, BLIND, AND DUMB, PRODUCTIONS FOR THE YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1898.

COUNTRIES.	SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF, BLIND, AND DUMB.										COUNTY FISCAL GRANTS TO THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF, BLIND, AND DUMB.			
	Term ended Dec. 31, 1897.										Term ended June 30, 1898.			
	No. of Pupils.	Provincial Grant at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.	Grant from County Fund at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.	No. of Pupils.	Provincial Grant at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.	Grant from County Fund at rate of \$75 per pupil per year.	Total Provincial Grant for year.	Total from County Fund for year.	Total for the year.	No. of Pupils.	Grant from County Fund at rate of \$60 per pupil per year.	No. of Pupils.	Grant from County Fund at rate of \$60 per pupil per year.	Total for the year.
Alberta,	3	\$212.50	\$212.50	3	\$212.50	\$212.50	\$212.50	\$212.50	\$425.00	3	\$180.00	3	\$180.00	\$540.00
Charleston,	2	75.00	75.00	2	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	4	75.00	4	75.00	300.00
Charlotte,	2	75.00	75.00	2	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	1	30.00	1	30.00	30.00
Chenester,	2	75.00	75.00	2	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	1	30.00	1	30.00	30.00
Kent,	2	75.00	75.00	2	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	1	30.00	1	30.00	30.00
Kings,	2	75.00	75.00	2	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	6	180.00	6	180.00	1080.00
Madawaska,	2	75.00	75.00	2	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	1	30.00	1	30.00	30.00
Northumberland,	2	75.00	75.00	2	75.00	75.00	75.00	75.00	150.00	1	30.00	1	30.00	30.00
Quebec,	4	150.00	150.00	4	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	300.00	1	30.00	1	30.00	30.00
Saint John,	4	150.00	150.00	4	150.00	150.00	150.00	150.00	300.00	1	30.00	1	30.00	30.00
Westmorland,	5	187.50	187.50	5	187.50	187.50	187.50	187.50	375.00	7	210.00	7	210.00	1470.00
York, . . .	26	\$1,950.00	\$1,950.00	26	\$1,950.00	\$1,950.00	\$1,950.00	\$1,950.00	\$3,900.00	30	\$1,800.00	34	\$2,040.00	\$5,840.00

TABLE XII. SUPERIOR SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1898.

Part One. Term ended December, 1897.

Included in Table I A and Exception Tables

No. and Name of District.	Pack.	County.	Teacher.	Provisional Attendance.	Total to County.
Elgin Corner, No. 2	Elgin.	Albert.	W. W. P. Starratt,	105 32	
Hulkema, No. 1	Hulkema.	"	W. M. Bates,	105 32	
Hopewell Hill, No. 2	Hopewell.	"	A. C. M. Lawson,	105 32	8 315 96
Hartland, No. 3	Hartland.	Cathlamet.	Adrian Holcomb,	104 74	
Jacksonville, No. 1	Wickfield.	"	Clinton H. Cony,	105 32	
Conover, No. 1	Wilmot and Wicklow.	"	Horace G. Perry,	105 32	315 38
North Head, No. 1	Grand Marais.	Chico.	Charles H. Murray,	105 32	
St. George, No. 1	St. George.	"	T. L. Simmons,	98 65	
Moore's Mills, No. 1	St. James and St. David.	"	Chas. A. Richardson,	89 12	
St. Stephen (Town)	St. Stephen.	"	P. G. M. Parkins,	99 26	
Milton (Town)	"	"	H. B. Sault Land,	99 26	191 61
Bathurst Village, No. 10	Bathurst.	Valleyfield.	H. D. Buchanan,	80 88	
Laandee, No. 3	Laandee.	"	H. L. O'Brien,	18 38	
Shogogon, No. 1	Shogogon.	"	W. B. Welch,	105 32	
Batonville, No. 1	Batonville.	"	Jean F. Doucet,	105 32	309 90
Kingston, No. 2	Kingston.	Kent.	H. F. Roberts,	94 00	
Ross River, No. 2	Ross River.	"	Chas. O. Mann,	103 01	
Pictouche, No. 1	Wentworth.	"	George A. Coates,	105 32	
Pondicherry, No. 1	Wilmington.	"	Horace S. Goodell,	79 86	483 09
Hampton Station, No. 2	Cardwell.	Kings.	Anton Perry,	104 16	
Haystack Corner, No. 8	Hampton.	"	Thomas Allen,	103 01	
Bonduick Station, No. 2	Haystack.	"	Arona Ryder,	102 43	
Apoburn, No. 2	Norton.	"	H. Jackson Perry,	105 32	
	Stedham and Sussex.	"	Milton Price,	95 25	512 17

No. and Name of District.	Parish	County	Teachers	Provisional Allowance	Total to Com. Dy.
Edmundston, No. 1.	Madawaska,	Madawaska,	<i>Brought forward,</i>	101 71	\$2,328 11
Blackville, No. 6.	Blackville,	Northumberland, ..	Theodore Paillard,	94 91	101 71
Donkton, No. 4.	Blissfield,	"	Frederic A. Dixon,	6 95	
Derby, No. 1.	Derby,	"	James McFutsh,	105 32	
Doughstown, No. 6.	Newcastle,	"	George A. Wathen,	105 32	
Newcastle, No. 7.	"	"	J. J. Clarke,	105 32	
Chipman, No. 11.	"	"	Mason R. Benn,	105 32	
Chipman, No. 11.	"	"	F. P. Vorston,	99 26	517 98
Dalhousie, No. 1.	Chipman,	Queens,	Leonard H. Crandall,	104 16	104 16
Fairville, No. 2.	Dalhousie,	Restigouche,	R. B. Musterton,	99 26	99 26
Millford, No. 13.	Lancaster,	St. John,	W. A. Nelson,	105 32	
St. Martins, No. 2.	"	"	Cyrus H. Acheson,	105 32	
Upper Manguerville, No. 2.	St. Martins,	"	Geo. J. Trueman,	105 32	315 96
Grand Falls, No. 7.	Manguerville,	Sunbury,	Wm. M. Vazey,	105 32	105 32
Dorchester, No. 2.	Grand Falls,	Victoria,	J. Leigh White,	96 06	96 06
Moncton (City).	Dorchester,	Westmorland,	N. W. Brown,	99 26	
Middle Sackville, No. 11.	Moncton,	"	Geo. J. Oulton,	99 26	
Petitcodiac, No. 1.	Sackville,	"	R. Ernest Estabrooks,	103 02	
Salsbury, No. 24.	Salsbury,	"	Rupert D. Hanson,	99 26	
	and Moncton and Coverdale, ..	"	Amos O'Beura,	101 74	
Port Elgin, No. 1.	Westmorland and Botsford	"	S. Boyd Anderson,	103 02	608 56
Keswick Ridge, No. 1.	Bright,	York,	John E. Porter,	105 32	
Meductic, No. 4.	Canterbury and Woodstock	"	Peter Girilwood,	105 32	
McAdam Junction, No. 9.	McAdam,	"	H. F. Perkins,	105 32	
Harvey Station No. 2.	Manners Sutton, ..	"	Ernest A. McKay,	105 32	
Forest City, No. 14.	North Lake,	"	Annie L. Taylor,	105 32	
Marysville, No. 3.	St. Mary's,	"	W. T. Day,	99 26	625 86
					\$4,905 11

TABLE XII. PART TWO - TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1898.

No. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	Parish.	County.	Teacher.	Provincial Allowance.	Total for County.
Virgin Corner, No. 2.	Elgin	Albert.	Anna Ryder,	\$143 67	
Hillsborough, No. 2.	Hillsborough	"	W. M. Burns,	113 67	
Hopewell Hill, No. 2.	Hopewell	"	A. C. M. Lawson,	143 67	\$431 01
Hartland, No. 3.	Brighton	Carlisle.	Allan Ridout,	143 67	
Jacksonville, No. 7.	Wakefield	"	Clinton H. Gray,	143 67	
Centerville, No. 4.	Wilmot and Wicklow	"	Horace G. Perry,	137 98	425 32
North Head, No. 1.	Grand Manan	Charlotte,	J. J. Caruthers,	143 67	
St. George, No. 1.	St. George	"	J. W. Richardson,	28 19	
Moore's Mills, No. 1 1/2.	St. James and St. Davids	"	Thos. L. Simmons,	120 00	
St. Stephen (Town)	St. Stephen	"	Chas. A. Richardson,	111 82	
Milford (Town).	"	"	P. G. McFarlane,	118 30	
Bathurst Village, No. 16.	"	"	J. B. Sutherland,	119 52	731 50
Tracadie, No. 3.	Bathurst	Gloucester,	E. L. O'Brien,	149 52	
Shippagan, No. 1.	Sumner	"	W. B. Webb,	143 67	
Kingston, No. 2.	Shippagan	"	Jean F. Dubet,	133 46	
Bass River, No. 2.	Richibucto	Kent,	Chas. D. Main,	143 67	426 65
Pictouche, No. 1.	Wellford	"	GEO. A. Coates,	143 67	
Penobscot, No. 1.	Wellington	"	Horace S. Godard	113 67	431 01
Hampton Station, No. 2.	Cardwell	Kings,	Anton Perry,	112 50	
Haylock Corner, No. 8.	Hampton	"	Floss Allen,	111 93	
Bloomfield Station, No. 2.	Norton	"	W. W. P. Stewart	145 91	
Apohaqui, No. 25.	Stedholm and Sussex	"	H. Judson Perry,	143 67	713 39
Edmundston, No. 1.	Madawaska	Madawaska,	Milton Price,	141 34	142 51
			Theodore Paillard,	112 51	
			<i>Find.</i>		

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TABLE XII - Part Two. *Continued*

No. and Name of District.	Parish.	County.	Teacher.	Provincial Allowance.	Total for County.
Blackville, No. 6.	Blackville.	Northumberland.	<i>Brought forward.</i>		
Peaktown, No. 4.	Blissfield.	"	C. H. Edgett.	\$140 24	\$3,303 39
Derby, No. 1.	Derby.	"	Geo. A. Wathen.	142 49	
Douglasville, No. 6.	Newcastle.	"	J. J. Clark.	143 67	
Newcastle, No. 7.	"	"	M. R. Penn.	149 52	
Chipman, No. 11.	"	"	F. P. Vanston.	146 51	722 43
Dalhousie, No. 1.	Chipman.	Queens.	Leonard H. Chandall.	140 81	140 81
Fairville, No. 2.	Dalhousie.	Restigouche.	R. B. Masterton.	149 52	149 52
Milford, No. 13.	Launceston.	St. John.	W. A. Nelson.	139 11	
St. Martin, No. 2.	"	"	W. Herbert Belyea.	4 52	
Upper Margerville, No. 2.	St. Martins.	"	Cyrus H. Acheson.	142 51	
Grand Falls, No. 7.	Margerville.	Sunbury.	Geo. J. Twinnan.	142 54	128 68
Dorchester, No. 2.	Grand Falls.	Victoria.	Win. M. Veazey.	143 67	143 67
Moncton (City).	Dorchester.	Westmorland.	J. L. White.	143 67	143 67
Middle Sackville, No. 11.	Moncton.	"	N. W. Brown.	149 52	
Petitcodiac, No. 1.	Sackville.	"	Geo. J. Oulton.	149 52	
Salisbury, No. 24.	Salisbury.	"	E. A. Dixon.	135 72	
Port Pluin, No. 1.	Salisbury and Moncton and Coverdale.	"	Rupert D. Hanson.	149 52	
Keswick Ridge, No. 1.	Westmorland and Botsford	"	Amos O'Brien.	143 67	
McAdam Junction, No. 9.	Bright.	York.	S. I. T. McKnight.	143 67	871 62
Harvey Station, No. 2.	McAdam.	"	D. L. Mitchell.	143 67	
Mayville, No. 3.	Manners Sutton.	"	Henry F. Perkins.	143 67	
	St. Marys.	"	Ernest A. McKay.	143 67	
		"	W. T. Day.	149 52	580 53
					<hr/> \$6 184 32

TABLE XIV. PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL: For Session ended June, 1896.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	FRENCH MODEL DEPARTMENT.		SPECIAL PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO OCTOBER 31st, 1898.	
	DEPARTMENT.	DEPARTMENT.	DEPARTMENT.	DEPARTMENT.
STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE.				
	PUPILS.			
	No admitted	Left through various causes	Relieved to civility	Relieved for civility
	PUPILS.			
	Males	Females	Males	Females
	PUPILS.			
	Total	Boys	Girls	Total
ON ACCOUNT OF SALARIES.				
AMOUNT.				
First Term ended Dec., 1897	281	47	199	87
First Term ended Dec., 1897	72	8	45	15
Session ended June, 1898	193	39	154	193
Second Term ended May, '98	16	3	13	16
Second Term ended June, '98	266	8	257	266
New Brunswick	281	47	199	87
Cor. Session	266	8	257	266
Increase	15	24	21	10
Decrease	8	1	5	2
Total	\$7,182 53			

* These amounts are paid by the Board of Education in addition to the Provincial Allowance and to Salaries from Teachers.

**Issue of School License, awarded upon Examination in December, 1896,
and May and June, 1897.**

The number of applicants for each Class will be seen from the preceding table.
The following list contains the names of successful candidates only.

DECEMBER, 1897.

Third Class.—Walter E. Donnelly, Jas. M. Hunter, Francis P. Murphy, Harry W. McCutcheon, Miles E. McLaskey, Jas. A. Patterson, Jas. O. Steeves, John C. Coy, S. Gertrude Beck, Anna E. Blakney, Jennie E. Blakney, Harriet Bolt, Katie R. Brammen, A. Maude Chrystal, Bertha J. Crealock, Lillie M. Duke, Edith I. Eder, Bessie K. Fairhead, A. Gertrude Gillis, Lila L. Gillis, Amanda J. Hagerman, Jane Haley, Winona Hetherington, Bernice Jamieson, Lida C. Jewett, Alberta J. Keirstead, Ethel L. Keirstead, Idella U. Killam, Lucy A. King, Jeannie A. Kirkpatrick, Emma E. Laugen, Bettie J. Loggie, Phoebe B. Mercerau, Ella M. MacVicar, Maggie S. O'Leary, Jessie P. S. Patterson, Martha E. Powell, Olive Ready, Addie L. Richardson, Janet Smith, Ethel M. Smith, Ada A. Stairs, Annie M. Steeves, Christina J. Watling, L. Louise Wheaton, Pearl A. White, S. Jessie J. Young, Lelia M. Bowser, Florence L. Dunfield, Jennie A. Mooers, Maggie O. P. Morgan, Georgie M. McAfee, Suzanne M. Richard, Ed. J. Cormier, Chas. C. Poirier, Ed. S. Williams, Emilienne L. Allam, Oasie L. Barriean, Sevena M. Bois, Rose A. T. Belliveau, Evelyn N. Bompey, Elizabeth M. J. Godin, Katie McIntyre, Suzanne J. Parent, Emilie A. Richard, Lucie E. Richard, Esther Robichaud, Anna Roy, Theodore J. Boudreau.

MAY, 1898

Third Class.—Leon Belanger, Marie V. Babincau, Emilie F. Cormier, Marguerite E. A. Doucet, Philomene X. Doucet, Olympe Gallant, Elizabeth F. Hebert, Thais Michaud, Louise Richard, Ozithe Theriault, Emilie Robichaud, Lillie M. R. Duke.

JUNE 1898

Grammar School.—Wm. Norman Bradley, Donald McLean, Geo. K. McNaughton, Eva M. Downey, Julia Neales, Annie H. Ross, Jos. Mills, Milton Price.

First Class.—J. Howard Crocker, Frank A. Dunston, Austin A. Allen, Aren H. Baker, Del T. Belyea, Wm. S. Blakney, John B. DeLong, Matthew G. Duffy, Burton B. Field, Geo. A. Hallett, Guy J. McAdam, Purdy A. McDonald, Geo. B. McCreary, Edwin B. Ross, Chas. L. Thompson, *Fred L. B. Estey, Isaac Draper, Marvin L. Hayward, F. F. S. Small, Elmer O. Steeves, Henrietta Adams, Agnes M. Alward, Fitch H. Alward, Emily C. Bardsley, Elodie E. Bourque, Flora M. Carson, Rebecca D. Chambers, F. Minnie Day, Minnie G. Doak, Jennie S. Drake, Lucinda H. Durtan, M. A. Beatrice L. Ellis, Alice G. Gale, Edna W. Gilmour, May L. Jenkins, L. Maud Kavanah, Ella J. Keirstead, Evangeline Kinney, Ada M. Love, Mary I. Morow, Maud MacDonald, Elizabeth F. McInerney, Annie I. McLean, Mary E. McMurray, Harriet O. Ramsay, Lulu Roderick, Ethel G. Shaw, Mabel Shaw, Laura A. Smith, Maggie C. Smith, Margaret K. Smith, Eva M. Sullivan, Gertrude I. Webb, Lizzie A. Wilson, Annie G. Kelly, Effie C. Macdougall, Hanson C. B. Allen, Jas. V. Keirstead, Jos. W. B. Stewart, Mary E. Holland, Mary A. Legere.

* F. Class when passed in reading.

* F. Class when of age.

Second Class. — Jessie Duston, Lewis H. Baldwin, Howard A. Bishop, John P. Balyea, Fred J. Carruthers, Collingwood S. Clark, W. Burnham Corcoran, Augusta E. Dagie, Leon H. Jewett, Lynus D. Jones, H. B. Murray Milmore, Edward M. Moore, *Andrew S. Mowatt, Harry W. S. McAfee, Fred E. McIntyre, *B. Israeli Perry, Nelson U. Pickle, James Reid, Wilford A. Rideout, Henry B. Ward, Thos. H. Wlaen, Geo. W. White, Alfred J. Witzell, Walter S. Wooster, Carey C. Shaw, Marion R. Atkinson, Melissa J. Bailey, Emily F. Barker, Ethel B. Barnes, Minnie M. Bonner, Julia Broghull, Lillian H. Brown, Winifred S. Campbell, Anne L. Clayden, Ada M. C. Coates, Laura M. Coburn, Jenny S. Crammond, Mary J. Crawford, Emily S. Crisp, Daisy M. Crocker, Mabel L. A. Curran, M. Alice DeWolfe, Ethel I. Duffy, Hilda E. Ellis, Cora M. Estey, Sadie J. Estey, Hattie Fletcher, Rachel E. Garland, Reginald G. Gresson, Margaret A. Goodine, M. Morita Goodwin, Margaret R. Graham, Bernice M. Haley, Alice M. Hartley, Elizabeth Harvey, Emily G. Hayes, Elinor C. Hibbard, Mary A. Holder, Maggie B. Hughes, Louise B. Hunter, Jessie V. Hydop, Jennie A. Ingals, Edith S. F. Jewett, Ida A. Keagin, M. Emma Kirkpatrick, Maud K. Lawlor, Agas L. Lester, Della M. Lewis, Maggie E. Lockhart, Elizabeth A. T. Maguire, Eloya E. Manuel, Helena Melanson, Kate C. Morrison, Jennie N. Munro, Florence A. Murphy, Lillie A. McCrum, Jennie H. McDonald, May M. MacDonald, Margaret McGorman, Annie J. McKeen, Alice MacKenzie, Lenna A. MacLean, Lena B. McLeod, Maggie M. McLeod, Hattie M. McNaughton, Mary McRae, Robina Noble, Edith F. O'Leary, Mary S. O'Shea, Georgia F. Parent, Kathleen Phair, M. Louise Pickett, Lillian I. Price, Evelyn A. Prior, S. Summerhaze Renouf, Oselio S. Richards, Margaret Roxborough, Anne J. Shanklin, Helena B. Smith, Clara R. Smith, Dora W. Smith, Emma A. Smith, Hazel A. B. Smith, Bessie M. Snowdon, Mamie Stewart, Ida M. Stockull, Jamie E. G. Strong, Florence L. Tapley, Lottie G. Thompson, Annie M. Thompson, Ethel I. Tingley, Mary E. Tingley, Laura B. Whippley, Emma B. White, Winifred Winton, Kathleen Wooster, Zephia M. Gardner, Geo. L. McCain, Harry A. Peirce, Maud M. Brown, R. Agatha A. Carpenter, Emily W. Flieger, Mabel I. Kent, Jennie M. Kennedy, *Maud H. McNally, Kathleen McPartland, Isabelle B. Russell, A. A. Queenie Price, Theresa Shortell, Ellen B. Strange, Annie I. Thompson, Ida G. Gilman, Bessie M. Oulton, Lucy Wolfel.

Third Class. — Tuttle T. Goodwin, Reuben S. Gunning, Fred J. E. McInnis, Mary A. Gordon, Lizzie Goucher, Danie L. Goucher, Janey M. Hovey, Agnes P. Jones, Mary E. Mulherrin, Martha L. Orchard, Mary G. Paul, Bell Porter, Susie V. Poe, Mary A. Stickels, Nettie Ward.

Passed for Superior School Class. — J. Howard Crocker, Frank A. Duston, Purdy A. MacDonald, Lockwood Burpee, Frances Hoven.

Passed for Superior School Class at the Departmental Examinations held in July 1898. — Archibald H. Barker, William M. Barker, Harry C. Fraser, Flora Clark, Peter G. Givran, Geo. A. Hutchinson, Kate E. Hamilton, R. W. McKenzie, Edith L. Mitchell, Guy J. McAdam, Herbert V. Atward, Russell C. Hubley, A. J. McKnight, Mervine A. Oulton, Bessie J. Thorne, Jas. W. Howe, Jer. Boudreau, Mary McDonald.

TABLE XVI.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS. LIBRARIES.
DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1898.

LOCALITY.		Parish	District	PARTICULARS.				VALUE.		Number of Volumes.
County				No.	Paid	March 7, '98. May 2, '98. Jan. 17, '98. Mar. 21, '98. April 25, '98. May 16, '98. July 28, '98. Sept. 30, '98. Dec. 13, '97. May 17, '98. Oct. 2, '98. Dec. 13, '97. Jan. 10, '98. " 28, '98. March 3, '98. April 9, '98. May 20, '98. June 17, '98.	Local.	Provincial.	Total.	
Albert.	Alma.		No. 6.		\$22 82	\$ 11 41	\$34 23	98		
	Hopewell.		2.		11 59	5 80	17 39	32		
Charlotte.	Kent and Peel.		1.		11 40	5 70	17 10	60		
Charlotte.	St. Croix.		3.		9 11	4 56	13 67	52		
			5.		8 70	4 35	13 05	53		
			2.		4 26	2 13	6 39	29		
	St. Stephen.		Milltown.		5 53	2 77	8 30	9		
	St. Patrick.		No. 5.		20 00	10 00	30 00	55		
Gloucester.	Bathurst.		2.		8 20	4 10	12 30	30		
			16.		27 07	13 54	40 61	72		
Kent.	Wellford.		9.		28 87	14 43	43 30	85		
Kings.	Sussex.		2.		47 72	20 03	67 72	104		
	Studdholm.		10.		14 03	7 02	21 05	37		
	Rothsay.		2.		12 00	6 00	18 00	40		
	Westfield.		2.		18 33	9 17	27 50	47		
	Kns.		1.		4 53	2 27	6 80	15		
	Norton, Stud. & Springd.		5.		32 23	16 12	48 35	142		
	Havelock.		8.		14 70	7 35	22 05	50		

TABLE XVI. PUBLIC SCHOOLS. LIBRARIES - Continued.

DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES ESTABLISHED DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1898.

LOCALITY.			PARTICULARS.		VALUE.			Number of Volumes.
County.	Parish.	District.			Local.	Provincial.	Total.	
King's.	Rothsay.	No. 3.	Paid Aug. 3, '98.	Brought forward.	\$331 09	\$145 72	\$447 81	1028
"	Norton.	" 2.	" " 12, '98.		1 02	52	1 54	7
Restigouche	Dalhousie.	" 1.	" Nov. 9, '97.		8 25	4 13	12 38	59
St. John.	St. Martins.	" 2.	" July 28, '98.		37 09	18 55	55 64	96
Victoria.	Grand Falls.	" 7.	" Dec. 31, '97.		15 33	7 67	23 00	23
Westmorland.	Salisbury, Mon. & Gov.	" 24.	" Feb. 19, '98.		2 54	1 27	3 81	10
York.	St. Mary's.	" 12.	" Nov. 1, '97.		7 00	1 26	8 77	13
"	North Lake	" 18.	" " 1, '97.		6 35	3 50	10 50	31
"	Manners Sutton.	" 2.	" Aug 16, '98.		8 60	3 17	9 52	24
						4 30	12 90	39
					\$389 78	\$191 09	\$580 87	1330

TABLE XVII. PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Teaching Expenses paid to Student Teachers attending the Normal School during the Term ended June and May, 1898.

(Paid in 1898.)

(Allowance of Mileage, 3 cents a mile.)

NO.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
1	Cabler, Archie C.	Charlotte	\$ 7 60
2	Corbett, William M.	Carleton	5 10
3	Cornier, Rex R.	"	4 86
4	Cross, Norman Y.	Charlotte	7 44
5	Dole, Harvey P.	Kings	6 90
6	Freeze, Dio H.	Westmorland	9 36
7	Howe, Joseph E.	Kings	6 72
8	Hutchinson, Geo. A.	Kent	9 78
8 1/2	Jawett, F. C. Lunn	Simbury	1 02
9	Johnson, William S.	Charlotte	6 84
10	Pauland, Theodore	Madawaska	8 40
11	Pitt, Edwin R.	Carleton	3 78
12	Price, George E.	York	18
13	Dougan, B. Hayes	Queens	3 42
14	Howe, James W.	York	1 50
15	McKnight, Albert J.	Kings	8 76
17	Alward, Blanche	"	8 76
18	Baker, Mary I.	Carleton	3 78
19	Belyon, Clara E.	Queens	3 90
19 1/2	Fletcher, Eleanor J.	Westmorland	8 22
20	Flewelling, H. Lillian	Kings	3 60
21	Hamilton, Katherine E.	Westmorland	9 36
22	Mitchell, Edith L.	"	9 36
23	Boisjue, Evangeline M.	"	9 36
24	Boisjue, Nora A. M.	"	9 36
25	Boyd, M. Flora	Charlotte	5 76
26	Boyd, Birdie	Westmorland	13 08
<i>Carried forward.</i>			<i>\$176 20</i>

TABLE XVII. CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
		<i>Brought forward</i>	\$176 20
27	Morrell, Gertrude.	Kings.	4 20
28	McCready, Annie Ethel.	Westmorland	9 50
29	McGorman, A. Grace.	Albert	10 80
30	Nicol, Agnes.	Gloucester.	9 48
31	Barton, Charles T.	Queens	3 90
32	Blake, John D.	Albert.	10 32
33	Cochrane, Edmund H.	Westmorland	8 04
34	Colpitts, Clarence G.	"	8 22
35	Frier, George M.	"	10 38
36	*Bryson, Sara J.	Sunbury	06
37	*Crawford, Susan G.	"	06
38	*McLean, Jesse E.	Kent.	10 80
38 ¹	*McNabb, Maggie S.	Charlotte.	4 08
38 ²	*McGormick, Margaret	Gloucester.	10 68
39	Dalton, M. Tolbert	Westmorland.	13 50
40	McKnight, Charles D.	Kings.	5 10
40 ¹	Nickerson, William H.	Queens.	3 42
40 ²	Adams, Henrietta.	Restigouche	13 50
41	Albright, Nellie O.	York	84
42	Allen, L. Elzina.	"	1 02
43	Alward, Alice.	Kings.	8 70
43 ¹	Asker, Bertha T.	Restigouche	13 20
44	Brander, Margaret A.	Northumberland.	7 50
45	Briggs, Alice B.	Sunbury	1 20
46	Brittain, Myra E.	St. John.	4 02
47	Brown, Grace B.	Westmorland.	8 02
48	Bulyen, Nellie M.	Queens.	1 92
49	Clift, S. Blanche.	St. John.	4 02
50	Colpitts, Alice M.	Westmorland.	9 30
51	Cook, Jennie A.	Restigouche	11 94
52	Cripps, Nora.	Northumberland	7 02
53	Dick, Lizzie A.	"	7 80
54	Donette, A. Maude	Westmorland	10 58
55	Dougan, E. Maude	Queens	2 52
56	Dunn, Jessie H.	Kings	6 90
57	Dunphy, Jennie M.	Northumberland	4 50
58	Dunphy, Lizzie J.	"	4 50
59	Eddy, Maud A.	Gloucester	9 48
60	Ellis, M. A. Bentrice	Northumberland	3 84
61	Ellis, Christiana	Gloucester	9 00
62	Estabrooks, Ellen J.	Carleton	4 20
		<i>Carried forward</i>	\$456 47

* Allowance previous to 1895, not included for traveling expenses just incurred.

TABLE XVII.--CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMT.
		<i>Brought forward...</i>	<i>\$4</i>
63	Esty, Carrie L.	Carleton.	
64	Evans, Myrtle A.	Westmorland	
65	Finley, Mary A.	Charlotte.	
66	Gallagher, Theresa	Westmorland.	
67	Goodine, Priscilla.	York.	
68	Grant, Hattie A.	Charlotte.	
69	Hand, Nettie.	Carleton.	
70	Harmon, Myrtle.	"	
71	Hay, Jennie E.	"	
72	Hendry, Clara J.	Queens.	
73	Holland, M. Genevieve.	St. John.	
74	Holt, Annie M.	Charlotte.	
75	Horsman, Bessie B.	Albert.	
76	Horsman, Louise.	"	
77	Jones, Hattie M.	Westmorland	
78	Kee, J. Mand	Queens.	
79	Kirkpatrick, Cora M.	Carleton	
80	Millmore, M. Josephine.	"	
81	Mitchell, Mary	Charlotte	
82	Moore, Henrietta A.	Kings.	
83	Moulton, Cora J.	Charlotte	
84	Mullin, B. Loretta	Gloucester	
85	McBentle, Rowena I.	Kent.	
86	McDonald, Agnes C.	Queens.	
87	McLaggan, Annie I.	York.	
88	McMannus, D. J.	Westmorland	
89	McMannus, M. Estella	"	
90	McMillan, Martha J.	Restigouche.	
91	Nason, Eva L.	Kings.	
92	Orlton, Bessie M.	Westmorland	
93	Payson, E. Delia.	Carleton	
94	Pearce, Margaret M.	Kings	
95	Robertson, Pendlop, A.	Northumberland	
96	Sharp, Helen G.	Kings	
97	Sherwood, Julia E.	"	
98	Straight, Mabel A.	Queens.	
99	Taylor, S. Isabella	Westmorland	
100	Watling, Bessie L.	Northumberland	
101	Webb, Gertrude I.	St. John	
102	Wilson, Addie	Charlotte	
103	Young, Nellie	"	
		<i>Carried forward...</i>	<i>\$5</i>

TABLE XVII. CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
		<i>Brought forward,</i>	\$723 52
102	Allen, Mabel L.	Westmorland,	13 86
103	Barton, Levina O.	Queens,	3 90
104	Curran, Annie M.,	Northumberland,	7 02
105	Johnson, Annie M.,	Kings,	6 72
106	Keoughan, Essie L.,	Northumberland,	7 02
106½	O'Brien, May,	"	6 66
107	Richardson, M. Gertrude,	Kings,	7 20
108	Thompson, Agnes L.,	Westmorland,	11 58
109	Dohanney, Catherine A.,	Queens,	4 62
110	Graham, Ethel M.,	York,	1 50
111	Gunter, Tamar M.,	Queens,	2 52
112	Wiley, Ada R.,	Carleton,	4 08
113	Goodwin, M. Morita,	Westmorland,	12 90
114	Blanchard, Lazare L.,	Gloucester,	11 16
115	Boudreau, Antoine,	"	10 20
116	Boudreau, Louis Theodore,	"	10 20
117	DeGrace, Jos. Charles,	"	13 50
118	Duguay, Jos. Avila,	"	13 50
119	Bosse, Marie,	Madawaska,	8 40
120	Bourgeois, M. Anna,	Kent,	10 80
121	Gaudet, M. Emerise	Westmorland,	10 68
122	Roy, Justine H.,	Gloucester,	10 20
123	Sutherland, Maggie E.,	"	11 40
124	Theriault, M. H. Ernestine	"	11 16
125	Keith, Allison A.,	Kings,	8 76
126	Lane, C. Homer,	Westmorland,	13 86
127	Leland, Nelson,	Charlotte,	7 20
128	Mace, George A.,	Kings,	7 20
129	Miller, Harry G.,	Carleton,	4 86
130	McLean, Burtis W.,	Queens,	2 52
131	Pearce, Archie T.,	Kings,	7 20
132	Robinson, James M.,	York,	2 58
133	Sharp, William R.,	Kings,	6 66
134	Smith, James K.,	Albert,	9 36
135	*Hayes, Elizabeth F.,	St. John,	4 02
136	*Connor, Katie P.,	"	4 02
137	*Weddall, Mildred,	Westmorland,	10 56
138	*Clark, H. Catherine,	Carleton,	3 78
		Gov't War, No 298	\$1,026 88

* Includes pass-ports, but claims for travelling expenses just texture.

TABLE XVII. CONTINUED. TERM ENDED DECEMBER, 1897

No.	NAME.	COUNTY
1	*Alward, Herbert V.	Kings
1A	*McConnell, Matilda,	"
2	*Richard, Chas. D.	York
3	*Girvan, Robt. G.	Kent
4	*Donaldson, Isabella,	St. John
5	*Earle, Mary M.	York.
6	*Reid, Florence M.	St. John
7	*Stevenson, H. Irving.	Kent.
8	*McEachern, Morley P.	Queens
9	*Burns, Annie I.	St. John
10	*Cook, Florence S.	Charlotte.
11	*Durlan, Ethel M.	St. John
12	*Freeze, Ida M.	Northumberland.
13	*Gregory, Nina N.	St. John
14	*Hems, Ethel M.	"
15	*Norrad, Maggie M.	Northumberland
16	*O'Brien, Hossie A.	"
17	*Patch, Corn. L.	Charlotte.
18	*Pigeon, Emily G.	St. John.
19	*Ross, Helen C.	York
20	*Shannon, Lena M.	Gloucester
21	*Steeves, Celia A.	Kings.
22	*Armstrong, Henrietta.	York
23	*Hudson, Sadie,	Kent
24	*Holliman, Margaret I.	Carlton
25	*McMillan, Janie M.	Restigouche.
26	*Lagere, Catherine E.	St. John
27	*McLeod, Beverly F.	Kings.
28	*Scott, Harry.	York
29	*McLeod, Anna O.	Northumberland
30	*Barker, Wm. McL. B.	Sunbury
31	*Fillmore, M. F. J.	Albert.
32	*McKenzie, Margaret N.	Restigouche
33	*Dowd, Agnes M.	Westmorland
34	*Kelly, Stella I. C.	St. John
35	*McKendy, Ella M.	Northumberland
36	*Pond, Tessie A.	York
37	Donnelly, Walter E.	Sunbury
38	Murphy, Francis P.	Westmorland
39	McInteehan, Hartley W.	Sunbury
40	Patterson, Jas. Abner	York.
41	Guy, John C.	Carlton

Carried forward

TABLE XVII — CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT
		<i>Brought forward,...</i>	8250 86
42	Beck S. Gertrude	Queens.	4 62
43	Blakney, Annie E.	Albert.	10 20
44	Blakney, Jennie E.	Westmorland.	8 58
45	Brannen, Katie R.	York.	36
46	Chrystal, A. Maude.	Kent	8 58
47	Creslock, Bertha J.	St. John.	4 02
48	Duke, Lillie M. R.	Kings.	5 34
49	Edjy, Edith L.	Gloucester	9 48
50	Fairhead, Bessie K.	Charlotte.	5 88
51	Gilliss, A. Gertrude	Northumberland.	7 02
52	Hetherington, Winema	Queens.	4 20
53	Jamieson, Bernice.	Albert	10 32
54	Jewett, Lida C.	York.	84
55	Keirstead, Alberta	Kings.	6 72
56	Killam, Idella V.	Albert.	8 88
57	King, Lucy A.	Kings.	6 30
58	Kirkpatrick, J. Alph.		4 80
59	Langau, Eulalia E.	Victoria.	7 50
60	Lagge, Bertie J.	Northumberland.	7 14
61	Mercereau, Phoebe B.	Simbury.	1 32
62	MacVicar, Ella M.	Charlotte.	6 84
63	O'Leary, Maggie N. M.	Kings	7 68
64	Patterson, Jessie F. S.	"	7 08
65	Powell, Martha E.	Westmorland.	10 08
66	Richardson, Addie L.	Kings	7 20
67	Smith, Janet.	"	3 90
68	Smith, Ethel M.	Albert	8 88
69	Stairs, Ada A.	York.	2 70
70	Steeves, Annie M.	Westmorland.	9 00
71	Watling, Christina	Northumberland	7 80
72	Wheaton, E. Louise	Westmorland	12 00
73	White, Pearl A.	Kings	2 40
74	Young, Sarah J. J.	York	1 14
75	Bowser, Letha M.	Westmorland.	12 00
76	Moore, Jennie A.	Carleton	3 78
77	Morgan, Maggie O.	York	30
78	McAtee, Georgie M.	Kings	7 20
79	Richard, Suzanne M.	Kent,	10 44
80	Connier, Ed. J.	"	10 68
81	Landry, Tranq.	Gloucester	11 58
82	Poirier, Chas. C.	"	11 58

Carried forward,... 8527 22

TABLE XVII. CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Amount.
		<i>Brought forward.</i>	8527
833	Williams Ed J	Kent	11
834	Allan Emelienne J.	"	11
835	Barriean, Ouelie,	"	10
836	Bass, Sylvia M	Victoria,	7
837	Belliveau Rose A T	Kent,	10
838	Bourque Evelyn N	"	11
839	Godin, Elizabeth M	Gloucester,	10
840	Grant Mary J	"	10
841	Landry Cecile J. B	"	11
842	McIntyre Katie	Restigouche,	13
843	Parent Suzanne J.	Victoria,	7
844	Richard, Emile A.,	Kent	10
845	Richard, Lucie E	"	10
846	Robert Clementine	Gloucester	11
847	Robichaud Esther,	Kent,	10
848	Roy Anna	Gloucester	10

Gov. War No. 957 8694

TABLE XVIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: YEAR ENDED 31ST OCTOBER, 1898.

*Statement of Chief Superintendent's Provincial Drafts to Teachers,
and of County Fund Drafts to Trustees.*

(Summarized in Tables IX. and X.)

MEMORANDUM.	PROVINCIAL	COUNTY FUND
	DRAFTS TO TEACHERS.	DRAFTS TO TRUSTEES.
<i>For Term ended December 31st, 1897.</i>		
References—Warrants Nos. 295, 296, 297, 596....	\$68,597 37	.....
School for the Blind, Halifax, Warrant 299.....	975 00	.....
Amount County Fund for Term ended December 31st, 1897,—Schools.....		\$45,574 18
School for the Blind, Halifax.....		975 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Frederic- ton.....		672 97
<i>For Term ended June 30th, 1898.</i>		
References—Warrants Nos. 941, 953, 954, 1033....	94,424 49	.....
School for the Blind, Halifax, Warrant, 747.....	975 00	.....
Amount County Fund for Term ended June 30th, 1897,—Schools.....		45,233 62
School for the Blind, Halifax.....		975 00
Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Frederic- ton.....		1,013 53
	\$164,971 86	\$94,444 30

**TABLE XIX. — SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR THE SCHOOL SERVICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1898.**

Schools. (See Table IX. for details):

Common,	\$145,504 48	
Superior,	11,389 43	
Grammar,	6,127 95	
		\$163,021 86
School for the Blind, Halifax (Table XI.),		1,950 00
Normal School: Salaries (Table XIV.),		7,182 52
Travelling Allowance to Student Teachers, (Table XVII),		1,721 86
Inspectors' Salaries,		7,200 00
" Allowance, attending Conferences,		600 00

Education Office, Salaries:

Chief Superintendent,	\$2,000 00	
Chief Clerk,	600 00	
Clerk,	733 34	
Clerk,	500 00	
Substitute Clerk,	104 00	
		3,937 34
Travelling Allowance to Chief Superintendent,		400 00

Incidental Expenses:

Stenographer and Typewriter,	\$74 50	
Educational Review, Printing Official Notices, etc.,	44 00	
Inspector Smith, special work by order of Chief Superintendent,	7 10	
Inspector Meagher, do.,	10 50	
Charles Toner, truckage,	5 25	
Sundries—Office work,	29 00	170 35
Carried forward,		\$186,183 93

<i>Brought forward</i>		\$186 183 93
Examination Expenses		
License examinations, December, 1897, and May and June, 1898.		493 00
Departmental examinations, (Normal School Entrance, Matriculation and High School Leaving), July, 1898,	\$906 31	
Less amount received in fees,	649 86	
		<u>256 45</u>
School Libraries (Table XVI).....		191 09
School House Grants (see statement in Chief Superintendent's Report),		980 00
		<u>\$188,104 47</u>

PART III.
APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR THE SESSION ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1897.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR: I have the honor to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Honourable the Board of Education, my Annual Report on the Provincial Normal and Model Schools for the year closing with June 30th, 1898, together with such remarks and suggestions as may properly be associated therewith.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT

The enrolment for the year, including that of the French Department, was 283 57 young men and 226 young women. The table below shows the numbers enrolled for the past eleven years, viz.

1887-8	196
88-9	224
89-90	239
90-1	243
91-2	269
92-3	261
93-4	320
94-5	280
95-6	247
96-7	266
97-8	283

This table shows an average enrolment of over 250 per year for the eleven year period, but the effective addition to the teaching staff of the Province was less than that by the 40 or 50 holders of license who returned to the school for advance of class. We have added an average of about 200 teachers to the effective teaching power of the Province for say ten years past. It would take the total output of the Normal School

for that time to fill the schools, on the supposition that all the teachers remained in the profession for the whole period of time possible. That is, we have nearly 2,000 schools in the Province; and it is not an unreasonable estimate to place the number annually required at 200. It could not be permanently placed at any lower figure without injury to the public service. Our problem is, it appears to me, to be not so much that of diminishing the number of recruits, but of selecting them more carefully from the large number who annually offer. It is not in the nature of things that any considerable number of our teachers will continue in the profession for more than a few years. Of the 2,000 teachers (in round numbers) now employed perhaps not one quarter were teaching five years ago. Our teaching staff is not permanent. It is constantly being drained of its best blood, and it must be as constantly replenished.

With our present system of school districting there is a large and steady demand for the Second and Third Class Teacher, and the supply naturally responds. The real and permanent remedy for most of our present disadvantages lies, as I think, in rearranging and consolidating our school districts. That would most effectively solve nearly all our present educational problems.

The number of candidates presenting themselves for the Preliminary Examination for License and entrance to the Normal School is steadily increasing. In 1896 it was 522, in 1897, 580 and in 1898, 621.

These candidates are first sifted and assorted by the examination; they are still farther sifted in the Normal School, and they have to undergo the final tests for a Provincial License. There is no reason why we should not get the best of those who come forward. But the sifting can still be more carefully done in the Entrance Examination, in the Normal School and the License Examinations, and it should be so done. Careful selection and the best possible opportunities for those who survive the tests should be the watch words of our educational future in this regard.

As it is now many young people make the great mistake of applying for higher classes at the Entrance Examinations than their attainments would warrant. Some apparently try the First Class papers, knowing that they have very little if any chance of obtaining that class, and rely on getting Second Class or even Third on the work for First. Of the 621 candidates at the last examination only seven (7) applied for Third Class but 170 got that class—so that 163 dropped from First and Second.

I would advise that the privilege of obtaining Third Class on First Class Entrance be taken away. This would induce many students who now write First Class papers with little or no prospect of obtaining that class to apply for Second, and to succeed in the examination, as well as in the Normal School. As it is now the Third Class is merely the dumping ground for the failures on First and Second. I venture to advise teachers preparing students for the Normal School to keep them well within the range of their attainments, and not to encourage them to apply for First Class at least, unless they are fully competent not only to make the relatively low pass mark required on the examinations, but also to live up to the higher standard required of that class in the Normal School. This course would save many students from needless disappointment at the results of the Entrance Examination, and would enable them to overtake the

Normal School work without unnecessary strain and the nervous worry which result from attempting too much and failing.

It may well be questioned whether the time has not come to require at least years experience in teaching as a part of the qualification for First Class. In my judgment every interest of the teaching service would be benefited by such a requirement.

Of the 521 candidates at the Entrance Examination, 122 obtained Class I., 17 Class II., 170 Class III., and 150 failed outright.

Of those who succeeded 206 presented themselves at the Normal School, in September, 1897, as follows, viz:

Class I.,	48
Class II.,	81
Class III.,	77
	<hr/>
	206

They had worked the Entrance Examination as follows:

Class I.,	86
Class II.,	113
Class III.,	7
	<hr/>
	206

The total of 206 was increased by 19 students enrolled in the French Department for Class III., making the total enrolment up to January 1, 1898, 225.

At the re-opening of the school in January, 1898, 26 holders of licenses of Class II. were added to the Senior Division, and 16 holders of Class III. to the Junior Division. These with 16 students enrolled for the Second Term in the French Department brought the total for the year up to 283.

The school was divided into four classes for convenience of instruction, and adjustments the classifications were made after every regular examination in accordance with the merits of candidates.

There was a considerable amount of students both upwards and downwards within the Normal School year, as the following statement shows:

Entered for Class I. and recommended for Class I. at close	48
I.	25
II.	1
III.	92
III.	27
III.	53

This table does not take account of the French Department. From it it will be observed that 25 students were moved downwards from I. to II., while 1 student was advanced from II. to I., and 27 from III. to II.

The students were recommended for license at the close of the year in accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education, as follows :

For Class I.....	49
" " II.....	144
" " III.....	88*
Not classified.....	2
	<hr/>
	283

The numbers recommended for the various classes of license for the past seven years is given below :

	I.	II.	III.*
1891-2.....	46	122	85
1892-3.....	46	132	76
1893-4.....	68	129	117
1894-5.....	31	133	106
1895-6.....	35	131	75
1896-7.....	44	137	76
1897-8.....	49	144	88

The following statistics of the year's enrolment may prove of interest :

1st. Schools and other Educational Institutions last attended :

Common Schools.....	145
Superior ".....	58
Grammar ".....	62
Colleges.....	3
Normal School.....	13
Other Institutions.....	2
	<hr/>
	283

* Including French Department.

2nd. The Counties of New Brunswick were represented as follows :

Albert	15
Carleton	29
Gloucester	17
Kent	19
Kings	30
Madawaska.....	4
Northumberland	14
Queens	11
Restigouche	7
St. John	31
Sunbury	10
Victoria	7
Westmorland	34
York	36
Other than New Brunswick	2

3rd. By religious denominations.

Baptist	57
Church of England	33
Free Christian. Baptist	23
Methodist	43
Presbyterian	51
Roman Catholic.....	69
Other denominations	7

I would here repeat the recommendations as to regulations governing the eligibility for examination for Provincial License, which I have made in this and previous reports.

1st. That the standards of the entrance examination be gradually but effectively raised so as to make a higher requirement of scholarship.

2nd. That no student should be allowed to enter for Class III. on First Class papers.

3rd. That at least one year's experience in actual teaching in a public school be required as a condition of eligibility for Class I.

4th. That the course required for Class III. be lengthened to at least six months.

The internal work of the school has proceeded on the accustomed lines during the year with generally satisfactory results. Our course of instruction has been made by a recent regulation of the Board to include some additional instruction in the theory of teaching, each instructor being now required to devote at least two hours per week to giving practical illustrations of method as related to his or her subject. So far as the

in making the school more and more a professional one it is a step in the right direction, but it must be followed by more attention to the acquisition of practical familiarity with methods of teaching and school management to make it effective.

To do this a competent practice teacher is necessary and should be secured as soon as it may be possible to do so. If my judgment is correct our greatest need in the matter of professional culture in the school is more practice and as much theory as may be proper and useful. I have no doubt that we shall work out our history in the Normal School in the same way that the modern schools of the same kind in the United States have done. For example, in the State of Wisconsin they have seven splendidly equipped and staffed Normal Schools. In each of them there is a specially qualified practice teacher, who takes charge of the actual teaching. The principal of each school takes the whole or some part of the Theory of Education. With our Model School in vital connection with the Normal School this plan would work admirably. And it would be easily possible to do very much more practical work with no more strain on the Model School than at present.

The subject of Domestic Economy is not taught to any very great extent in the Common Schools, though it still is taught in the Normal School. It may be open to question whether the time now devoted to it might not be more profitably employed.

We are obliged still to do much elementary work in arithmetic and language, more than we should. The course in mathematics, too, covers the ground required for the various classes of license, and is largely a review of what has been done with more or less thoroughness in the schools. I hope to see the day, and that shortly, when the Normal School will be free to take and hold its own place in our system of public schools; and when its strength will be expended in securing a sound theoretical and practical acquaintance with education, its principles and its practice, its history and its literature. I am glad to note every indication that that day is not far distant.

FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

There were 35 students enrolled during the year — 19 in the first room and 16 in the second. It offers every advantage to the Acadian French teachers of the Province, and it is to be much regretted that it is not more largely attended. The instructor in charge is diligent and faithful, and well qualified for his position. I am glad to notice a small improvement in the attendance, but I would not be satisfied till I see it attended by at least 50 students a year.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

This school is organized and conducted as in the past. Its teachers, with one exception, have had long experience of teaching, and have now for themselves a reputation which is as wide as the Province. The whole staff works harmoniously on behalf of the aims of the Normal and Model Schools.

GENERAL REMARKS.

During this year some additions have been made to the Museum, Laboratory and Library, though I cannot but express my regret that the small sum which has been hitherto placed in the estimates in aid of these objects some years past was not granted this year. I trust that it will be replaced and increased, if possible, so that we may finally secure a good working equipment.

The public closing exercises of the school were of more than usual interest, and Assembly Hall was taxed to its utmost capacity to accommodate the visitors.

The honorable the Chief Commissioner of Board of Works, the Provincial Secretary, the Surveyor General, the Hon. Mr. LaBillois and other members of the Board of Education were on the platform and addressed the students during the exercises. An interesting feature in the exercises was the presentation of an address of thanks from fifteen young ladies, representing the counties of the Province, for the grand piano which the Board of Works has recently placed in the school.

The address was very happily replied to by the Hon. the Chief Commissioner and the Provincial Secretary.

His Excellency the Governor General was pleased to notify me through his secretary that the bronze medal, hitherto granted to the Model School, had been withdrawn and substituted for one of the silver medals in the Normal School. The senior medal for highest professional standing was won by Miss Maggie C. Smith, of Kings County, the bronze medal by Mr. Harry C. Prebble, of the same county.

The usual Normal School societies -- the "Debating Society" and the "Chorus Club" -- were carried on with much pleasure and profit to those who were members of them, and to the school generally.

The "Normal Light" was edited and conducted with more than the usual ability and success.

The valedictorian for the year was John B. DeLong, of Fredericton, and he fully maintained the high record of his predecessors in that pleasant duty.

The general conduct and deportment of the students was very satisfactory. The school was largely made up of young people of high moral character and purpose, and they gave the tone. While we may sometimes have a very few students who are not everything we could wish, the steady and controlling influence of the great majority of the school is a check on the less earnest students, and is a constant force for right and right doing. But students of excellent moral character may fail to make useful teachers. Others may not have the personal qualities which a teacher should possess. Others again may lack the seriousness and earnestness which should characterize a true teacher. The two latter are qualifications for teaching as much as scholarship and character, and should have more weight than they do. On the whole, however, the school has great reason to be proud of the young men and women who are enrolled here year by year.

The health of the School was very satisfactory, but there is always danger, that students whose physical and whose hereditary tendencies should prevent from teaching should pass the doctors, and second, that the condition of living may not always be conducive to health.

I would strongly urge on all practising physicians who are called on to examine candidates for admission to the Normal School, to exercise a wise care in seeing the candidate gets a certificate who is not physically fit, whose eyesight, hearing and are not what they should be, and who may have seeds of some organic trouble, and will appear under the strain of the Normal School work. It is much kinder to such students out of the school than to have them compelled to leave after an attendance.

As to the second cause of danger to the health of the students I may say in my opinion we will never be able to control it as we should till the Government of Province builds and equips a suitable dormitory for the young ladies. I respectfully ask their attention to this very serious question. The Normal School brings the young people from their homes to Fredericton, it should provide a home for them where danger of contagion or infection may be reduced to a minimum, where proper hours of study could be prescribed, and proper control of the young people, after school hours could be maintained. Such an adjunct to the Normal School would not be an expense. All the Normal Schools of the United States have such homes for the young ladies, especially, and there is no good reason, I think, why we should not have one. It would cost a considerable sum to build and equip such an institution, but every dollar of expenditure would benefit every section of the Province. We have the land adjacent to the school, and measures ought to be taken at once to provide a suitable dormitory for the interests of the physical, professional and social welfare of the students. The parents from different parts of Province are anxious to see such a building. It would be a great source of comfort and satisfaction to all parents to know that their daughters were so housed and cared for as to make the risk of living under changed conditions little as possible.

In closing my report I have to express my thankfulness that the school is continuing to do a noble work for the future of this province, and my hope that we will be able to do it more and more effectively in the future.

I am, Sir,

Yours respectfully,

ELDON MULLIN,

Principal

APPENDIX B

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

INSPECTORIAL DISTRICT, NO. 1.

Geo. W. Mersereau, M. A., Inspector, Doaktown, N. B.

This District Embraces the Counties of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland.

MES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR: I beg leave to submit my fifteenth annual report on the condition of Public Schools in my Inspectorate. My monthly and special reports during the year have given such full details concerning each school and district visited that it is not necessary for me at this time to give more than a very general report.

I have succeeded in visiting all the schools and districts in my Inspectorate once during the year, and a majority of the ungraded schools twice. This has been no light task, as the winter months of this year were the stormiest in my experience, the roads being blocked for days at a time, and the autumn rains were so heavy and constant as to make travelling almost impossible for weeks.

My correspondence, too, has been steadily increasing in volume till now it takes up one third of the time which might be given to school visitation, though no opportunity of doing this work in the evenings and on Saturdays is neglected.

If all the teachers and school secretaries would take the *Educational Review* and read it, the amount of the Inspector's correspondence would be sensibly lessened.

Our schools are growing in favor year by year. Many parents, who a few years ago would allow their children to attend school only when there was nothing else to do, are now making great sacrifices to keep them in constant attendance. Districts that were formerly satisfied with keeping their schools open for a portion of the year now operate them throughout the entire year. Districts that have for years resisted all attempts to organize them have asked for notices of meetings for organization, and elements heretofore indifferent have asked to be erected into districts.

There still remain some benighted localities, but these must finally yield to the influences operating upon them and prepare to give their children what should be the right of every New Brunswick child, a common school education.

NEW DISTRICTS.

Two new districts have been added to the number in this Inspectorate during the year. Ferry District, No. 8, Newcastle, made by dividing the Moorfield District, No. 1, St. Athanasius District No. 7, Rogersville and Acadieville, which was cut off from No. 12, Rogersville.

The latter is almost entirely in Kent County, and therefore must come under Inspector Smith's supervision.

NEW SCHOOLS.

During the year eight new schools have been opened in this Inspectoral District. They are as follows:

One in Seven Mile Ridge No. 6, Balmoral and Addington; one in Balmoral Corner, No. 1, Balmoral; one in Riverside, No. 5, Eldon; one in Upper Millville, No. 11, Paquetville; one in Barnaby, No. 2, Rogersville; one in Ferry, No. 8, Newcastle, and two in Chatham, No. 1, Chatham.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

New school houses have been built in the following Districts:

Barnaby, No. 6½, Nelson, Black Brook, No. 3, Chatham, three departments; Chatham Town, No. 1, Chatham, two departments; Riverside, No. 5, Eldon, Chatham Island Road, No. 1, North Esk, Eel River, No. 3, Hardwicke, Upper Millville, No. 11, Paquetville, Seven Mile Ridge, No. 6, Balmoral and Addington, and Doaktown, No. 4, Blissfield.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

The Douglastown Superior School is attracting many pupils from the neighboring districts. In Blackville Superior School the attendance became almost nil the First Term, and the pupils were practically in control. At the beginning of the Second Term Mr. W. M. Corbet was engaged as principal, and since that the school has been recovering lost ground rapidly.

Shippegan Superior School has lapsed. The ratepayers found it too great a burden to pay the salary, much less provide suitable accommodation. Mr. Doucet, the principal, could satisfy the requirements of the regulations only by forcing pupils through the 6th and 7th Standards. When Mr. Doucet's health broke down in June, and he was thus forced to resign, the Trustees decided to discontinue the Superior School.

Mr. E. L. O'Brien, B. A., has conducted the Bathurst Village Superior School with much success. His popularity is such as to attract many pupils to his school, which was in a very satisfactory condition at my last visit.

The Doaktown Superior School has increased in attendance and improved in tone since it was moved into its new quarters at the beginning of the Second Term.

The Dalhousie and Derby Superior Schools are still efficient as when last reported and are still in charge of the same principals.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

There has been no change in the teaching staff of any of the Grammar Schools in this Inspectorate since last reported. All are doing excellent work, and each has a large class preparing for the Departmental Examinations next July. The Chatham Grammar School has not yet been provided with improved accommodation, though the site has, I believe, been secured. The Bathurst Grammar School was never in better condition than at my last inspection.

PARISHES.	Number of Districts.	Number of Distrs. not organized at present.	Districts having school some portion of the year.	Number of teachers employed.
Ludlow	6	..	6	6
Blissfield	7	..	7	8
Blackville	14	1	12	13
Derby	5	..	5	6
Nelson	9	..	9	10
Rogersville	10	1	7	8
Chatham	7	..	7	30
Glenelg	11	1	9	9
Hardwick	7	..	7	7
Alnwick	17	1	16	16
Newcastle	9	1	8	19
South Esk	7	1	6	6
North Esk	10	..	10	10
	— 119	— 6	— 109	— 148
Saumarez	5	..	5	8
St. Isidore	3	1	2	2
Inkerman	8	1	7	7
Shippegan	18	2	15	16
Caraguet	11	3	8	8
New Bandon	14	3	11	11
Paquetville	5	..	5	5
Bathurst	18	..	17	26
Beresford	16	2	14	18
	— 98	— 12	— 84	— 401
Durham	11	..	10	10
Colborne	5	..	5	5
Dalhousie	9	..	9	11
Balmoral	6	..	6	6
Addington	5	..	6	12
Eldon	5	1	4	4
	— 42	— 1	— 40	— 48

As this table shows, there are still six unorganized districts in Northumberland County, twelve in Gloucester County and one in Restigouche County. The unorganized district in Rogersville Parish will not long remain in this condition, as I have received, while writing this, a request for notices to call a meeting for organization. I have made arrangements to hold a meeting for organization in the district reported from Glencig. There is some prospect of the South Esk District, too, being organized during the coming year. Of the others I have very little hope in the near future. The Newcastle District has no children. The Alnwick District contains the least intelligent of our population, and there is only one man in the Blackville District that takes any interest in education.

The most of the unorganized districts are in Gloucester County. The one district in St. Isidore should have been organized long ago. It is swarming with children, and the people are in fairly prosperous circumstances. The Inkerman District would have organized this year had I been able to promise a cash bonus of \$50 before any work was done. The two in Shippegan are hopeless cases at present. One of the Carriquet districts will organize during the next year. Several abortive attempts have been made to organize the other two. In New Bandon two of the districts have no children, and the third has only seven ratepayers of the poorest class.

The one district still unorganized in Restigouche County operated a private school for three or four months of this year. It has only five or six ratepayers, and these are widely separated.

The table also shows that there were six organized districts that did not operate schools. Four of these were in Northumberland County and two in Gloucester County. On all these, with one exception, it may be said that they were building and otherwise making ready to open schools in the near future.

The various subjects of the Course of Instruction have been taught with fairly satisfactory results throughout the year, with the exception of Writing, Canadian History and Natural Science.

There are many schools in which these subjects are as well handled as any others, but in some of the graded departments, and in the vast majority of ungraded schools, the results obtained in the subjects named are far from satisfactory. Writing is the worst taught subject in the schools. Teachers have no method of teaching it. They allow their pupils to hold the pen improperly. Unsuitable furniture assists this evil, and instead of *penmanship* we have mere *scribbling*. The schools that have obtained the best results in this subject are those that have tried the "vertical system." It seems to me advisable for the Board to allow this system to be used in any school where the teacher is competent to give in it regular and systematic instruction.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MERSEREAU.

Doaktown, N. B., Dec 31, 1898.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT No. 2.

George Smith, A. B., Inspector, Petitcodiac, N. B.

This District comprises the Counties of Kent and Westmorland.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Superintendent of Education,

Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR — I have the honor to forward my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, 1898.

I find it quite impossible to visit twice a year all the ungraded schools in this Inspectorate. During the last half of the year, instead of attempting to visit hurriedly three schools a day, I have, in many instances, visited but two, and I find, when I can spend a half day in a school and do the work of examining leisurely, it is much more satisfactory to the teacher, to the pupils, and to myself. I am thoroughly convinced that more good would be done if it were the rule to visit two schools a day, except where the schools are small and not far apart, and when the days are long, as in May and June. During these months in many of the districts school is opened at 8.30 and in some cases at 8. In such cases three schools may be reached in a day. During the last part of November the roads were almost impassable, hence a small number of schools was visited during this month. I have, however covered the usual ground during the year, and no school that has been in operation the full year has failed to have a visit from me.

NEW DISTRICTS

But one new district has been formed during the year, St. Athanase, No. 7, Acadiaville. This district embraces a part of the Parish of Rogersville in Northumberland County. A new district was asked for by the inhabitants of St. Jean Baptiste Settlement, a part of Guirmond District, No. 1, Parish of St. Louis, but as the amount of property embraced in the proposed new district is very small the Board of Education decided to postpone the formation of the district. These settlers are not really out of the reach of the school of the district, but they would prefer to operate a school in their own immediate neighborhood. The request for a district has some things in its favor, though the reasons for deferring the formation of the district are good. A number of the ratepayers of Nos. 6 and 7, Moncton, have petitioned to be formed into a new district, but so far as I have inquired into the merits of the request I am satisfied that their case would be better met by moving the school house in No. 6 towards the one in No. 7. This would make it possible for all the children to attend one or the other of the schools, and would not make too great a distance between the school in No. 6 and the one at Notre Dame in Kent County.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

A new school house has been partly completed in Cormier Settlement, No. 9, St. Paul, and school was opened in it at the beginning of the Second Term. This district is small and entitled to generous treatment in the shape of a money grant to aid them in completing their house. A new school house has been completed in No. 25, Shediac, (a new district opened last year), and school was opened in it in August. Ste. Irene, No. 13, Wellington, organized in the early part of the summer, and provision was made for building a new school house. School will be opened in the new house early in the year. Every district in this parish will then have a school in operation. In Puellering Settlement, No. 7, St. Mary's, a new house has been completed and school has been in operation during the last two months of the year.

The new school house in Sackville District, No. 9, Parish of Sackville, on the south side of Allison Avenue, is completed and will be occupied at the beginning of the year. From the outside the building presents a neat and handsome appearance. It has a frontage of seventy feet and a depth of fifty feet. Inside light and airy rooms meet the eye. The main divisions are four school rooms and an assembly hall. The school room to the right of the entrance has a size of 31 x 29, while the one to the left is 28 x 33. The rooms on the second flat correspond to those below. The assembly hall occupies the whole of the third floor, about 68 x 40 feet. Cloak rooms are in the rear of the building and spacious halls separate the school rooms. All the floors are of hardwood and each room is wainscotted and ceiled in spruce, while the trimmings and doors are of white wood. The cellar, which extends under the whole building, contains two furnaces. The system of heating is Smead & Dowd. Altogether the building is a fine structure and is a credit to Rhodes, Carry & Co., who have done the work.

In No. 13, Botsford, a new school house is needed, and I am pleased to know that there is in the district a strong feeling in favor of building. In No. 12, Dorchester, provision has been made for building during the coming year. In No. 12, Dundas, a new house is needed, but at present there seems to be a majority who are opposed to building. The present house is old and quite dilapidated, and is not in the centre of the district. A new house should be built in the centre of the district. In No. 19, Welford, the school house was burned a few days before the close of the year. The house was old and poor, and the loss sustained was not heavy. A new house will be built at an early date, probably in another and more central part of the district.

The Dorchester Superior School building was burned on the morning of the 13th December. Although the building was insured, the loss of furniture, school books, a large library, and a very valuable museum will be severely felt by the district. The loss is estimated at about \$2,900. Rooms will be temporarily fitted up in which school will be continued until a new house is built.

The Superior School building at Kingston, Kent County, is entirely inadequate for the requirements of the district. This is a two-story building, and contained at

first two school rooms, one on each flat, each about twenty-nine feet square. The number of pupils in the primary department became so large that a third department was necessary. In order to provide this department, the school room on the lower flat was divided into two rooms. The room for the primary department is 29 x 12, the intermediate is 29 x 16. A board partition divides the two rooms, and is so open that every word spoken in one room is distinctly heard in the other, hence there is continual confusion. The number enrolled in the primary department at the time of my last visit was 45. The furniture in all the departments is of the poorest character. It seems to me quite impossible to allow this school to rank longer as a Superior School, unless the necessary improvements are made. The attention of the ratepayers was called to the matter at the last annual school meeting, but no action was taken. The Trustees have been notified that better school accommodation must be provided if the school is to rank as a Superior School.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

Under this head I may say, in general terms, that the amount done during the year has been very satisfactory. The interior of many school rooms have been sheathed or papered, new furniture has been provided in more cases than usual, blackboard surface has been provided and other necessary improvements made according to the quality of the district. The custom of adorning the walls with pictures is becoming more general, and I hope in a few years the custom may be universal.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar School of Westmoreland County was at the beginning of the second term transferred from Shediac to Moncton City. This was not unexpected as the Board of Trustees of Shediac a year previous received from the Chief Superintendent a very strong intimation that the change would be made. Mr. W. A. Cowperthwaite, B. A., retired from the Kent County Grammar School at the end of June, having been principal of it for three years. His successor is C. H. Cowperthwaite.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

About the middle of September, Mr. Frank Allen, M. A., who had been principal of the Grammar School at Shediac for three years, and had entered upon the first term of the school as a Superior School, resigned to fill a temporary vacancy in the Moncton Grammar School. Mr. H. B. Steeves, B. A., was employed as principal of the Shediac Superior School.

In the Port Elgin Superior School, which for the past few years has been overcrowded in the Primary Department, a third department has been opened. This action on the part of the Trustees is very commendable, and is a guarantee that more efficient work will be done in all the departments. Mr. S. L. T. McKnight is principal of this school since the first of the year.

Mr. N. W. Brown, B. A., who has very successfully taught the Superior School at Dorchester for two years, resigned at the end of the year. Mr. Brown is among the most successful teachers, and always succeeds in awakening enthusiasm among his pupils. I regret that I shall lose him in my Inspectorate.

Mr. Amos O'Brien, who has been principal of the Salisbury Superior School for seven and a half years, resigned at the end of the present year. During his stay in Salisbury Mr. O'Brien succeeded in a very marked degree in awakening an interest among his pupils in regard to improving the school premises. By means of entertainments given by the school the sum of two hundred dollars was realized, and this money was expended in purchasing chemical apparatus and mineral specimens, and a library which now contains one hundred and seventy books. An acre of land was also purchased as an addition to the school grounds, and by manual labor he and the pupils cleared this ground of trees and bushes, thus converting a rough and unsightly school ground into one which adds much to the appearance of the school property. Mr. O'Brien is a thorough disciplinarian, and a very successful teacher. He follows Mr. Brown in the Dorchester Superior School. Mr. Ernest A. McKay, A. B., follows Mr. O'Brien in the Salisbury Superior School. Mr. Robert G. Girvan followed Mr. Charles O. Main in the Kingston Superior School, and Mr. B. P. Steeves, B. A., followed Mr. H. S. Godard in the Buctouche Superior School at the beginning of the Second Term.

MONCTON CITY.

With the Aberdeen School building completed Moncton City is now amply provided with schoolhouse accommodation of the most modern character. The Aberdeen building contains seventeen school rooms, furnished with the best and most modern furniture, a large assembly hall, and a thoroughly equipped laboratory in the basement. This building was formally opened on the 27th August by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor. Addresses were delivered on the occasion by Premier Emmerson, Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education, President Harrison, President Allison and Principal Oulton. A few changes have been made in the teaching staff of the schools of the city, but as these changes will be noted by Secretary McCully, I shall not refer particularly to them.

I have been generally well satisfied with the quality of instruction given in the schools. Teachers seem to be more impressed each year with the importance of doing thorough work at the beginning of the pupil's course at school. Never tell children what they can find out for themselves is being recognized as the true principle of teaching, and is being acted on more each year.

Arbor Day was observed in the usual way throughout this Inspectorate. I think, however, that some teachers observe the day, or a part of the day, and fail to report to the Inspector, marking the attendance in the register instead. If the day is observed at all teachers should follow the regulation and report.

The Westmorland County Teachers Institute was held in Moneton in the Assembly Hall of the Aberdeen School building, in October. The Institute was largely attended and was in every way most successful. The Secretary of the Kent County Institute having left the county, and no one having been named to take his place, no move was made until at a very late date to hold an Institute in Kent County. The effort to work up a meeting was not a success, and no Institute was held.

Some work is done each year in adding to the school libraries, but most of the work in this line is done in the towns and villages. I would like to see more done in the country districts, as it is in the country schools that the benefits from a good library are most apparent. I have noticed in a few cases that there is no system of giving out books, and the result is that many of the books are lost. The teacher should be able to report to the trustees at the end of each term where every book of the library is. As the Government contributes to the funds with which the books are purchased I think some means should be adopted to guarantee, as far as possible, the preservation of the books.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE SMITH.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, No. 3.

R. P. Steeves, M. A., Inspector, Sussex, K. C.

*his District comprises the County of Albert, the County of Kings,
except the Parishes of Westfield and Greenwich, and the County
of Queens, except the Parishes of Canning, Gagetown,
Hampstead and Petersville.*

J. R. Ixen, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Superintendent of Education.

Fredericton, N. B.

Sir: I have the honor to lay before you my Educational Report for the year just closed.

New school houses have been built in the following districts: No. 10, Coverdale; Nos. 1 and 15, Havelock; No. 6, Wickham; No. 6, Springfield and Johnston; No. 2, Waterford, and No. 9, Springfield and Kingston. These are all neat, substantial and convenient structures.

New school furniture has been obtained by the following districts: Nos. 1, 7 and 15, Havelock; Nos. 10 and 12, Sussex; Nos. 2 and 4, Waterford; No. 10, Coverdale; No. 12, Kingston; No. 6, Harvey; No. 15, Springfield; No. 5, Wickham; No. 5, Kars; No. 9, Cardwell; No. 12, Cambridge, and No. 6, Springfield and Johnston. The improvements from year to year in respect to school furniture are highly satisfactory.

Preparations for building next year have been made in No. 15, Studholm, and No. 19, Rothesay and Simonds. In No. 8, Hammond and Sussex, a new house will also be built during the coming year to replace the one destroyed by fire a few days ago.

Each succeeding year gives gratifying indications that Trustees and Ratepayers recognize the advantage of keeping school property in good repair. A review of this year's work gives ample evidence of this. The supply of necessary apparatus for the scientific teaching of the various school subjects has also substantially increased. The industry and devotion of many teachers, in both country and graded schools, are deserving of the highest commendation. Their persevering efforts to procure apparatus, and to make the school houses more comfortable and pleasant, sometimes in the face of the opposition or indifference of rate payers, are object lessons of powerful influence, silently yet surely elevating the educational standards of the people.

The business of the various school districts has been transacted with less than the usual amount of friction. No serious difficulties have occurred. An increased number



SCHOOL HOUSE, No. 11, KINGSTON, K. C.

of districts has voluntarily maintained school. In only a few instances has it been necessary to urge Trustees to provide school accommodation as required by law.

During the year nineteen districts in this Inspectorate have supported graded schools. Nine of these are in Albert, including one Grammar and three Superior; nine in Kings, including one Grammar and five Superior; and one in Queens. Superior. These schools employ forty-two teachers and two assistants. The work done in them is generally of a satisfactory character; in some a degree of excellence is attained. I would, however, call attention to the far too frequent change of teachers, from which most of them suffer. Under such conditions the best results cannot be achieved. Trustees do not, I fear, take into consideration sufficiently the character of these schools. When appointments are to be made they do not, as a rule, choose from among those who have won a recognized status as educators, who by experience and scholarship are most worthy of responsible and lucrative positions. Matters of finance very naturally enter into the question and have a deterrent effect. Professionally settled teachers feel that their services should receive financial recognition. These leading schools are now in a great degree held by persons of small experience who, while often possessing excellent capabilities, have either not yet finished their own school education, or are preparing for another profession. Among such the competition is sharp, not to say sometimes unscrupulous, and the result is the settled man must fall to the lowest point of salary or retire from the contest. If in addition to present qualifications four years' experience were required for Principalship, would it not be an advantage to the profession and to a majority of the schools?

Many of the ungraded schools have large enrolments. A considerable number, however, has but fifteen pupils or less enrolled. In the first case, the school suffers because of over-work of the teacher. In the latter, because the need of prompt energy is not so pressing, the work may become listless and non-effective. Both teacher and pupils are affected. In many of the larger schools work is done in advance of Standard V., but it is very often done at a corresponding loss in Standards I., II. and III.

Speaking generally, however, I may say that much satisfactory work has been done in both graded and country schools. The number of successful pupils from this Inspectoral District at the July examinations, and the excellent marks made by many, are evidences more or less conclusive of the thorough training and correct instruction the schools are affording.

I am convinced that much good teaching fails of full results because of the neglect of teachers at the close of each lesson to summarize and impress what has been taught, to crystalize thought into simple, terse language, as a basis for future drill and review. The value of drill is not duly appreciated. The teacher finds it difficult to review, because, forsooth, the means for a proper exercise of such kind were not secured when the work was gone over. I fear it is sometimes forgotten that memory is a faculty of the mind to be developed and strengthened, and used as a factor in education. It has become, one might say, fashionable not to memorize. This is to be deprecated. By an intelligent use of this power of the mind thorough, searching reviews will be of great

value, enabling the pupil to measure his own powers and test his knowledge. One is frequently met with the statement that there is not time for review. This is, however, but an effort to bind the child by the course of instruction, rather than to adapt the course of instruction to the needs of the child.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Albert County Grammar School, at Alma, in charge of the same teachers as last year, continues to merit favorable comment. At the time of my visit last winter the Advanced Department was much over-crowded. The enrolment numbered fifty, being graded into Standards V., VI., VII., VIII., IX., X. Mr. A. D. Jonah, who was attending the school studying for advance of license, rendered Mr. Colpitts valuable assistance in the class-room. The Primary Department, which then numbered forty-four, is in the summer term very much larger.

On the resignation of Mr. King in June last, Mr. W. A. Alward, B. A., became Principal of the Sussex Grammar School. Mr. J. A. Allen, B. A., was at the same time appointed second master. In September the Grammar Department was so full it was found necessary to make a rearrangement of the higher grades of the entire school. Miss Hattie Comben, who was appointed to succeed Miss P. W. Robertson, resigned, was given charge of Grades VI. and VII. Mr. Allen enrolled Grades VIII. and IX. in his room, leaving Grades X., XI. and XII. for the Principal. In the Grammar School Department there are fifty-six pupils enrolled. All six rooms of the school are well filled. The prospects are that increased accommodation will soon be required.

In May last, D. M. Fairweather, Esq., Secretary of the Sussex School Board since the inception of the present school law, retired on account of ill health, and was succeeded by J. Arthur Freeze, Esq.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Good work has been done in the Havelock Superior School, under the Principalship of Mr. W. W. P. Starratt. I understand that Miss Minnie Coates, teacher of the Primary Department, has resigned.

Mr. Aaron Perry, who had been Principal of the Penobscuis Superior School since August 1897, resigned his position in October last, and was succeeded by Mr. C. F. Morton. Miss Mary Short continues in the Primary Department with much success.

Mr. Milton Price and Miss Ida Pearson, teachers of the Apohaqui Superior School, are well liked. Mr. T. E. McLeod, who is highly recommended, becomes Principal. Mrs. Kierstead takes charge of the Primary Department. During the Christmas season the school room for the small children is being enlarged and otherwise much improved.

Mr. A. Wheaton became Principal of the Norton Superior School in October.

I believe he is giving good satisfaction. The Primary teacher, Miss Helen Raymond is giving excellent satisfaction.

The teaching staff of the Hampton school remains unchanged. The Advanced Department continues to merit favorable comment. The Primary Department, under Miss Laura C. Horsman as teacher, is steadily improving. Funds to establish a library have been raised by means of a school concert.

In January new teachers will greet the pupils in both departments of the Chipman school. I understand from the Secretary that Mr. C. H. Achison has been appointed Principal. The Trustees of Chipman are progressive and keep their property in excellent condition.

The Trustees of Elgin Corner have this year made some repairs to the school house and added some new apparatus. The Primary teacher, Miss Thorne, has I understand, resigned.

The Hillsboro' school has an enrolment too large for only two teachers. Last winter there were in the Advanced Department seventy pupils, representing Grades V to X, inclusive. In the Primary room the enrolment was sixty three. An assistant was employed in the Principal's class-room four hours a day. I have recommended that a third qualified teacher be employed at an early date. Mr. W. M. Burns is the Principal and Miss Beatrice Steeves the second teacher.

Very satisfactory work is being done in the Hopewell Superior School. In respect of apparatus for use in the school room the district holds a very excellent position. Mr. Lawson, the energetic Principal, is ever at work for improvements.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

The Hampton Village school is one of the largest in Kings County. Three teachers will be employed during the coming year. Mr. Kelly resigned the Principalship in June in favor of Mr. Cross, of Charlotte County, but will, I understand, take charge again in January.

The school at Sussex Corner has had three Principals since my last annual report was written, and a fourth will be installed at the beginning of the winter term. Miss Susie Johnson, the successful teacher for several years of the Primary Department, was in August succeeded by Miss Lottie Howard.

At the beginning of the summer term Mr. R. C. Hubby and Miss Bessie Cannon assumed charge of the Albert school.

Mr. Wm. Corlett, Principal at Hopewell Cape, retired in June to accept a Superior School. Miss Margaret Lynds was appointed in August, and she is now succeeded by Mr. H. V. Alward for the winter term. Miss E. Bennett, the Primary teacher, continues to do good work.

The school at Surrey is doing successful work. Miss Mary E. Allen has proved herself a capable Principal.

On Mr. Allen's retirement from the Harvey school, Mr. McNaughton, of Northumberland County, was appointed Principal in August. Miss Mary Daly, who has for many years taught the Primary school, succeeds most admirably in her work.

The year's work in both departments at Demoiselle Creek has been most successful. The success gained has demonstrated the wisdom of grading the school a year ago. I regret to note that Mr. Jonah, the Principal, has resigned.

Miss Margaret Baird, who has taught the Primary pupils in the Norton school during the past year, has, on account of ill health, given up her charge, much to the regret of the people.

All the schools referred to above — Grammar, Superior and Graded — have fair supplies of apparatus; many have excellent supplies. In most of them additions have been made during the year.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

The teacher at Rothesay, Miss Laura Ingraham, has obtained a small but well selected library for the benefit of the school. The other apparatus is defective. The house is also too small. The school house at Otty's Crossing has been made very comfortable and pleasant, largely through the zealous efforts of the teacher, Miss Ruth A. Ryan. Miss Annie Hayter has done good work in the Holderville school. In No. 5, Norton, etc., a fine library of some 140 volumes has been procured. Very satisfactory improvements to school house and grounds have been made in No. 2, Havelock. The school room of the Lower Norton house has been enlarged and improved. The school house at Barnesville needs new furniture very much; the teacher, Miss Hattie McMurray, has worked faithfully in the interest of the district. Many improvements to the school house have been made in Upham, No. 2; Miss M. Kirkpatrick is the teacher. The Trustees have decided to thoroughly repair the house in No. 6, Hampton. No. 1, Springfield, a large and well-to-do district, is very non-progressive, the school house is in a very unsatisfactory condition. Complete repairs are to be put upon the house in No. 5, Springfield; it will also be enlarged. The school house in No. 4, Springfield, is in a very dilapidated condition, the school is small and the district poor. The Hillsdale school is large, but, apart from a Yaggy's Astronomical Chart, poorly supplied with apparatus. A fine globe has been procured by the teacher, G. L. McCain, for the school at Mt. Middleton, an entertainment was held. Additions to the apparatus have been made in No. 8, Waterford; other improvements are needed. This is one of the largest ungraded schools in the County of Kings. Complete and satisfactory repairs at a cost of about \$170 have been made to the house in No. 2, Kars.

The school under Miss Mary Jack's management in No. 12, Coverdale, is making good progress. Turtle Creek has repaired its house at an expense of \$100; Mr. W. L. Wright has for two and one half years taught the school successfully. Upon recommendation, No. 10, Hillsboro, is making forward movements. A first class teacher has been engaged; needed apparatus and improvements are also being provided. The interior of the Curryville school house has been repaired and painted, and now presents a very creditable appearance. The Trustees of Riverside, in accordance with a vote at the annual meeting, are making arrangements for grading the schools. Albert county

will then have ten graded schools. The Trustees of No. 9, Harvey, are steadily improving the condition of this school property. They have recently purchased a fine globe.

Miss Annie Briggs, the efficient teacher in No. 12, Cambridge, deserves much credit for her earnest efforts in helping to provide pleasant school room accommodation. New furniture is much needed in No. 6, Cambridge and Waterboro, and also in No. 7, Waterboro. This latter district, though able, is persistently backward. No. 4, Waterboro, has many needs. The district is embarrassed with debt resulting from a law suit. One does not care to press the people under such circumstances. Various improvements have been made in No. 6, Chipman. The people take a commendable pride in their school. In No. 14, Chipman, a school will be opened in April. This will be the first school in that district under the present law. Additional apparatus has been procured in No. 5, Johnston. Repairs to the house in No. 6, Johnston, will be made the coming year. The house in No. 8, Johnston, is too small for the number of children enrolled.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

The Kings County Institute met at Sussex, on September 1 and 2. The attendance was large and the interest manifested throughout good. The public meeting on Thursday evening was addressed by Chancellor Harrison, of the University of N. B.; Prof. W. W. Andrews, of Mount Allison University and Rev. W. Camp. Next year the Institute meets at Hampton.

The Albert County Institute was held at Harvey, just a week later. The work of the several sessions was of a practical character. Prof. Andrews and Mr. G. U. Hay were present and contributed very largely to the success achieved. The Thursday afternoon Natural History excursion to Mary's Point, where, after some time spent in exploring, interesting talks were given by Mr. Hay on various sea and land plants found, and by Prof. Andrews, on the rock formations observed and fossils picked up, was highly appreciated by a large number of teachers and many residents of Harvey. The evening public meeting in the Baptist Church was presided over by His Honor Lt.-Governor McLellan, who also read an interesting paper. Mr. Hay, Prof. Andrews and others delivered addresses.

ARBOR DAY.

A large number of districts observed Arbor Day this year. The number of school houses in which window plants can be seen is increasing. Because of want of proper protection much out-door work is not very satisfactory.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

Dec. 31, 1898.

R. P. STEEVES.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, No. 4.

W. S. Carter, A. M., Inspector, St. John, N. B.

*This District embraces the Counties of St. John and Charlotte, and the
Parishes of Westfield and Greenwich, in Kings County.*

J. R. Ives, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

Sir: I beg to submit the following report for the year ended December 31, 1898.

With the exception of the three schools in the Parish of Clarendon, I have been able to visit all sections of my district. During the first term, owing to stormy weather of exceptional severity, I had not time to visit the schools in the Parish of St. Martin, St. John Co.

School Attendance: During both terms, diphtheria seriously interfered with the attendance in parts of my district, and the prevalence of measles in St. Stephen resulted in the schools being closed for a few days.

The action of the Legislature last winter, granting permission to adjoining districts to unite for the purpose of maintaining central schools, has excited considerable attention in my district, and of course the sentiment is not all favorable. The terms of the Act are not yet very clearly understood, but I am of the opinion that a little intelligent discussion of the advantages of the plan, will lead several districts to take the necessary steps to adopt it. In order that a better understanding may be had relative to this and other subjects, it is proposed, at the next session of the Charlotte County Institute, to invite each School Board to send at least one representative to attend and take part in the work of the sessions. A debate upon the feasibility of centralization in the rural school will form part of the programme. It will be participated in, if possible, by school officers or ratepayers from the county districts.

As I have pointed out in former reports, there is a strong sentiment existing in favor of compulsory school attendance, and in the towns there are not a few who think that earlier laws should be enacted. It may be questioned whether these sentiments are as yet sufficiently active to vigorously enforce such legislation, if enacted. In one district, during the year, several ratepayers united to break up a band of truants and convey them to school. The best sentiment of the place upheld them, and nearly all the boys remained at school as the result. In localities such as this, compulsory laws would be a success.

In not a few places complaint of the conduct of boys on the streets and in public

places at night is heard, and there can be no doubt but that parental control is in too many instances very weak or non-existent.

It is difficult for the schools at all times to overcome home influences. I am convinced, however, that even in the worst districts progress is being made. A good school, taught by a teacher of character and individuality, can almost revolutionize a community.

During my recent visits to the schools in the North End of the City of St. John, I could not but notice the number of boys playing in the streets or vacant places during school hours. To my inquiries, evasive or contradictory excuses were made. I found, on inquiry, that in nearly all the buildings visited that there was more or less truancy. The matter is a difficult one to deal with, as to expel a truant is simply to turn him loose upon the community to still further acquire and confirm bad habits; to retain him as a pupil when he elects to be present is to hold up his example to others upon whom his influence may be brought to bear.

It would seem that some provision should be made by which incorrigible truants might be sent to the reformatory. It is preferable that the city should bear the expense now than later when a confirmed criminal has developed.

I brought this matter of truancy to the notice of Police Magistrate Ritchie, who at once expressed his sympathy, and gave orders to the police to bring before him all boys found on the streets without occupation during school hours. I am informed by teachers that the action of the magistrate has been followed already by excellent results in the way of improved attendance at school on the part of truants.

The School District. — During the last term of the year there was but one organized district in Charlotte County not in operation, and I do not recall any not in operation either in St. John or Kings Counties. During the year all were in operation, if not during the whole time at least for a portion of it. The majority in several districts needs to be watched lest it curtail school privileges to an extent not in accord with the desires of the minority. I have had to remove from office but one School Board. The tendency in the western part of my district to open school September 1 does not diminish.

There have not been many new buildings erected during the year.

I visited for the first time that at Richardsonville, Deer Island, and found it the equal of any of the fine school houses on the Island. It has been built according to plans furnished, is ceiled throughout instead of plastered, and has hardwood floors and slate black board surface. The exterior is most attractive and the site a beautiful one, affording an extended view. Considerable attention has already been given to the grounds.

A new house of two departments has been built at Castalia, Grand Manan. The grounds and location are much superior to those of the former site. The house itself, while no doubt comfortable and substantial, differs little in plan from the one replaced, which was built a quarter of a century ago. I would like to have seen it otherwise,

but the amount voted did not permit the Trustees to build according to the plans finished.

The new house at Lepreaux will be ready for occupation at the beginning of next year.

I had hoped to see a new house erected at Garnett, St. John County, where it is so much needed, but nothing has been done.

The following districts have made repairs, enlargements or improvements:

Charlotte County. — Mace's Bay, Black's Harbor, Pocologan, Head of Long Coldbrook, Bocahee Lake, Whitehead, Welchpool, Lambert's Cove, Greenock, Cane Ridge, McMinn, Beaconsfield, Blacklands, Hill's Point, The Ledge, Broadallure.

St. John County. — Musquash, Willow Grove, Chance Harbor, Beaconsfield, Shanklin, Little Beach, Red Head, Mahogany, South Bay.

Kings County. — Land's End, Upper Greenwich, Round Hill, Milkish, New Station.

New houses are needed at Oak Hill, Whittier Ridge and DeWolf's Corner, Charlotte County; at Garnett's, Upper Loch Lomond and Mountain District, St. John County; and a new house or extensive repairs at Kennebecasis Island, Kings County.

There is need of revised plans for school houses, especially with reference to improved methods of lighting and heating.

The new High School building, St. John, gives satisfaction for the most part. The rooms are bright and well ventilated, but owing to some defect in the distribution of the heat, one or two rooms are uncomfortably cold during some days in winter.

Believing that there is greater need of bringing the aims and objects of the public schools to the notice of parents, and inducing a deeper interest and co-operation of the home and school, I have, as time and opportunity permitted, held public meetings throughout my district.

The interest in and attendance at these meetings have been quite beyond my expectations, and school officers, teachers and parents have united to assist. Halls and churches have in every case been placed at our disposal. Meetings were held in the following places: Westfield Station, Kings Co.; Grand Harbor, Grand Manan; Welchpool, Campobello; Lords Cove, Deer Island; Hardingville, St. John Co.; Quaco (East), St. John Co.; Beaver Harbor, Charlotte Co.

Among those who assisted, outside of those directly interested, were Messrs. G. U. Hay, Scott E. Morrell and Michael Kelly.

At the meeting held on Campobello, Superintendents St. John and Bennett of Eastport and Lubec, respectively, came over with about thirty of their teachers. Their co-operation gave quite an international character to the proceedings.

In some cases, as one result of these educational meetings, parish associations of teachers, school officers and parents have been formed for the purpose of furthering the interests of the schools and the welfare of the communities.

Associations have already been organized at Westfield, Grand Manan, Deer Island, St. Stephen and Lancaster.

At some of the meetings held with the teachers in the various school buildings in St. John city the feasibility of obtaining the use of the exhibition halls in some of the schools for the purpose, once or twice a year, of meeting with and bringing about an interchange of views between the teachers and patrons of the schools. This is done with good results elsewhere, and I hope that something of the kind will be done in St. John. I feel very sure that the school authorities will lend any assistance in their power.

In the city of St. John the High School has now nine departments and contains a small class doing the work of Grade XII.

Two departments have been added in St. Stephen and one in Milltown.

In Quaco the appointment of another teacher has greatly added to the possibilities for good work.

The schools in Fairville are becoming over-crowded, and it appears as if increased accommodation would soon be necessary.

I have had combined meetings of teachers and trustees during the year in St. Stephen, St. Andrews and Milltown.

It is satisfactory to learn, that the St. John Board proposes to erect a new building to take the place of the old North End Madras School, which has not for several years been fit for school purposes.

Teachers—The supply of teachers during the year has been greater than the demand, especially at the beginning of the Second Term. The supply of male teachers of Class II. did not equal the demand for the First Term.

There is scarcely any demand for Third Class teachers. In view of the increased supply of teachers and the influence short term teachers have upon salaries, I hope the time is not far distant when it may be thought advisable to discontinue granting licenses for less than a full attendance at Normal School.

The schools have lost the services of many excellent teachers during the year. Space does not permit reference to them at length.

The better class of School Boards endeavor, in as far as possible, to secure first-class teachers, not only as to license, but as to experience and skill. This has a stimulating influence upon teachers and induces them to qualify for the highest class of work. In some districts and towns there seems to be a strong sentiment in favor of employing home teachers. A teacher seldom develops as well at home as abroad, and the infusion of a little new blood has a beneficial effect upon a staff of teachers. The argument that taxpayers should be preferred is the shallowest possible, as all the taxpayers but one suffer if the appointment has not been a judicious one. If this sectional feeling extends it will place the surplus teachers of some localities in a very awkward position. I regret to notice that there are still Trustees who expect something for nothing, and instead of placing a fair valuation upon the work they have to be done, put it up at auction, as it were, and give it to the lowest bidder. If these same men required the

services of a doctor or a lawyer they would by no means employ the cheapest for the one they considered the most skilful. It is the districts that are looking for teachers that do most of the complaining regarding schools.

The "cheap coat usually proves the dear coat," and the teachers who, by stress of competition or necessity, undertake to do work for less than it is worth, may be expected to be dissatisfied, and to spend considerable time looking around for better positions. As she expects her tenure of office to be short she, not unnaturally, takes no interest in her work than if she intended to become a permanent factor in the community.

I think as minimum salaries have been prescribed for Grammar and Superior schools that a step further should be taken and a minimum exacted from all. Each district should be required to contribute as much as it receives from other sources except in the case of those receiving additional aid owing to poverty.

A case came to my notice not long ago where a poor district engaged the services of a first class teacher for a term at a cost of less than twenty dollars to the district.

As usual, my district is this year indebted to many teachers for taking the initiative in raising money for various improvements, such as repairs and decorations of houses, fences, flags, libraries, slate black boards and apparatus.

The following is a very imperfect list of those who have aided in this manner

Charlotte County. — Misses Millie McCann, Dumbarton; Margaret Kerr Esplanade; May Hunt, McMinn; Merry Murray, The Lodge; Blanche Rigby, Bayview; Jessie Henry, Lynnheld; Alice Dohaney, Pocologan; Edna G. Guphill, Grand Harbor; Ansana Galbraith, Head Harbor; Grace Ingraham, Wilson's Beach; Lena Haskins, Northern Harbor; Beatrice Duke, Leonardville; Mary Osborne, Black's Harbor; Eliza G. Crowley, Letang; Maud Kavanagh, Muscareen; Emma D. Gunter, Boggs; A. Maud Waldron, Oak Bay; Addie Wilson, St. David Ridge; Mary Caswell, Oak Hill; Isabella Cais, Basswood Ridge; Lucy McKenzie, Scotch Ridge; Eva Marzetta, Little Ridgerton; Carrie L. Thompson, Mayfield; Grace E. Carter, Blacklands; Emma Veazey, Old Ridge; Flora Boyd, Bay Road; Messrs. Sam. Worrell, Upper Bayside; Chas. A. Richardson, Moore's Mills; F. G. Calder, Whitehead; T. E. McLeod, Grand Harbor; Archie Calder, Woodward's Cove; H. H. Summit, Welshpool; J. S. Lord, Richardsville.

St. John County. — Mary E. McLeod, Silver Falls; Maggie C. Donovan, Cold Brook; Stella Kelly, No. 2, Simonds; Anna K. Miller, Willow Grove; Lily Galyon, Pisarmico; Sister M. Francesca, St. John City; Margaret G. Emmerson, Bart Seely and Amy Iddes, St. John City; Alberta M. Brown, Wood Lake; Nell Parrhill, Quaco; Anna W. Powers, Quaco; Emma Gillies, Chance Harbor; Geo. Lammann, Quaco.

Kings Co. — Misses Junie Duffey, Grand Bay; Sarah Daly, Carter's Point; Mary Gibson, Mouth of Nerepis; Jennie Holder, Oak Point; Ella W. Wetmore, Milka

Emily Hunter, Rayswater; Maggie W. Seely, Sea Dog Cove; and Messrs B. W. Robertson, Westfield Station; Jepson London, Cheyne; J. L. Allingham, Round Hill.

To give an idea of the work being done in some districts, teachers, trustees and ratepayers co-operating, I will particularize in the case of a district or two. At Elmsville, Charlotte Co., in addition to a fine school building, beautiful grounds, and an excellent supply of needful apparatus, there is the beginning of a good library, with fine book case, a cabinet organ, a flag, and handsomely framed pictures of the Queen, Battle of Queenston Heights, Scott, Shakspeare, Tennyson and Longfellow.

At Grand Harbor, Charlotte Co., in addition to beautiful building, grounds and premises, there are a large library with oak book cases, dictionary holder, reading desk, Yagis physical chart, cabinet of minerals, chemical apparatus, pictures, globe, weights and measures, foot ball for the boys, and croquet for girls.

The high schools in St. Andrews, Milltown, Milford and Quaco, are not a whit behind any of the schools mentioned in the excellence of their appointments. In some of them there are reading tables, supplied with suitable current literature, pictures, organ and horizontal bars, foot balls, croquet and other diversions for boys and girls.

In this connection I may mention the excellent chemical apparatus supplied to the high school, St. John. Dr. Bridges informs me that a grant of \$500 has been made to aid needful apparatus to the schools. This is very much needed.

There is a vigorous athletic club and an excellent orchestra in connection with the St. John high school.

It is satisfactory to note the increasing interest in physical training, and equally so that some attention is being given to music and the influence of good pictures in the school rooms.

In all these matters there is room for unlimited expansion among the schools of this Inspectorate.

High and Superior Schools. — An additional department has been added to the St. John High School, where the work and discipline are excellent. Tardiness is rare and attention and diligence are much insisted upon.

Principal Brodie continues to maintain the excellent record of the St. Andrews High School.

The additions to the High School staff in St. Stephen, Milltown and Quaco, by permitting a division of labor, render greatly added efficiency in the work possible.

All the Superior Schools that the law allows are in operation in Charlotte County. Mr. Wm. M. Venzey, A. B., has succeeded Mr. T. L. Simmons in St. George. Mr. J. C. Carruthers has been deservedly promoted to the Principalship of the North Head schools.

Mr. C. H. Acheson, after a years' excellent work in Milford, has retired, to the regret of all, to complete his University course. He has been succeeded by Mr. S. A. Warrell, a teacher of much promise.

I am glad to notice that the revised High School Course makes the study of Latin optional with pupils, and affords extended opportunities in English and Science. I hope that an option will soon be afforded in the best equipped High Schools to undertake the study of type-writing and shorthand, in order that our schools may be able to keep pace with the modern demands of business.

Arbor Day. — My district will not make as good a showing in the observance of this day this year as in some former ones. In the city of St. John the roll was called and two sessions of school held. In some of the schools, where programmes had been prepared in the expectation of the usual observance of the day, these were carried out. No reports were made, as the day was regarded as an ordinary school day.

In this city the Horticultural Society is doing a noble work, not only in adorning the squares, but in creating a beautiful park for the use of the citizens of the present and future. None enjoy its privileges to a greater extent than the children, who will be the citizens of the future. I think the opportunity should be afforded them of at least co-operating to the extent of a systematic observance of a day, the prime object of which is to cultivate a sentiment friendly to such objects.

I regard the sentimental side of Arbor Day observance as the most important, and a well considered programme should in all cases be carried out. In some districts there is rather a perfunctory observance, consisting mainly of cleaning up the school house and grounds. This is satisfactory in as far as it extends, but it is not sufficient. I am convinced that it is a waste of time and effort to plant trees and flowers in grounds not fenced, and this is the condition of many school grounds. Some school grounds are models of order and beauty. Among these may be mentioned those at Quaco, Geo. J. Fruoman, teacher; Chance Harbor, Miss Emma Gillies, teacher, and Carter's Point, Miss Sarah Daly, teacher. The work done in these school grounds has had an influence upon the communities of which they are the centre. Many people seeing what has been done in the school grounds have been led to do something to their own premises, and one enthusiastic citizen of Quaco brought his garden implements and worked a day and a half among the flowers and shrubs upon the school grounds.

At a recent visit to the neighboring State of Maine I could not but notice the greater interest taken in the roadsides there than here. There, the roadsides are kept clean and planted with trees, special attention also is given to the furnishing of watering places. Here, little attention is given to tree planting on the roadsides, which in too many places are the dumping grounds for rubbish of all kinds, and sometimes I travel for a day without an opportunity to water my horse on the roadside. There are indications, however, of improvement, and I think that next Arbor Day will be observed in more than one place, not only by the school, but by the people of the district generally, and the work will not be confined to the school grounds, but to the roadsides and vacant places as well. If residents could only be induced to plant a few trees in front of their premises, they would have reason to be very proud of their

work in a few years. Much of the good work being done in Maine is due to what are called "School and District Improvement Societies."

Owing to the fact that the Provincial Teachers' Institute was held in St. John, and the Dominion Association in Halifax during the year, by permission of the Board of Education no County Institutes were held in this Inspectorate. A larger number of teachers from my district attended these meetings than on former occasions.

Respectfully submitted,

WILLIAM S. CARTER.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, No. 5.

H. V. Bridgee, A. M., Fredericton, N. B., Inspector.

The County of York, except the Parishes of Canterbury and North Lake, the County of Sunbury, and the Parishes of Canning, Gagetown, Hampstead and Petersville in Queens County.

J. R. Isen, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR: My report on the condition of Public Schools in this Inspectoral District for the year ending 31st December, 1898, is hereby respectfully submitted.

I take pleasure in stating that the year has in no way been behind any preceding year, either in the interest manifested by ratepayers in maintaining efficient schools, and providing better buildings and improved appliances for school work, or in the ability and zeal of the teachers to carry on the actual work of the schools.

In all the organized school districts, with but one exception, No. 1, St. Mary's, schools have been operated in a very few instances one term of the year, and in the large majority of instances, during the school year. A new department was opened in the graded school in Gibson. In No. 6, Lincoln, the district was organized and a school maintained part of the year, for the first time in upwards of ten years, and a new school was opened in Green Hill in the Parish of Stanley.

In No. 2, St. Mary's, an additional building, capable of accommodating two departments, one of which has been furnished, was erected.

At the Barony a very comfortable school house has been built, with the frame of the old one as a basis, and in the adjoining district of Poquioe a large and commodious house has also been erected, situated between the mill at Poquioe and the tannery at Hawkshaw, thus placing the school house within easy distance of the large majority of pupils in the district.

New houses were also built in Cross Creek and Green Hill, in the Parish of Stanley, and provided with substantial furniture.

At Tay Falls, a district recently approved of by the Board of Education, there is a new building with new furniture.

In Hibernia, Queens Co., the difficulties arising out of the location of the new building were at length settled, and a handsome house with good furniture has been provided at moderate expense, and at Olinville, in the same county, they have also a new house with new furniture to replace the one destroyed by fire. In Sand Brook District, Sunbury Co., a new building was also completed. In all, nine new buildings were erected during the year.

At the annual school meeting, held in October last, money was voted to build new school houses in the following districts:—At McAdam (probably to accommodate three departments), at Currie Mountain and Parker Ridge (houses with class room); at Oromocto Lake, Upper Brockway, Williamsburg; in No. 9, Petersville, and No. 3, Southampton.

Extensive repairs have been made upon the houses in the following districts, with new furniture in several instances:—Nos. 1, 2 and 5, Queensbury; No. 1, Stanley; Harden, Mouth Keswick, Smith's Corner, Upper Durham and Scotch Lake, in York County. In Newcastle Bridge, Gagetown, South Clones, Upper Hibernia and Salmon Creek, in Queens County. In Lower Barton, Waterville, Naqnapit Lake, No. 6, Gladstone, in Sunbury County.

Much has been done towards providing apparatus and appliances for school work, and the interest which many teachers have taken in raising money for this purpose by means of an entertainment or otherwise has perhaps been more marked than usual. The following list, though necessarily incomplete, furnishes some idea of what is being done in this way by the teachers themselves:

York County.—Cassie Graham, Lower Dumfries; Laura Murphy, Hayesville; Ella J. Hovey, Avery's Portage; Regina Neville, Nashwaak Bridge; Amy Calhoun, Zionville; Grace Morrison, English Settlement; Myrtle Henderson, Woodland; Lizzie Dougherty, Nashwaak; James W. Howe, Ward Settlement; Louise Mitchell, Hanwell; Alice Johnston, Upper Magaguadavic; E. A. McKay, Harvey Station; Ida B. Day, Scotch Lake; Mary McNally, Temperance Vale; Isaac Draper, Millville; Mary Milmore, Clark's Settlement; Annie Gill, Nasonworth; Annie Currie, Jones's Forks.

Queens County.—Alfred S. Baxter, Corbett Border; Mabel Dougan, No. 3, Hampstead; Margaret Driscoll, Ferris.

Sunbury County. — Nellie Day, Lower Burton; Gertie Crawford, Hancetown; Zina Sewell, Lower Manguerville; Maud Brown, Maquapit Lake; Lizzie Mott, Woodside; Wm. N. Parlee, Oromocto; Clara E. Boone, Waterville, and Mary McNally, Upper Burton.

At least \$450 has been raised by these teachers for this purpose. The work of improvement, therefore, in school buildings and furniture, in apparatus and appliances for school work, goes steadily on.

The supply of teachers has been fully equal to the demand, though apparently not in excess thereof, and the schools have been under the control of teachers, some of whom are necessarily lacking in experience; but the large majority are trying to do their best, and are anxious to receive any assistance in carrying out their school work. There is a growing demand among Boards of School Trustees for teachers who have attended Normal School since the standard of entrance examination has been raised. It is becoming apparent, however, that too much is being demanded of teachers in ungraded Schools in the preparation of candidates for Normal School entrance examinations. The teachers' efficiency is sometimes judged by their success in this respect and I am afraid that the pupils in the primary standards are for a time at least neglected.

GRAMMAR AND SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

The York County Grammar School or Fredericton High School is still under the efficient supervision of Mr. B. C. Foster. The staff of teachers has not been changed from the previous year.

At Gagetown Mr. H. A. Sinnott, B. A., resigned at the end of First Term to take charge of a department in the Moncton High School. He was succeeded by Mr. D. L. Mitchell, B. A., of the Keswick Superior School. Mr. Mitchell has had large experience, both as a teacher and a student, and has entered upon the work with enthusiasm.

The Superior School at Marysville is still under the control of Mr. W. T. Day. I have had frequent occasion to comment upon the efficiency of this school. Mr. Day has had the advantage for some years of having excellent support in the V. and VI. grades of the school. Miss Clayton is an excellent disciplinarian, and there is always an atmosphere of work in her school room.

At Keswick Ridge, the Trustees always manifest a desire to maintain an efficient school, but they have been unable, through no fault of their own, to retain the services of a teacher for any length of time. Mr. Mitchell had charge of the school the First Term, and Mr. Mills during the term just closed. Both have given satisfaction to Trustees and ratepayers. At the close of the year Mr. Mills received an appointment on the staff of the Moncton High School. The Trustees, however, declined to sever the contract on the ground that they had already done so too often. While it seems hard on Mr. Mills personally, one cannot blame the Trustees, whose first duty is to work for the efficiency of the school.

Mr. McKay, who has worked diligently in the Superior School at Harvey Station for several years, vacated his position at the close of the term to accept a similar one at Salisbury. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. F. C. Jewett of Sheffield.

The school at St. Marys, No. 2, during the year was raised to the rank of a Superior School. The Board of Trustees, as at present constituted, are doing their best to promote the efficiency of the different departments of their school. Mr. Lockwood Burpee, who has occupied the position of Principal for the past two years, resigned in December to pursue another calling. His place has been filled by the appointment of Mr. J. E. Porter, formerly of the Keswick Superior School, but lately a student at the University. The crowded departments in the lower grades of this school were this year, relieved by the opening of another department, of which I have before made mention.

City of Fredericton — Miss Janie Harvey, who has, for a number of years, taught one of the primary departments of the York Street School very successfully, resigned during the year. Her position was filled by the appointment of Miss Lillian Nicolson of the Moncton staff, who comes highly recommended. The different departments of the schools have been conducted with the uniform success of former years. The change made in the departments of the Regent Street School, whereby each teacher now has but two grades under control, cannot fail to be beneficial to the pupils and very satisfactory to the teachers.

The graded school at Fredericton Junction remained under the principalship of Mr. Edward Coleman, who resigned at the close of the year. The Trustees have not yet applied for the Superior School grant. There are enough pupils in advanced grades to easily permit of its qualifying as a Superior School under recent regulations, and I have hopes that the Trustees will soon make a move in the right direction.

THE SUBJECTS OF STUDY.

The large majority of teachers are trying to carry out conscientiously the work as laid down in our course of instruction. In the ungraded schools, however, there are influences, such as irregularity of attendance and indifference on the part of the parent, which, in many instances, retard the work of the teacher.

There is improvement, however, in the primary work, and better foundation is being laid in reading, spelling and arithmetic.

There is necessity for a larger range of reading, and some literature study in the sixth standard of ungraded schools.

There is not the progress there should be in the teaching of grammar. In many instances there is, I am afraid, not enough preparation for the work by the teacher, and too much fault found with the text book.

Good work is being done in teaching geography, though many teachers attempt to teach much more than the course demands of them.

The new text book in Canadian History is not meeting with the general approval of the teachers, and I must confess to having sympathy with them in this respect. The work of teaching history is being taken up properly, however, by topics, placing questions on the black board and getting the pupils to prepare answers to these questions.

More work is being done in teaching Nature lessons, more particularly by teachers who have recently attended Normal School.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

I am happy to report that there has been little or no friction in any school district during the year, and my attention has not been directed officially to any serious difficulties arising from the administration of the school affairs of any district.

The annual school meeting, or a general meeting in lieu thereof, was held in all of the organized districts, a copy of the minutes of which meeting I have received, in all but a few instances. During the past two years previous to this meeting I have forwarded to the Board of School Trustees in a large number of districts written recommendations of what I considered should be provided in the way of improvements in school buildings, furniture and apparatus. It is a pleasure to be able to report that these recommendations have met with the approval of the ratepayers, and in all but a few cases a vote of money was made to provide for them. There has therefore been little or no occasion for reporting Boards of Trustees as not complying with one's recommendations.

I am sorry to say, however, that public interest in the annual school meeting is not increasing. In a number of districts there were not enough ratepayers present to carry on the business, and another meeting had to be called. The man of narrow views, who is only interested in keeping the vote of money as low as possible, is almost always present, while he who is directly interested in the maintaining of an efficient school carelessly absents himself, and there is sometimes more trouble arising in a school district of \$10,000 valuation than in the administration of the educational affairs of a town of 10,000 population. Perhaps it is not too much to say that we cannot expect much greater efficiency in our rural schools than at present until we have Parish School Boards elected and appointed as our Town Boards now are. Then we might look for equalization of taxation for school purposes, for the substitution of graded for ungraded schools, and the concentration of our smaller schools into large central ones.

My attention has been frequently called in the Counties of Sunbury and Queens to the small amount which each school district derives from the County Fund draft. These counties, since the establishment of our Free School System, have decreased considerably in population, while the number of schools is probably larger than formerly. The amount of money for each school district is, therefore, much smaller than at first. In these two counties it is at least one third less than in York County. A school district in the Counties of Queens and Sunbury is thus relatively much

poorer than a district of the same valuation in a county which has increased in population. The difference is more apparent when both districts are on the so-called poor list.

ARBOR DAY.

This day was not observed by as many schools perhaps as usual, on account of the wet and stormy weather prevailing, particularly in the Counties of Sunbury and Queens, while in a number of districts the school grounds have been found unadapted to the growth of trees, owing to too exposed a situation or other reasons; yet in very many districts the good results of the observance of this day are easily apparent. It has had much to do with providing the school grounds with good fences also, and in many school rooms during the warmer months may be found flowering plants, of which the pupils are willing caretakers, and which they have brought to the school on Arbor Day.

COUNTY INSTITUTES

The Teachers' Institute for Queens and Sunbury Counties was held at Gagetown the last week in October. About all the officers had left the limits of the Institute to engage in teaching elsewhere, and considerable difficulty was thus occasioned in getting up a suitable programme. Much of the credit of the Institute was due to the exertions of Miss Annie Briggs of Cambridge in this connection, and also to Mr. D. L. Mitchell of the Gagetown Grammar School. The very heavy rains of Thursday morning prevented an anticipated large attendance. The papers read, however, were excellent, and animated discussion followed the reading of each.

The York County Teachers' Institute was held in Fredericton on the last two teaching days of the term, and the usual large number of teachers were in attendance, the enrolment being 125. The Institute was indebted to Prof. Raymond, of the University, for a paper, and to Mr. Brittain, of the Normal School, for an address.

Both of these Institutes passed resolutions requesting the Board of Education to allow of a united institute to be held in Fredericton in 1899. As there will be no Provincial Institute in that year it seems very desirable that this permission may be granted.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

HEDLEY V. B. BRIDGES

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, No. 6.

F. B. Meagher, M. A., Woodstock, Carleton Co., Inspector.

The District embraces the Counties of Carleton, Victoria and Madawaska, and the Parishes of Canterbury and North Lake, in York County.

J. R. ISEN, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR: I beg leave to submit the following report for the year ending Dec. 31st 1898.

From time to time it has been my pleasing duty to call your attention to the steady improvement that is being made throughout this Inspectorate in the way of school accommodation, and the provision of school appliances. During the past six years about thirty new school houses have been erected, and material repairs made upon about thirty-five. New furniture has been provided in about forty districts, and the list of schools that have been provided with new maps, etc., would be too lengthy to enumerate here. Until quite recently there were only two or three districts in Madawaska County possessing modern furniture and proper appliances. To-day there are many schools in that county supplied with modern furniture, and there is hardly a school on the river front that is not equipped with maps and other essential apparatus. There can be no reasonable doubt, either, that a steady improvement is taking place in the character of the school work, and evidence of this is given in part by the fact that there are more first class teachers employed throughout this district than at any previous time in my experience as an Inspector; in fact, third class teachers are rather hard to find in Carleton County, and while this is not so true in the case of Victoria County, still the percentage of third class teachers employed there has of late shown a marked decrease.

In 1893 the majority of the schools in the County of Madawaska were in the hands of untrained teachers, now the local licensees are limited to the pioneer districts in the concessions, and it is only a question of time until their employment will cease to be a necessity.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance in many districts is not satisfactory, and there seems to be an impression abroad that if a compulsory clause were added to the Act, there would be

no further trouble in this respect. I fail to see how the mere passage of such a clause could be of any avail. Who would enforce its provisions? The Trustees, perhaps, but the frequent neglect of their most obvious duties as now laid down in the Act would lead us to infer that they would attend any better to the more onerous duties that would devolve upon them under a compulsory Act; and, in any event, few could be found who would gratuitously incur the enmity of their neighbors by forcing them to send their children to school when they wish to keep them at home. In my opinion, compulsory education is only possible in large populous centres, or in a combination of districts, when officers can be employed to do their duty without fear or favour, looking after those who fail to attend school.

As regards absolute non-attendance it need not be discussed here, but that the many small ungraded schools scattered throughout the country are productive of much of the irregular attendance few can doubt. Setting aside the fitful operation in many cases of such schools, which is bad enough, the weakness seems rather to lie in the school itself. For the teacher failing, as he often does, to infuse life into the number of small classes that he is obliged to deal with, loses heart in his work; and the pupils, in whom little or no spirit of emulation can be awakened, or interest aroused, lose heart too, and coming to look on their school life as a mere drudgery, stay away on the slightest pretext. This problem of the country school is one that cannot but attract our attention, and until it be solved it will nullify to quite an extent the benefits that should be derived from our school system.

The general adoption of the Concord system seems to me to be about the only way out of the difficulty, and I would respectfully recommend that each Inspector be exempted from the visitation of schools for one term, and be required to devote all his time and energy to the calling of meetings throughout his district, at which he shall explain the advantages of the system to the assembled people, and urge them to give it a trial.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Andover.—The schools in Lakeland, Dover Hill and Beaconsfield were closed at the time of my visit in August last, but two of them have since been re-opened. There are now three departments in connection with the Andover Grammar School, in all of which good work was being done at the time of my visit. The excellence of the mathematical work in the Principal's department is worthy of special mention. The new building is giving thorough satisfaction. All the rooms are well ventilated and lighted and heated comfortably by hot air. Improved sanitary arrangements will shortly be introduced.

Grand Falls.—A new school house has been built in Four Falls, No. 1, on the road leading to Fort Fairfield. New furniture and maps have also been supplied. A general meeting was recently held in No. 8, at which Trustees were appointed and money voted for the operation of school. The new school house in Grand Falls, Portage, was completed during the summer vacation, and new furniture provided. The

school was operated during the Second Term. Mr. J. L. White, the Principal of the Superior School at Grand Falls, is an enthusiastic teacher, and deserves great praise for the thoroughness of his work.

A neat and comfortable school house was erected in Ortonville during the early part of this year. Silver Beach, No. 2, was organized during the Second Term and money voted for school purposes.

Drummond. — Since my last annual report two new school houses have been completed in the Danish Colony (Nos. 1 and 2). A new school house is also in course of erection in the new district, Little Salmon River, No. 1½. I am happy to be able to report also that the school in Tilley, No. 9, has been at last re-opened, after being closed for about nine years. This is one of the most hopeful signs that I have yet seen of the advance of educational sentiment in this parish, as I had come to look upon No. 9 as a hopeless case.

Gordon. The school room in No. 9 has been wainscoted throughout and painted. New furniture has been supplied and the grounds have been neatly fenced. This is truly a pioneer district, for only a few years ago hardly anything was visible on all sides but blackened logs and the smoke arising from the clearings. The good example that the people of No. 9 are thus setting in providing properly for the education of their children might well be copied by older and more flourishing districts. The attendance at Arthurette is falling off very noticeably. The average daily attendance in November last was only twelve.

Lorne. — A new school house will be built next term in Riley Brook, No. 4. It is very much needed. No. 5, to which your attention was drawn in my last annual report, operated school continuously throughout the year. The blackboards, furniture, and general apparatus are all good.

Perth. — The school in No. 3 was closed during the Second Term for no sufficient reason, so far as I can ascertain. It will be re-opened promptly at the close of the Christmas holidays. The school in Perth Valley was also closed during the Second Term.

HADAWASKA COUNTY.

St. Ann's. Nos. 5 and 6 have been combined under the name of Quisibis, No. 6. A general meeting, at which I was present, was held in September last, and money was voted for the erection of a school house and the support of a school. I trust that the voice of the meeting will be carried into effect, as the people there have hitherto been very remiss in providing school privileges for their children, their school having been operated for three or four terms only in six years. There is a well taught school in No. 3. The teacher is Miss Rose Hartt. The school house in No. 2 has been thoroughly repaired and painted. Maps and new furniture have been provided.

St. Basil.—Effective work continues to be done in each of the five departments of the graded school at St. Basil. At the time of my last visit, this was the best school in the County.

St. Francis.—New furniture has been provided in Chair No. 2. Mr. Theo. Paillard, formerly Principal of the Superior School at Edmundston, is teaching in this district, and doing good work. The new house in 5½ has been completed, and furniture provided. Some repairs have been made on the house in No. 7. No. 8, lying to the south of Baker Lake, was reorganized recently, and is erecting a new house. It is probable that in the near future two new districts will be established, one on the eastern and the other on the western side of this lake. No. 10 is disorganized. It contains a large number of children, and should support a school. The pastor of the parish, the Rev. Father Gauvin, has been impressing on the people a sense of their duty in this respect, and I have no doubt his advice will soon be acted upon. His untiring efforts along educational lines in this parish cannot be too warmly praised.

St. Hilare.—The house in Baker Brook, No. 3, has been enlarged, and during the First Term of the year 1899, either a graded school will be operated or a classroom assistant employed. New furniture has been provided in No. 2 and No. 4. During the First Term of the year a new district, Riceville, No. 9, was established and organized. A new school house has been erected there.

St. Jacques.—With one exception, all the schools of this parish were in continuous operation during the year. The Trustees of No. 1 are slow in complying with recommendations. Notwithstanding the scanty appliances, however, the school is being well conducted by Mr. J. A. Charest. Repairs have been made on the house in No. 4.

St. Leonard.—The house in Woodville, destroyed by fire in the spring, has been replaced by a new one. In the meantime school was operated in a vacant dwelling. I am informed that the house in Grand River, No. 5, has been enlarged, so that next year a graded school with two departments may be operated. This is decidedly necessary, as the enrolment of pupils is sometimes as high as seventy-five and upwards. New furniture has been procured in No. 1.

Maniwaska.—The many changes that have taken place in the principalship of the Superior School at Edmundston during the past few years have impaired the efficiency of the advanced department. The present Principal is Mr. Richard Ross. I have not yet visited his school, but I am glad to hear that he is giving satisfaction.

General meetings, at two of which I was present, were held in Nos. 4, 5 and 6 during the Second Term, and money voted for the building of school houses and the support of their respective schools.

YORK COUNTY.

The Superior Schools at Meductic and Forest City have been discontinued. A new school house has been built at Dorrington Hill, in which school will probably be

operated next term. A graded school is now being operated at Canterbury Station. The school at Pocawagonis was re-opened last term. The interior of the house in Temple has been wainscoted and painted and new blackboards provided. The school in Dead Creek is operated in too fitful a manner to be at all satisfactory. A dictionary, maps, and other apparatus have been procured for the school in Maxwell Settlement, No. 19, North Lake, chiefly through the efforts of the teacher, Miss J. B. Carter.

CARLETON COUNTY.

It will hardly be necessary to prolong this report by taking up in detail the work done in the different parishes of this county during the year, and I shall content myself with a few brief notes concerning the most important particulars.

Graded Schools. The vacancy created in the Woodstock schools by the illness of Miss Clark will be filled by Miss Baker. I trust that Miss Clark will be able ere long to resume her duties.

A Superior School has been established at Denton. A new house will probably be erected there in the spring. The Superior Schools at Jacksonville, Florenceville and Hartland are under the same principals as last year. In all uniformly good work is being done. Mr. Perry, who succeeded Mr. Peppers in the Principalship of the Superior School at Centreville, has given proof of executive and teaching ability of no mean order. The other graded schools are at East Florenceville and Bristol. Both have earnest principals.

There are now three departments in connection with the Hartland Superior School. This village is growing very rapidly, and the building now in use is altogether too small to contain the large number of resident children of school age. This fact is recognized, for at a special meeting recently held there, it was decided to build a house suitable to the needs of the district.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

New school houses have been erected in Holmesville, Lakeville and Cloverdale. The Lakeville house contains rooms for two departments, and it is probable that hereafter a graded school will be operated there. The present teacher, Miss Scullin, has been very successful in her work. Repairs have been made on the houses in Ashland, Denton Ridge, and Limestone. Through the efforts of the teacher at Deber, Miss Flemming, books, including the Standard Dictionary, have been procured for the library and also a school flag. The exercises in connection with the flag raising at the close of the First Term in this district were very interesting. There was also a flag raising at Peel during the Second Term.

New maps have been procured in Mineral, and new outbuildings erected. A new school house is being erected in No. 9, Kent, and in No. 15, Kent.

I was favorably impressed at the time of my visit with the quality of the work done in the school at Tracey's Mills. The teacher is Miss Helen Page. Next

year a graded school will be operated at Grafton. Repairs are badly needed on the house in Cedar Hill, No. 4, Woodstock. The house in Bull's Creek, No. 3, Woodstock, has been painted.

Through the efforts of the teacher, Miss Myrtle Foster, new maps and other apparatus have been provided for the school in Pioneer, No. 5, Wilmot.

The best taught subjects in the ungraded schools of this county are arithmetic and geography. The poorest are Canadian history and writing. More thorough preparation by the teachers of the lessons given in Canadian history is needed. No one can successfully teach this, or any other subject, standing in front of a class with an open book in his hand and giving hap-hazard questions as he hastily scans the lesson for the day. It is surprising how well natural science is taught in some schools, considering the limited means at their disposal. One little school at Wakefield Centre, formerly taught by Miss Jennie Cadwallader, deserves honorable mention in this respect. As regards writing, I think the general adoption of the vertical system would be productive of good.

ARBOR DAY.

Arbor Day was observed in one hundred and eleven districts of this Inspectorate. Three hundred and sixty-one trees and eighty-one shrubs were planted, and one hundred and twenty-nine flower beds made. As a rule, the day is well observed in my territory.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

During the year, the boundaries of the following districts were changed: Nos. 1½ and 2, Madawaska; Nos. 14 and 19½, Brighton; Nos. 2 and 3, St. Ann's, and 5 and 6, St. Ann's. The two last named districts were combined. During the First Term, a new district,— Little Salmon River, No. 1½, Drummond — was formed on the South Tobique road, beyond the boat landing, which necessitated a slight change in the boundaries of New Denmark, No. 1.

As a change in the boundaries of any district generally necessitates a change in the boundaries of one or more neighboring districts, and as the existing boundaries are in many cases vague and confused, it is no easy task rewriting properly the descriptions of the several districts concerned. This was especially true in the case of 14 and 19½, Brighton. Nor do the Trustees even, in all cases, have a clear idea as to the limits of their respective districts. Once in readjusting the boundaries of two districts in Carleton County, I found that an acting Trustee in one district really belonged to the other district, being included within its boundaries. In order that this may be remedied in time, I would recommend that the Inspector be provided with maps of the parishes in their respective districts, on which they may mark the limits of the districts under their supervision. When this has been done, any required changes may easily be made.

A recommendation of Inspector Bridges in his annual report for 1897, that a moderate tax for school purposes be levied on wilderness land belonging to companies and private individuals, and equitably distributed amongst the poor districts, would, I believe, be productive of good, if adopted.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institutes were held at Andover and Hartland. The meeting in each place was quite successful, although the absence of the Chief Superintendent on both occasions was deeply felt and regretted. An address, which was highly appreciated by all present, was delivered by Professor Dixon, of the University, at the public meeting at Andover. Addresses were also given on the same occasion by Senator Baird, Mr. Porter, M. P. P. and others, including myself. The public meeting at Hartland was addressed by Dr. Estey, Mr. W. L. Tracey, Mr. Allan Rideout and myself.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. B. MEAGHER.



APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

I. CITY OF FREDERICTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

G. E. COULTHARD, Esquire, M. D., *Chairman.*

A. A. STERLING, Esquire,

JOHN W. SPURDEN, Esquire,

WESLEY VANWART, Esquire,

WILLARD KITCHEN, Esquire.

JOHN J. WEDDALL, Esquire,

MRS. W. G. CLARK,

JAMES T. SHARKEY, Esquire,

MRS. MARGARET L. DEVER,

CHARLES A. SAMPSON, *Secretary.*

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D., }
Chief Supt. of Education. }

SIR. —I have the honor herewith to present for your consideration the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Board of School Trustees, showing the condition of the city schools for the year 1898.

The term of office of Wesley Vanwart, Esquire, having expired on the 31st December, 1897, the City Council at the first meeting in January reappointed him to the position, so that the work of the year was conducted without any change in the personnel of the Board.

Some few changes occurred on our staff of teachers during the year. Miss Walsh, a most pains-taking teacher on the staff of Regent Street schools, had been in delicate health during the early summer, and during vacation asked for six months' leave of absence, a request the Board promptly granted. Upon the re-opening of the schools in August, her department was placed in charge of Mr. Arthur A. Shea, a graduate of the U. N. B., and he faithfully performed his duties during the term just closed. The period of rest obtained by Miss Walsh evidently failed to restore her to her vigorous health, for the Board recently received her resignation. Another long-time member of the staff, Miss Susan O'Mahoney, who had patiently and faithfully labored in the Brunswick Street School, resigned her position in August and removed from the city. This most interesting department, composed of Grades I. and II., was placed in charge

of Miss Kate O'Reilley, who was transferred from Regent Street School, and gives promise of accomplishing excellent work there. The vacancy thus created in the Regent Street School was temporarily filled by the appointment of Miss Ellen G. McLaughlin, a lady who several years ago served the Board with much success.

A break in the York Street School staff was occasioned by the resignation, in October last, of Miss S. Jane Harvey, one of our most successful teachers. During her period of service she was in charge of a primary department, and her naturally bright manner and methodical plans were always reflected in the looks and actions of her pupils. The Board much regretted her withdrawal from the service, the parents of children gave manifestations of their regret, and by her resignation the profession suffered a distinct loss. This vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss Lillian Nicholson, who gave general satisfaction during the several years she occupied a position on the staff of the Moncton School Board. Although but a short time in her present position she has done most excellent work. During the early part of the year Miss A. G. Duffy, of York Street School, and Miss G. R. Porter, of the Model School, were absent from duty for several weeks on account of illness, but both were able to fill their places during the term just closed. The other members of the staff are the same as previously reported, and we are pleased with the diligence and enthusiasm manifested by them in their work, which always demands patience and tact to ensure satisfactory results.

The arrangement of the work, as well as the division of the grades in the Regent Street School, was not heretofore in line with that of the other schools — a fact not at all satisfactory to the Board. In referring to this matter last summer the City Superintendent reported that in his opinion the work in this school has been hindered by the fact that the school is so organized that the teachers have to deal with three grades each, and the Principal of the school has had four grades. It has never seemed that this arrangement was a satisfactory one, and I have never thought that this school was organized on the same footing with the corresponding schools, where the teachers have only two grades each. The City Superintendent then recommends that this school be placed on the same basis as the others by adopting the same plan of organization. This recommendation was acted upon, and during the summer vacation the owners of the building made the necessary alterations upon the interior of the class rooms, and upon the reassembling of the pupils, in August, the work in the four departments was adjusted so that each teacher has charge of two grades. The plan has worked satisfactorily, and now all the schools in the city proper are working on the same basis. The schools at Morrison's Mill and Doak Settlement are necessarily of a miscellaneous character.

In looking back over the year, we conclude that very good work has been done in all the schools. The attendance of pupils has not been what we aimed at, but this, in many instances, is accounted for by the prevalence, particularly during the Second Term, of measles and mumps. With increased appliances, and more thorough equipment for our teachers, together with the enlarged experience of the teachers, more satisfactory work and better results are naturally expected. Principal Foster and his associates on the

High School staff have been most industrious in their efforts to popularize secondary education, and to instil in the minds of the large number of students in attendance at this institution a growing thirst after knowledge. The school has been very large, sixty eight having passed the departmental entrance examination in the several divisions, but it does not always follow that all who pass take their place in the school, yet the number is usually maintained by old scholars returning and in other ways.

The question of grading in the schools, including the High School, engaged the attention of the Board during the year, and some valuable information on this line was received from the City Superintendent. In a special report Mr. Mallin speaks of various plans adopted by the teacher in estimating the pupil's qualification for promotion. He says: "No system of checks and punishments for lack of ability or lack of application will avail to make pupils diligent. Teachers who have the power of winning the personal regard of their pupils, of illuminating the subjects they teach, of inspiring them with high ideals and aspirations, of making them love to learn, these teachers can lift and transform a school, but no system of mechanical checks and punishments has ever done this, or ever will. It may be argued that a pupil who fails in two or more subjects deserves to fail for want of application, but surely the punishment is excessive. If children knew just what the effect on their lives in the future a lack of application would produce, there would, perhaps, be fewer failures than there are. But no boy or girl of twelve or fourteen properly estimates the worth of diligent application. The reward is too far away, but the punishment is close at hand, and while you keep him back a year because of his failure, a year of his life and of his opportunity has gone, never to return. Where one pupil has been benefited by being kept back, many may be found whose school life has thus been utterly wasted, or who have left school in disgust."

During the summer vacation the several school buildings, under the direction of committees, were overhauled and considerable expenditure made in repairs. About three hundred dollars were expended upon the York street new building, in which is located the High School. The roof and chimneys received attention, and the eaves around the building were fitted with iron gutters and other necessary work done. At the Charlotte street school building it was found necessary to make somewhat extensive repairs. The tower and roof of the main building received considerable repairs, and new iron roofs were placed on the two wings. General repairs were also made upon the interior, and a new furnace was also put in the building. This work, together with the improvements made in the Regent Street School, previously mentioned, has placed our school buildings in good condition.

In his report to the Board for the year 1898, the City Superintendent reviews the work of each school, and gives his opinion respecting the fitness of the teacher for the position occupied. In concluding a general review of the work of the schools for the year, he says: "It must not be inferred that I take a despondent view of the future because I have taken occasion to point out what I consider faults and weakness in the personnel of the staff, and in the work of the schools. It is my duty, as I understand

it, to place my views before the Board fully and without reserve, and I have endeavored to do so. It is, perhaps, unnecessary to say that I do so with a single object in view, the good of the service."

Unfavorable weather on Arbor Day prevented any outside work, but in most of the schools the teachers took advantage of the occasion to introduce appropriate lessons.

We attach herewith the customary tables, which will serve to give you in compact form many particulars in Connection with our schools.

During the year just closed, three hundred and twenty one permits were issued to applicants for admission into our schools.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Secretary.

Tabular Statement A.
Receipts and Expenditures from January 1st to December 31st, 1898.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Permanent Account—				
Apparatus,	\$110 95		By City Taxes—	
Furniture and Furnishing—	54 20		From Treasurer,	\$14,000 00
Charlotte Street School,	276 48		Tuition fees,	130 50
York Street School,	309 98		Balance January, 1898,	4,374 91
			Unpaid Cheque,	200 00
		\$751 61		\$18,705 41
Annual Expenditure—				
Auditors,	\$ 10 00			
Office,	95			
Indigent Pupils,	7 10			
Contingent,	138 82			
Interest,	2,827 67			
Fuel,	616 03			
Printing,	35 00			
Insurance,	130 00			
Repairs,	125 84			
Rent,	200 00			
Officers and Teachers,	9,703 20			
Janitors,	938 00			
Last Year Cheque,	7 81			
Balance,	3,211 38	17,953 80		
		\$18,705 41		\$18,705 41

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT B.

Shewing names of Teachers, age, sex and number of Pupils for First Term ending June, 1898

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils, 5 to 15 years.	Over 15 years	Boys	Girls.	Total
Grammar,	R. C. Foster	1	27	12	16	28
	H. C. Henderson...	18	12	30		30
	H. H. Hagerman,	1	50	22	29	51
	E. L. Thorne,	19	20		39	39
York Street,	Sara H McKee,	20	21	20	21	41
	L. E. Vandine,	52		24	28	52
	A. G. Duffy,	52		28	24	52
	A. Hooper,	54		39	15	54
	I. R. Everett,	52		32	20	52
	S. J. Harvey,	50		27	23	50
Model,	J. F. Rogers,	50	1	24	27	51
	G. R. Porter,	47		25	22	47
	M. A. Harvey,	50		22	28	50
	C. E. Bridges,	46		16	30	46
Charlotte St...	A. S. McFarlane,	60	2	36	26	62
	M. E. S. Nicolson	38	1	25	14	39
	E. J. Thomson,	59		34	25	59
	E. E. Ross,	44		29	15	44
	Ida McAdam	42		24	18	42
Regent Street,	J. F. Owens,	40	6	46		46
	M. E. Walsh,	30	3		33	33
	K. O'Reilly,	45			45	45
	S. G. Duffy,	42		42		42
Brunswick St	S. O'Mahoney	45		17	28	45
Morrison's Mill,	A. I. Tibbits,	66		33	33	66
Doak Settlement,	R. E. G. Davies	14	1	13	2	15
		1,037	144	620	561	1,181

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, *Secretary.*

TABULAR STATEMENT C.

Showing Names of Teachers, Age, Sex and Number of Pupils for the Term ending December, 1895.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils, 5 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Barnard Street	B. C. Foster,.....	...	27	13	14	27
	H. C. Henderson, ..	15	15	30	..	30
	H. H. Hagerman, ..	13	41	28	26	54
	E. L. Thorne, ..	25	12	..	37	37
Barnard Street	S. H. McKee, ..	38	4	18	24	42
	L. E. Vandine, ..	56	..	30	26	56
	A. G. Duffy, ..	49	..	24	25	49
	A. Hooper, ..	53	..	34	19	53
	I. R. Everett, ..	47	..	31	16	47
	S. J. Harvey, ..	46	..	26	20	46
	Lillian Nicolson, ..	..	..	..	..	..
Barnard Street	J. F. Rogers, ..	49	..	27	22	49
	G. R. Porter, ..	48	..	22	26	48
	M. A. Harvey, ..	50	..	20	30	50
	C. E. Bridges, ..	50	..	13	37	50
Barnard Street	A. S. McFarlane, ..	60	4	39	25	64
	M. E. S. Nicolson, ..	55	..	32	23	55
	E. J. Thompson, ..	53	1	36	18	54
	E. E. Ross, ..	44	..	27	17	44
	Ida McAdam, ..	43	..	22	21	43
Barnard Street	J. F. Owens, ..	36	8	19	25	44
	Arthur S. Shea, ..	43	..	28	15	43
	E. G. McLaughlin, ..	44	..	15	29	44
	S. G. Duffy, ..	52	..	24	28	52
Barnard Street	Katie O'Reilley, ..	44	..	28	16	44
Barnard Street	Ann Isabel Tibbits, ..	68	..	36	32	68
	Rose E. G. Davies, ..	13	..	11	2	13
		1094	112	633	573	1206

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, *Secretary.*

TABULAR STATEMENT D.

Showing Name and Class of Teacher, Salary, Attendance, etc., for First Term, ending
June, 1898.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent Attendance
Grammar,.....	B. C. Foster,	G. S.	\$850	28	23.31	83.25
	H. C. Henderson, . .	G. S.	650	30	27.06	92.00
	H. H. Hagerman, . .	G. S.	550	51	44.89	88.00
	E. L. Thorne,	I.	400	39	34.14	87.06
York Street,	Sarah H. McKee, . .	I.	250	41	34.00	83.00
	L. E. Vandine,	I.	250	52	42.72	82.15
	A. G. Duffy,	II.	225	52	44.38	85.00
	A. Hooper,	II.	225	54	45.74	84.71
	I. R. Everett,	I.	250	52	38.31	73.67
	S. J. Harvey,	II.	250	50	42.56	85.12
Model,	J. F. Rogers,	I.	600	51	44.12	86.37
	G. R. Porter,	I.	250	47	39.00	83.00
	M. A. Harvey,	I.	216	50	44.42	88.87
	C. E. Bridges,	I.	216	46	40.26	87.00
Charlotte Street,	A. S. McFarlane, . .	I.	600	62	53.75	86.00
	M. E. Nicolson, . . .	II.	250	39	31.00	79.00
	E. J. Thompson, . .	I.	250	59	47.04	79.00
	E. E. Ross,	I.	250	44	37.00	85.00
	Ida McAdam,	II.	250	42	35.00	85.00
Regent Street, . . .	J. F. Owens,	G. S.	600	46	34.88	77.00
	M. E. Walsh,	I.	250	33	27.15	82.00
	K. O'Reilly,	II.	225	45	39.23	87.00
	S. G. Duffy,	I.	250	42	33.25	78.00
Brunswick Street,	S. O'Mahoney, . . .	III.	225	45	35.32	78.00
Morrison's Mill, .	A. I. Tibbits,	G. S.	250	66	44.00	68.00
Doak Settlement,	Rose E. G. Davies, .	II.	150	15	8.00	54.00
				1181	37.00	81.00

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, *Secretary.*

TABULAR STATEMENT E.

Showing Name and Class of Teacher Salary, Attendance, etc., for Second Term Ending December, 1898.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance	Per Cent. Attendance
Barnard.	B. C. Foster,	G. S.	\$850	27	28.03	86.03
	H. C. Henderson,	G. S.	650	30	25.62	84.02
	H. H. Hagerman,	G. S.	550	34	40.24	91.18
	E. L. Thorne,	I.	400	37	32.25	87.
Street.	S. H. McKee,	I.	250	42	35.	83.
	L. E. Vandine,	I.	250	56	47.45	84.71
	A. G. Duffy,	II.	225	40	42.40	86.55
	A. Hooper,	II.	225	53	43.67	82.
	I. R. Everett,	I.	250	47	37.59	79.97
	S. J. Harvey,	II.	250	46	38.52	83.74
	Lillian Nicolson,	I.	250	46	38.52	83.74
H.,	J. F. Rogers,	I.	650	49	45.	91.96
	G. R. Porter,	I.	250	48	43	90.
	M. A. Harvey,	I.	216	50	47.17	94.34
	C. E. Bridges,	I.	216	50	48	96.
Lotte St.,	A. S. McFarlane,	I.	600	64	56.04	88.12
	M. E. S. Nicolson,	II.	250	55	48	87
	E. J. Thompson,	I.	250	54	42.17	78.09
	E. E. Ross,	I.	250	44	38.	88
	Ida McAdam,	II.	250	43	36.	84.41
Mt Street.	J. F. Owens,	G. S.	600	44	36.93	83.94
	Arthur H. Shea,	G. S.	250	43	34.01	80.
	E. G. McLaughlin,	I.	250	44	39.95	90.79
	S. G. Duffy,	I.	250	52	46.83	90.
nswick St.,	Katie O'Reilly,	II.	225	44	37.54	85.31
Prison's Mill,	Ann I. Tibbits,	G. S.	250	68	49.04	72.06
k Settlement,	Rose E. G. Davies,	II.	150	13	10.	79
				1206	39.68	85.66

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, *Secretary*

II. CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, 1898.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL

APPOINTED BY THE COMMON COUNCIL

	Retire.		Retire.
ARTHUR I. TRUMAN, <i>Chairman</i> ,	1898	WALTER W. WHITE, M. D.,	1898
W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN, . . .	1899	DAVID H. NASE,	1899
RUPERT G. HALEY,	1900	MICHAEL COLL,	1900
THOMAS GORMAN,	1901	ROBERT MAXWELL,	1901
		HERBERT J. OLIVE,	1902
MRS. ELIZABETH SKINNER	1898	MRS. MARGARET DEVER,	1898

Committees.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS

M. COLL, *Chairman*,
D. H. NASE,
T. GORMAN,
R. G. HALEY,
H. J. OLIVE,
R. MAXWELL,
MRS. E. SKINNER,

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS

A. I. TRUMAN, *Chairman*,
W. C. R. ALLAN,
T. GORMAN,
H. J. OLIVE,
W. W. WHITE, M. D.,
D. H. NASE,
R. G. HALEY,
R. MAXWELL,
MRS. M. DEVER,
MRS. E. C. SKINNER,

FINANCE

W. W. WHITE, *Chairman*,
W. C. R. ALLAN,
R. MAXWELL,
H. J. OLIVE,
MRS. M. DEVER.

HENRY S. BRIDGES, M. A., PH. D.,
Superintendent.

EDWARD MANNING,
Secretary.

DAVID P. CHISHOLM, *Clerk*

The female Trustees have, as before, visited all the schools during the year. As the term of these ladies now expires, this is the proper place to acknowledge their watchfulness and care in regard to sanitation and cleanliness in the schools: in defining the duties of the janitors, for whose guidance, a new table of requirements has been made out and posted in all the buildings: and generally in looking after many requirements which a woman's eye is quick to see.

Dr. Bridges has shown himself not only solicitous to make the High School all that is hoped and expected from it, but also has looked carefully after the other schools, and by his monthly meetings with the Principals, his Latin class for the improvement of teachers, and his afternoon visits to all the schools, is making his influence felt for good throughout the service. During the morning sessions he has acted as Principal of the High School.

The action of the Board in giving up the use of Leinster Street School building in 1897 resulted in a strong protest against the step from the Leinster Street Church Trustees, the owners of the building. Their Trustees claimed that this Board was morally and legally bound to continue in it, as it had been built originally to accommodate them. Several conferences were held with the Church Trustees, who requested that the question should be examined and adjudicated upon by arbitration. The Board had recourse to the services of their legal adviser, the City Recorder, who, after a long and careful research into all the documents in the office bearing on the question, gave it as his opinion that no legal claim existed. The Board therefore declined to take any further steps in the matter.

Early in the year the Board brought before the Common Council the question of the large overdraft at the Bank of New Brunswick, as well as the large amount of arrearage in the payment of the annual assessment, as yearly shown in our Table No 7, Statement of Assessment Account, the balance unpaid (exclusive of Portland arrears) being \$110,935.38. The Common Council, after conference with our committee (the Chairman and Dr. White), gave the matter favorable consideration, and on March 4th returned the following reply:—

CITY OF ST. JOHN, 4th March, 1898

ARTHUR I. TREMAN, Esq.,

Chairman of Board School Trustees of St. John.

SIR: I have the honor to inform you that at a meeting of the Common Council, held in the City of Saint John this day, the report of the Treasury Board (a copy of which is annexed hereto) was presented, and on motion of Mr. Alderman Daniel was unanimously adopted.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

HERBERT WARDROP,
Common Clerk.

[COPY.]

THE TREASURY BOARD REPORT.

To the Common Council of the City of Saint John :

Your Board to whom was referred by this Council the communication from the School Trustees of St. John, in which they were desirous of having a conference with the Common Council with reference to the financial position of the Board, beg to report that they had a conference with a committee from the said Board on the 16th day of February last, and after a full discussion of the whole matter they recommend that this Council do approve and consent to the said Board of School Trustees memorializing the Provincial Government, praying that they will promote legislation at the present session giving them authority to issue debentures for an amount not exceeding in the whole, the sum of (\$35,000) thirty-five thousand dollars, the proceeds of which shall be applied by the said Board to paying off their current indebtedness to the bank. Such debentures to be issued for a term not exceeding fifteen years, and to bear interest at the rate not exceeding four per cent. per annum ; also that provision be made each year to meet the interest and provide for a Sinking Fund to retire such debentures when they mature.

Your Board further recommend that upon the Board of School Trustees paying off such indebtedness, the Chamberlain be authorized and required to pay over to them every month a sum equal to one-twelfth of the total amount of their yearly requisition.

Respectfully submitted,

J. W. DANIEL,

St. John, N. B., 4th March, 1898.

Chairman.

Thereupon the chairman of the Board, at the request of the Finance Committee, proceeded to Fredericton, procured the passage of an Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act to authorize the Board of School Trustees of St. John to issue debentures for the payment of current indebtedness and to amend Cap. 65 of the Consolidated Statutes, being Act 61 Vic., Cap. 53."

The issue being advertised (Nos. 501 to 535, at 1% per annum) was sold to Geo. Veasey, Esq., of Quebec, at a premium of 5.65%, and at the same time it was moved by the Board that the Chairman of the Board and the Chairman of the Finance Committee be a committee authorized to arrange with a Bank having a Savings Bank department to open a sinking fund account with the Board upon the most favorable terms obtainable, and that the Board deposit to the credit of such account \$2,333 per year from January, 1898, in monthly instalments, until deposits with the accumulated interest thereon amount to the sum of \$35,000—the first deposit to represent the amount received from the Chamberlain for account of sinking fund since January 1st last.

At the last meeting in December the Board authorized the Clerk, in closing his books for the year, to write off the balance of \$110,935.38, as being now only a nominal asset.

During the year Portland Bonds (old issue), Nos. 61, 62, of \$500 each, fell due on July 1st, and were redeemed.

Besides this great improvement in the relations of the Board and the Common Council, the Board has made an important move in its insurance affairs during the current year. On April 21st it was resolved, on recommendation of the Finance Committee:

1. That the Board's insurance be placed on all the buildings and their contents on a plan by which all the insurance will fall due at the same time, and each company insuring will bear such a proportion of the whole insurance as may be allotted to it.

2. That a uniform proportion of the value of the property be taken in making insurance, say 80 of the value of wooden buildings, 70 of brick buildings, and 50 of the furniture.

3. That the furniture in Spar Cove, Britain Street, and Carmarthen Street Schools be insured.

RESIGNATIONS AND APPOINTMENTS OF TEACHERS.

The resignations, appointments, and transfers of teachers were as follows:—

RESIGNED.	SCHOOL.	APPOINTED.
Louise M. Dorsay,	High School, VIII. (Boys),	School removed to Centennial.
Mary E. Paterson,	Centennial, IV. (Girls),	Annie Emerson.
Andrew Nesbitt,	Carmarthen Street,	School given up.
Arthur H. Shea,	St. Malachi's, VII.,	
	" VI.,	M. C. Coughlan.
	Millidgeville,	Lily M. Clark.
	High School, IX. (Girls),	Elizabeth McNaughton.
Ellen McLaughlin,	St. Peter's, Girls, VIII. VII.,	
Mary Shortland,	St. Joseph's, V., IV.,	Ellen Holland.
	" IV.,	Katherine O'Neill.
A. Maud Wilson,	Elm Street, III.,	Mary Evans.
Maud E. Hannah,	Aberdeen, I.,	Edith Godard.
Caroline E. Young,	Albert, II.,	
Bessie D. Myles,	Indiantown, II.,	Jean Scott.
	Millidgeville,	M. Lindsay Dykeman.
Bessie McFarlane,	Assistant,	
	"	Josephine Quinn.
	"	Maud Gibson.
	"	Lily Belyea.
	"	Bertha Forbes.
	"	Laurestine Ingraham.

FROM.	TRANSFER OF TEACHERS.	TO.
Grade X, Boys High School,	George R. Devitt,.....	Grade XI. (Boys) High School
" IX, (Girls)	Wesley J. Myles,.....	" X, "
" IX, "	Mary E. Knowlton,.....	" " (Girls)
Centennial, VI. (Boys)...	Henry Town,.....	Centennial, VII. (Boys).
Aberdeen, IV,.....	E. Eva Yerxa,.....	" VI.
St. Malachi's, VI.,.....	Minnie R. Carlyn,.....	St. Malachi's, VII.
Elm Street, IV,.....	Annie B. Honeywell,...	Aberdeen, IV.
Millidgeville,.....	Minnie S. Fowler,.....	Elm Street, IV.
Victoria, I,.....	Jessie H. Wilson,.....	Victoria, VII.
" III,.....	Harriet D. Gregg,.....	" I.
St. Joseph, V,.....	Joanna Carney,.....	St. Peter's, Girls, VIII., VII.
Victoria Annex, V,.....	Isabel Estabrook,.....	Victoria, V.
Millidgeville,.....	Lily M. Clark,.....	Centennial, III. (Boys).
Albert, III,.....	Elizabeth Beattie,.....	Albert, II.
Centennial, III. (Boys),	Hattie A. Smith,.....	" III.

On March 8th a fire broke out in the rear of Victoria Annex School, completely destroying the room, with its contents, and injuring the hall and staircase. The insurance was promptly paid and the Board, after providing necessary accommodation in the Victoria and Centennial buildings, took measures to improve the Annex School building, heating it by the hot air system, and making the three rooms of the front into two, with a hall and cloak room for each. The third school was placed in an upper room of the Victoria building, which was happily vacant. There are objections however, to this use of the upper flat of the Victoria, and the matter will probably require the early attention of the Board.

The schools opened for the First Term of the year on Monday, January 3rd, and closed on Wednesday, June 27th, having been opened 121 days, and in the schools kept by the Sisters of Charity 124. They opened again for the Second Term on Monday, August 29th, and closed on Friday, December 23rd, having been open 84 days. The number of departments at the opening of the year's work was 151, at its close 150.

The Provincial Teachers' Institute was held in the High School building on June 28th to 30th, but the County Institute was not held. An Interprovincial Institute however, was held at Halifax, N. S., during the mid-summer vacation, and attended by many of our teachers.

At the Christmas closing, December 23rd, the medals of the year were presented by the Mayor, the Recorder, Mr. J. V. Ellis, M. P., and Mr. J. D. Hazen. The Corporation Medal, awarded to the pupil making the highest marks in Grade XI. in the New Brunswick University matriculation test, was won by Emily McAvity. The Parker Silver Medal, awarded to the highest in mathematics in the same examination

tell to Chester Martin. The Governor General's Silver Medal, awarded to the pupil standing highest in Grade X., as determined by the test of the Junior Leaving Examination, was taken by Charles Lawson, and the Governor General's Bronze Medal, competed for by candidates from Grade IX. in a special examination held at the High School, was won by Frederick Jordan.

Besides the improvements in Victoria Annex School, already referred to, several others have been made during the current year. At Newman Street a new brick building has been erected for sanatories draining into the sewer just laid down in Durham street; at St. Malachi's and St. Patrick's Schools the woodwork has been painted; at St. Vincent's and Mason Hall the walls and ceilings whitewashed, the Centennial roof repaired; the steam pipes at the Aberdeen covered and a ventilator placed in the roof; at Elm Street the stairs and porch have been repaired, the vault painted, and a new fence built; at Albert the rear basement windows have been bricked up, and the furnace repaired, and at the High School a stone retaining wall with pitch pine coping, an iron fence has been built along the west face of the lot, and alterations made in the furnace and piping with a view to economy of fuel, and at Winter Street the basement and some of the ceilings were whitewashed, and the furnace repaired. Improvements have also been made in St. Peter's School buildings, but these were at the expense of the owners.

The Board has also sought to make improvement in the furniture and apparatus. Dr. Bridges having condemned the use of double desks, these have been, so far as possible, disposed of to the Trustees of rural districts, and single desks put in their place. Copies of Webster's International Dictionary have been supplied to all rooms in Grade VIII. and upward, and a grant of \$500 has been voted for apparatus, to be expended by a committee appointed for that purpose. A very complete laboratory, with individual sets for experiments, has been placed in one of the upper rooms of the High School.

On January 3rd, in response to numerous requests, the Board opened a night school in the hall of the Centennial building. Applicants flocked in, and it soon became necessary to give Mr. John Dean, the first teacher appointed, others to assist him. First Mr. Walter Belyea and afterwards Mr. Herbert Belyea were appointed, the number enrolled being then 180. During January the average attendance was 88, in February it fell to 59, and in March to 30, when the school was closed. On November 14th it was re-opened under Mr. Dean and Mr. W. Belyea, the enrolment in November being 118, and the average attendance 55, increased in December to 84. The school was carried on during the Christmas vacation, and is intended to last till the end of March. An encouraging feature is the large proportion of last winter's scholars joining again this winter, and the generally improved tone of discipline and order.

The suit of J. Morris Robinson against the Board, for recovering the amount of two coupons of the alleged Bond 277A., having been decided in favor of the Board, the following resolution was, on August 8th, moved and adopted.

Whereas, The Supreme Court has sustained the verdict in the case of J. Morris Robinson vs. this Board in the matter of the suit to recover the amount of the two coupons of the alleged Debenture 277 A., whereby the two coupons will have to be paid :

And Whereas, This Board desires to retain without any doubt in regard thereto its right to contest the validity of other coupons falling due after the said two coupons, and the validity of the said alleged Debenture as well.

Therefore Resolved, That the chairman and secretary be, and they are therefore hereby authorized and directed to pay the amount of the claim and costs in said suit, and that this Board hereby declares its intention of reserving, and does hereby reserve, its right of contest aforesaid, notwithstanding the payment of the amount involved in said suit or any coupons falling due subsequently to the maturity of the said two coupons, and

Resolved further, That a copy of this resolution be forwarded to Mr. J. Morris Robinson and the Bank of New Brunswick.

During the last quarter of the year the attendance at Indiantown and Newman street Schools has been sadly thinned in consequence of the outbreak of diphtheria in that part of the city. Indiantown, Mason Hall and Aberdeen Schools have been fumigated according to the directions of the Board of Health.

Further information concerning the action of the Board during the year will be found in the Report of the Superintendent and in the tables hereto annexed.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN, *Chairman*.

EDWARD MANNING, *Secretary*.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table I. GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS.		
1898—		
Cash deposited in Bank New Brunswick,	\$ 4,157 38	
Cash on hand,	45 01	
Furniture, estimated salable value (see Table No. 5),	27,064 23	
Real estate, estimated salable value (see Table No. 5),	245,917 48	
Water debenture, No. G, 1142, interest to purchase Parker Medal for High School,	500 00	
Ground Rent, balances due,	410 50	
Inventory,	1,548 30	
		<hr/>
		\$279,612 99
Excess of Liabilities over Assets,		90,343 63
		<hr/>
		\$369,956 53
LIABILITIES.		
1898—		
Coupon Interest unpaid,	\$ 138 53	
St. John School Debentures, 1874,	5,900 00	
" 1875,	60,400 00	
" 1876,	69,509 00	
" 1877,	2,600 00	
" 1883,	6,000 00	
" 1884,	11,500 00	
" 1889,	5,941 00	
" Registered, 1874,	2,100 00	
" 1875,	500 00	
" 1892,	20,000 00	
" 1894,	10,000 00	
" 1895,	20,000 00	
" 1895,	17,000 00	
" 1896,	1,500 00	
" 1896,	23,000 00	
" 1897,	34,000 00	
" 1897,	35,500 00	
		<hr/>
		325,450 00
Carried forward,		<hr/>
		\$325,588 53

<i>Brought forward,</i>	....	....	....	\$325,588 53
Portland School Debentures, 1881.			\$ 400 00	
1881,....			7,750 00	
1887,....	....	....	1,000 00	
				9,150 00
St. John School Debentures, 1895, issued by consent of Common Council and by authority of the Legislature to pay off current indebtedness, and in lieu of unpaid assessments amounting to \$110,935.38, -15 years, with Sinking Fund,...				
				35,000 00
R. P. & W. F. Starr, balance due.	..	....		248 00
				<u>\$369,986 53</u>

Table II. CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1898.

1898	Sold Debentures during year,	\$35,000 00	
	Premium on same,	1,977 50	
			<u>\$36,977 50</u>
	Received from London and Lancashire Insurance Co. for damage by fire Victoria Annex,	\$ 207 00	
	Received from Connecticut Insurance Co. for damage by fire Victoria Annex,	445 08	
	Received from North British and Mercantile Insurance Co. for damage by fire Victoria Annex,	414 00	
			<u>1,066 08</u>
1898	Sale of old furniture,		140 16
			<u>\$38,183 76</u>

EXPENDED ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Portland Debentures retired during year.			
July 13	Paid Nos. 61 and 62,	\$1,000 00	
	Expended on construction of High School during year,	\$1,252 57	
	New heating apparatus Victoria Annex,	575 00	
	New sanitarium, Newman Street,	695 70	
	Repairing damage by fire Victoria Annex,	690 00	
	Replacing furniture destroyed by fire Victoria Annex,	376 08	
	Furniture purchased during year,	639 01	
		<u>\$4,228 36</u>	
			<u>5,228 36</u>
	Balance to debit Current Account,		<u>\$32,955 40</u>

Table III. RECEIPTS ON CURRENT ACCOUNT, 1898.

1898 —

Cash on hand January 1st, 1898,	\$ 39 22
Ground Rent,	285 00
High School Medal Fund,	110 00
County Fund,	11,143 80
Sale of Debentures (See Capital Account),	32,955 40
Assessment, 1898,	87,634 40
Amount due R. P. & W. F. Starr,	248 00
Inventory, 1897,	1,650 07
	<hr/>
	\$ 134,063 79

EXPENDITURE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1898:

Spar Cove School,	\$ 104 86
Sandy Point Road School,	324 81
Millidgeville	392 92
Indiantown	3,710 47
Newman Street	1,925 29
Douglas Avenue	2,469 40
Elm Street	2,620 10
St. Peter's (Boys)	3,812 54
do. (Girls)	3 211 09
Winter Street	4,789 80
Centennial	5,516 88
St. Malachi's	5,888 97
Victoria and Annex	10,040 75
Queen Street	674 75
Cartharthen Street	711 41
Britann Street	216 80
Albert	5,914 02
Mason Hall	1,685 61
St. Patrick's	2,334 21
St. Vincent's	2,554 33
High School	10,236 13
St. Joseph's	2,970 52
Aberdeen	3,388 57
Night School	352 90
	<hr/>
	75,937 13
Carried forward,	\$75,937 13

<i>Brought forward,</i>	87,037 12
Comp. Insurance, Fuel, etc.,	86 14
Unallocated Expenses	1,081 75
Advertising and Printing	228 90
Supplies on Hand,	50 00
Other Expenses including Rent, Fuel, etc.,	452 35
Salaries of Secretary, Clerk and Carpenter	1,719 92
Shop Materials for Hotel	73 25
Coupon Interest	17,555 05
Bank Interest on Overdrawn Account,	1,547 30
High School Meals,	110 11
Weldon Ltd Water Rates,	3 60
Medical District No 1, Simonds,	28 35
Special Coupon Interest — Paid Coupon of alleged Bond 277A and accrued interest,	312 74
Paid Amount due Bank New Brunswick Jan 1, 1898,	30,607 10
Cash on hand December 31, 1898,	45 61
Paid J. S. Gibson Balance due 1897, on account,	266 00
Cash Deposited in Bank New Brunswick	4,157 38
	58,126 66
	<u>\$ 134,063 79</u>

Table V. ESTIMATED SALABLE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND FURNITURE.

PROPERTY.	REAL ESTATE.	FURNITURE.
Point Road School,	\$ 500 00	\$ 165 81
geville "	1,000 00	164 05
down "	4,000 00	1,236 26
love "	200 00	63 90
an Street	2,195 70	498 08
as Avenue	6,000 00	688 49
treet Rented,		910 81
ter's (Boys) "		1,259 32
(Girls) "		1,070 23
r Street	30,000 00	1,868 41
inial	30,000 00	2,253 62
ncent's, Rented,		855 51
alachi's "		1,685 39
ephi's " "		1,151 17
trick's " "		530 39
Hall "		330 80
	25,000 00	1,674 91
o Street " Rented,		95 77
rthen Street, "		108 57
Street "		136 80
ia "	50,000 00	3,364 08
ia Annex "	8,575 00	1,209 85
cen "	18,245 61	1,057 65
	52,232 50	3,286 02
(Rented), "		1,238 33
	1,800 00	60 00
a lot, "	3,000 00	
alachi's addition, "	668 67	
nar School lots, "	13,000 00	
	\$245,917 48	\$27,064 23

Table IV. Continued.

Schools as per Table above,	874 567 13
Shop, Insurance, Fuel,	80 14
Incidental Expenses,	1,081 76
Advertising and Printing,	229 00
Balance, Secretary, Clerk, Carpenter,	1,719 92
Coupon Interest,	17,369 05
Bank Interest on Overdrawn Account,	1,347 39
Special Coupon Interest. Paid Coupons of Alleged Bond 277 A, and Accrued Interest,	312 74
Office Expenses, including Rent, Fuel, Gas, etc.,	452 55
High School Models,	55 06
Weldon Lot, Water Rates,	3 60
School District No. 1, Simonds,	28 55
	<hr/>
	\$97,254 00

Table V. ESTIMATED SALABLE VALUE OF REAL ESTATE AND FURNITURE.

PROPERTY.	REAL ESTATE.	FURNITURE.
Sandy Point Road School.	\$ 500 00	\$ 165 84
Milledgeville "	1,000 00	161 05
Indiantown "	4,000 00	1,336 26
Spar Cove "	200 00	63 90
Newman Street "	2,195 70	498 08
Douglas Avenue "	6,000 00	688 49
Elm Street " Rented,		910 81
St. Peter's (Boys) " "		1,259 32
" (Girls) "		1,070 23
Winter Street "	30,000 00	1,868 41
Centennial "	30,000 00	2,253 62
St. Vincent's, " Rented,		855 51
St. Malachi's "		1,685 39
St. Joseph's "		1,151 17
St. Patrick's "		530 39
Mason Hall "		330 80
Albert "	25,000 00	1,674 91
Britain Street " Rented,		95 77
Carmarthen Street, "		108 57
Queen Street "		136 80
Victoria "	50,000 00	3,364 08
Victoria Annex "	8,575 00	1,209 85
Aberdeen "	18,245 61	1,057 65
High "	52,232 50	3,286 02
Office (Rented),		1,238 33
Shop,	1,300 00	60 00
Weldon lot,	3,000 00	
St. Malachi's addition,	668 67	
Grammar School lots,	13,000 00	
	\$245,917 48	\$27,064 23

VI - Details of Fire Insurance in Force - From June 27th, 1898 to June 27th, 1901.

General Buildings.	On Furniture	On Buildings.	On Improvements	Totals	Rate	Premiums
Sandy Pt. Road School,	\$ 140	\$ 400		\$ 540	2	\$ 10 80
St. Vincent's	140	800		940	2 1/2	23 50
Spar Cove	50	160		210	3	6 30
St. John's	1,010	3,200		4,210	3	126 30
Newman Street	395	1,600		1,995	3	59 85
Marquis Avenue	550	1,800		2,350	4	94 00
East Street	730			730	2 1/2	19 75
St. Peter's (Boys)	1,000			1,000	2	20 00
(Girls)	850			850	2	17 00
Winter Street	1,500	21,000		22,500	1 1/2	271 50
Albion	850	13,000		13,850	1 1/2	237 15
Centennial	1,775	21,000		22,775	1 1/2 & 1 1/2	276 85
St. Vincent's	650			650	1 1/2	7 80
High	2,375	30,600		32,975	1 1/2 & 2	388 50
St. Michael's	1,325		475	1,800	1 1/2 & 1 1/2	24 25
St. Joseph's	920			920	1 1/2	11 04
Victoria	2,675	35,000		37,675	1 1/2	452 10
Victoria Annex	850	5,600		6,450	1 & 1 1/2	66 20
Queen Street	110			110	2	2 20
Carroll Street	90			90	2	1 80
Britann Street	80			80	1 1/2	0 80
Albert	1,310	20,000		21,310	2 1/2	392 75
Mason Hall	265			265	2	5 30
St. Patrick's	425		220	645	2 1/2	14 50
Carpenter's Shop	750	850		1,600	4 1/2	72 00
Office	480			480	1 1/2	7 20
Totals, . . .	\$21,295	\$158,010	\$695	\$180,000		\$2,972 00
ACCIDENT INSURANCE						
Albert School, 2 Boilers,	\$ 2,000		\$ 2,000	1	\$ 20 00	
Victoria " 1	1,000		1,000	1	10 00	
High " 1	1,000		1,000	1	10 00	
Centennial " 1	1,000		1,000	1	10 00	
Totals,	\$ 5,000		\$ 5,000		\$ 50 00	

Table VI — PUBLIC SCHOOL INSURANCE IN FORCE 1898. — Continued.

COMPANIES.	AMOUNT.
North British & Mercantile,	\$ 14,400
Commercial Union,	12,600
Guardian,	12,600
Liverpool & London & Globe,	10,800
Phoenix of London,	10,800
Imperial,	10,800
Connecticut,	9,000
Northern,	7,200
Queen,	5,400
London & Lancashire,	5,400
Royal,	5,400
Norwich Union,	5,400
Atlas,	5,400
Caledonian,	5,400
British America,	5,400
Manchester,	5,400
Sun,	5,400
Keystone,	5,400
Lancashire,	5,400
Ætna,	3,600
Insurance Company of North America,	3,600
Alliance,	3,600
London Assurance,	3,600
Western,	3,600
National of Ireland,	3,600
Phoenix of Hartford,	3,600
Phoenix of Brooklyn,	1,800
Hartford,	1,800
Scottish Union & National,	1,800
Central,	1,800
Boiler Insurance Co.,	5,000
Total,	\$ 185,000

Table IX.—SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK, 1898.

I—BUILDINGS.		1ST TERM.	2ND
Number of Buildings occupied as Schools		24	
" owned		13	
" rented		10	
" occupied without rent.....		1	
Rooms owned		92	
" rented		55	
" occupied without rent.....		1	
High School Departments, Grades XII-IX		10	
Advanced " " VI-V		46	
" and Primary Departments, Grades VI-I ..		12	
Primary Departments, Grades IV-I.....		80	
Night Schools		3	
II—PUPILS.			
Number of Pupils enrolled	*6,738		
Boys and men	*3,330		
Girls	3,408		
Pupils under 15 years of age.....	*6,333		
" Pupils over 15 years of age.....	*105		
" Pupils reduced by transfer	6,531		
Grand total days' attendance.....	*614,751		*46
Number daily present on an average	*5,223		
Per centage of enrolled present (full term)	78.57		
Per centage belonging present	78.9		
Number attending High Schools	326		
" Advanced Schools	2,069		
" Primary Schools	4,163		
Number reported new to schools.....	223		
Number of pupils to each teacher (average)	44		
Per centage of whole number attending High Schools	4.92		
Per centage of whole number attending Advanced Schools ..	31.55		
Per centage of whole number attending Primary Schools ..	63.48		
III—THE SCHOOL YEAR.			
Number of days in the School Year			
Total number of pupils enrolled.....			4,
Grand total days attendance for year.....			1,076,
Average number of days each pupil attended.....			

* Three figures are inclusive of the Night Schools.

Table VIII. — ESTIMATES OF THE SCHOOL FOR 1898.

1	Salaries of Teachers and Superintendent,	....	\$51,520 00
2	Salaries of Officers,	...	1,880 00
3	Care of Buildings,	...	4,600 00
4	Fuel, Water and Light,	...	6,000 00
5	Rent and Insurance,	...	6,000 00
6	Interest on Bank Loan,	...	1,000 00
7	Printing, Advertising and Binding,	...	300 00
8	Repairs,	...	3,500 00
9	Incidental expenses and School Supplies,	...	2,000 00
			<hr/> \$79,800 00
	Less — County Fund, say,	...	\$11,200 00
	Ground Rent and Interest,	...	500 00
			<hr/> 11,700 00
			<hr/> \$68,100 00
	Debt Interest,	...	\$16,669 00
	Unpaid Coupons,	...	295 00
	Interest and Sinking Fund on New Issue,	...	3,033 00
			<hr/> 19,997 00
			<hr/> \$88,097 00

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENTS. — *Continued.*

Name of School.	Name of Teacher.	No. of Lec- turers.	Standards.		1st Term.			2nd Term.		
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	No. Att.	Avg. Daily Att.	Per- cent Att.	No. Att.	Avg. Daily Att.	Per- cent Att.
St. Malachi's	Florence McManus.	II	5	5	44	32	74	47	37	78
	Mary E. Gallivan.	II	4	4	52	40	76	53	41	72
	Agnes B. Harrington.	II	5	5, 4	42	35	83	48	49	81
	Mary E. Hayes	I	3	3, 2	39	32	82	40	34	81
	James R. Sugrue. . .	II	3	3	51	38	75	45	37	82
	Kate A. Cotter	II	2	2	48	38	71	48	39	82
	Catherine N. Hogan..	II	2, 1	2, 1	41	38	75	38	28	71
	Kate E. Lawlor . . .	II	1	1	54	39	72	63	50	80
St. Joseph's	Teresa O'Brien . . .	I	6	6	40	34	84	41	36	80
	Joanna Carney. . . .	I	5	5	44	40	91	..	..	..
	Ellen Holland. . . .	I	5, 4	5	..	..	..	43	38	87
	Kate O'Neill	II	..	4	45	32	71	52	43	80
	Mary E. Farrell . . .	I	4	5	49	37	76	58	47	80
	Françoise Bourgeois.	II	4, 3	3	46	38	83	54	48	80
	Gertrude Fitzgerald..	II	2	2	30	23	78	47	36	77
	Ellen Carey	II	1	1	36	26	73	41	33	70
Victoria	William H. Parlee . .	I	7	8, 7	42	34	80	42	33	80
	Bessie H. Wilson. . .	I	1	7	53	38	73	46	41	90
	Margaret Stothart . .	I	7	6	39	30	77	49	39	74
	Stella Payson. . . .	I	6	4, 3	46	37	80	52	40	77
	Maggie C. Sharpe. . .	II	6	6	49	44	90	50	43	84
	Mary Johnstone. . . .	I	5	5	38	27	72	55	43	74
	June W. Estey. . . .	I	5	6, 5	44	34	78	45	39	80
	Isabella Estabrook . .	I	..	5	..	..	..	47	41	86
	Edna M. Gregory . . .	I	4	4	47	39	83	48	42	88
	Zelie T. Murray . . .	I	4	3, 2	44	35	77	44	36	83
	Bessie Thompson. . .	I	2	2	50	41	82	51	43	85
	Matilda H. Shaw. . .	II	1	1	48	36	75	46	36	78
	Harriet D. Gregg . . .	I	3	1	52	43	87	39	29	75
	Mary G. Gunn.	II	2	2	59	46	79	59	50	84
	Harriet O. Howard..	II	1	1	59	48	81	60	47	78
Victoria Annex . . .	John McKinnon. . . .	I	7, 6	7, 6	43	35	81	60	42	83
	Annie D. Robb.	I	6	5, 4	42	35	83	48	40	82
	Isabella Estabrook. . .	I	5	..	45	36	80	..	..	..
	Ellen M. Langley. . .	I	5, 4	6, 5	45	36	79	46	38	83

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENTS.—*Continued.*

Name of School.	Name of Teacher.	Cl. of License.	Standards.		1st Term.			2nd Term.		
			1st Term	2nd Term	No. Enr.	Avg. Daily Att.	Per Cent. Att.	No. Enr.	Avg. Daily Att.	Per Cent. Att.
St. Peter's (Boys).	Joseph Harrington.	I	8 6	8-6	30	23	77	38	32	84
	Michael D. Sweeny.	II	5	5, 4	35	27	77	45	39	87
	Kate S. Buckley.	II	4	4	44	35	80	39	32	81
	M. L. McMillin.	II	3	3	60	50	84	50	41	82
	Annie B. McInnes.	II	2	2	46	34	73	51	35	83
	F. Martina Quinn.	II	2, 1	2, 1	49	36	72	50	43	86
	Alice McCarron.	II	1	1	51	36	72	55	42	77
St. Peter's (Girls).	Ellen McLaughlin.	I	8, 7	..	31	24	78	..	..	..
	Joanna Carney.	I	..	8, 7	..	..	..	37	31	83
	A. Pauline Delaney.	II	6, 5	..	45	32	72	..	..	..
	M. H. McCluskey.	I	..	6, 5	..	..	..	51	42	81
	Annie Cassidy.	I	5	5	39	32	82	17	41	82
	Kate Haggerty.	II	4	4	45	37	82	51	41	81
	Sara Smythe.	II	1, 3	3	50	37	75	37	31	83
	Marguerite Kelly.	II	3, 2	3, 2	42	33	79	39	32	83
	Sara Boudreau.	II	2, 1	2, 1	39	31	79	44	35	79
	Ellen Marry.	II	1	1	43	30	69	48	37	78
Winter Street.	Thomas Stothart.	I	8	8	35	29	82	37	32	87
	Amy M. Iddles.	I	7	7	47	38	81	48	43	89
	Jessie K. Sutherland.	II	6	6	47	40	84	60	50	84
	Alberta A. McLeod.	I	6, 5	5	52	39	75	48	39	80
	Ella Cairns.	II	5, 4	5, 4	48	39	82	49	43	87
	Sarah Taylor.	II	4	4	50	42	86	50	44	88
	F. Iva Thorne.	I	3	3	57	47	83	62	51	81
	Lilian Simpson.	II	3, 2	2	57	44	77	62	50	79
	Maggie R. Gray.	II	2, 1	2, 1	64	51	80	65	56	87
	Etta Barlow.	I	1	1	70	55	80	64	54	85
Aberdeen.	William M. McLean.	G. S.	8, 7	8, 7	32	25	77	41	33	82
	Elizabeth Corbett.	I	6, 5	6, 5	46	37	81	51	39	77
	E. Iva Yerxa.	I	1	..	44	34	78	..	..	..
	Annie B. Honeywill.	I	..	4	..	..	..	50	43	85
	Jessie Caird.	II	3	3	55	43	78	55	43	78
	Annie L. Page.	II	2	2	44	33	78	48	37	78
	Maud E. Hannah.	I	2, 1	2, 1	57	41	74	53	44	83
	Mrs. Lawrence.	II	1	1	60	42	73	57	43	76

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENTS.—*Continued.*

Name of School.	Name of Teacher.	Cl. of License.	Standards.		1st Term.			2nd Term.		
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	No. Ent.	Avg. Daily Att.	1st Cost Est.	No. Ent.	Avg. Daily Att.	2d Cost Est.
Centennial	Henry Town	I	6	7	60	42	73	30	34	86
	E. Iva Yerxa	I		6	...	...	...	36	30	87
	Mrs. Dieuaide	I	5	5	29	26	88	39	33	84
	Jennie M. Rowan ..	II	4	4	48	40	84	48	42	86
	Hattie A. Smith	I	3	3	43	35	81	58	51	88
	Elizabeth J. Thomas ..	I	2	2	60	48	79	48	39	82
	Isabelle Thompson ..	I	1	1	61	45	73	64	49	77
	Annie M. Hew	I	5	5	41	33	80	31	25	80
	Mary E. Paterson ..	I	4	...	43	35	78	...	...	...
	Annie Emerson	II		4	...	...	...	45	35	73
	Maggie I. Campbell ..	II	3	3	39	31	78	50	32	63
	Jessie Milligan	I	2	2	51	38	74	39	31	80
	Lily K. Mackay	I	1	1	43	30	72	54	44	81
St. Vincent's . . .	Mary McDonald	I	11-9	11-9	35	28	78	36	29	79
	Sarah Burchill	II	8, 7	8, 7	41	39	74	37	31	85
	Helen M. Kirk	I	3	7	43	35	82	34	27	80
	Veronica McKenna ..	II	2	2	49	37	76	47	39	82
	Rosa B. Gallagher ..	II	1	1	49	31	64	58	38	64
	Bridget Cosgrove ...	II	4-1	5-1	57	54	95	55	52	95
High School . . .	Henry S. Bridges ...	G. S.	11	12, 11	19	17	90	41	34	86
	Maud M. Narraway ..	G. S.	11	12, 11	24	21	88	...	...	...
	George R. Devitt	G. S.	10	11	37	32	86	30	28	94
	Kate R. Bartlett	I	10	10	31	26	83	43	38	88
	Wesley J. Myles	G. S.	10	10	30	24	79	31	29	94
	Mary E. Knowlton ..	I	9	10	44	35	78	39	36	93
	E. McNaughton	G. S.		9	...	...	...	44	38	85
	Phoebe K. Vanwart ..	I	9	9	32	27	86	37	32	85
	Thomas E. Powers ...	G. S.	9	9	35	30	85	39	36	93
	H. May Ward	I	9	9	39	32	82	45	38	85
	Hannah Crawford ..	I	8	8	42	31	75	33	29	87
	Mrs. Yandall	I	8	8	46	37	79	47	39	82
	Alice K. Lingley ...	I	8	8	34	28	84	44	40	91
St. Malachi's	M. Louise Dorsey	I	7	...	35	29	82	...	...	...
	James Barry	I	8, 7	8, 7	29	25	86	36	33	92
	Arthur H. Shea	G. S.	7, 6	...	34	25	73	...	...	...
	Minnie R. Carlyn	I	6	7	34	28	83	35	29	82
	Minnie C. Coughlan ..	I	...	6	...	...	...	46	37	79

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENTS. — *Continued.*

Name of School.	Name of Teacher.	C. of License.	Standards.		1st Term.		2nd	
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	N. Enr.	Avg. Att.	T. Enr.	Avg. Att.
St. Malachi's.....	Florence McManus..	II	5	5	44	32	74	47
	Mary E. Gallivan..	II	4	4	52	40	76	53
	Agnes B. Harrington	II	5	5, 4	42	35	83	48
	Mary E. Hayes ..	I	3	3, 2	39	32	82	40
	James R. Sugrue..	II	3	3	51	38	75	45
	Kate A. Cotter ..	II	2	2	48	38	71	48
	Catherine N. Hogan..	II	2, 1	2, 1	41	38	75	38
	Kate E. Lawlor ..	II	1	1	54	39	72	63
St. Joseph's	Teresa O'Brien..	I	6	6	10	34	84	41
	Joanna Carney.....	I	5	5	11	10	91	..
	Ellen Holland.....	I	5, 4	5	..	..	..	43
	Kate O'Neill.....	II	..	4	45	32	71	52
	Mary E. Farrel..	I	4	5	49	37	76	58
	Françoise Bourgeois.	II	4, 3	3	46	38	83	54
	Gertrude Fitzgerald.	II	2	2	30	23	78	47
	Ellen Carey.....	II	1	1	56	26	73	41
Victoria ..	William H. Parlee	I	7	8, 7	42	34	80	42
	Hessie H. Wilson..	I	1	7	53	38	73	46
	Margaret Stothart ..	I	7	6	39	30	77	49
	Stella Payson.....	I	6	4, 3	46	37	86	52
	Maggie C. Sharpe..	II	6	6	49	44	90	59
	Mary Johnstone....	I	5	5	38	27	72	55
	June W. Estey.....	I	5	6, 5	44	34	78	45
	Isabella Estabrook..	I	..	5	..	..	..	47
	Edna M. Gregory...	I	4	4	47	39	83	48
	Zebie T. Murray...	I	4	3, 2	44	35	77	44
	Bessie Thompson ..	I	2	2	50	41	82	51
	Matilda H. Shaw...	II	1	1	48	36	75	46
	Harriet D. Gregg...	I	3	1	52	45	87	39
Victoria Annex ...	Mary G. Gunn.....	II	2	2	59	46	79	59
	Harriet O. Howard..	II	1	1	59	48	81	60
	John McKinnon....	I	7, 6	7, 6	43	35	81	50
	Annie D. Robb.....	I	6	5, 4	42	35	83	48
	Isabella Estabrook....	I	5	..	45	36	80	..
	Ellen M. Lingley....	I	5, 4	6, 5	45	36	79	46

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENTS. *Continued.*

Name of School.	Name of Teacher.	Cl. of Learner	Standards.		1st Term.			2nd Term.		
			1st Term	2nd Term	Ex- c.	Ass. C.	Per- c.	Ex- c.	Ass. C.	Per- c.
Victoria Annex, Con.	Laura S. Salter ...	I	4.3	3	44	35	79	46	39	84
	E. Kate Turner.....	I	4	4	50	43	85	48	41	85
	Fanny Henderson...	I	3	3.2	52	41	79	50	43	86
Queen Street.	Israel T. Richardson.	II	4-1	4-1	35	24	69	37	28	75
Carmaithen Street	Andrew Nesbitt.....	I	5-1	4-1	24	16	66	15	8	53
Brittain Street ...	Helen Adam.....	I	6-1	6-1	30	27	90	28	26	92
Albert	John Montgomery...	I	8	8	35	25	73	41	32	79
	Clara R. Fullerton...	I	7	7	42	35	82	50	39	79
	Gertrude I. Seely...	II	6	7.6	42	36	86	48	43	89
	Enoch Thompson....	I	6.5	6.5	46	36	78	50	40	80
	Margaret G. Emerson	II	5.4	5.4	46	37	79	48	39	82
	Lydia J. Fullerton...	I	4	4	46	35	77	51	45	88
	Henrietta Thompson	I	3	4.3	47	37	79	50	40	80
	Elizabeth Beattie...	I	3.2	3.2	54	45	82	60	52	87
	Caroline E. Young...	II	2	2	57	46	79	60	52	87
	Annie B. Allen.....	II	1	1	75	54	73	70	61	88
Mason Hall..	George E. Armstrong	I	5.4	5.4	37	29	77	33	29	87
	Bertha Brittain...	I	3.2	3.2	37	33	89	46	40	88
	Annie Emerson....	II	1	..	32	24	71	..	..	..
	Mary A. Nannary...	II	..	1	..	..	..	32	24	75
St. Patrick's, ...	Thomas O'Reilly....	I	7-4	6-4	39	33	84	29	25	86
	Mary J. Doherty....	I	3-1	3-1	42	28	66	46	33	71
	Maggie J. McKenna.	II	6-4	6-4	41	34	84	43	37	86
	Maggie Corkery ...	II	3-1	3-1	48	43	90	49	45	91

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

To the Chairman of the Board of School Trustees, St. John, N. B.:

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I herewith submit a report of the schools of this city for the year 1898.

Permit me first to call your attention to the matter of school accommodation which is always an important subject for consideration. The unusual number of permits issued—over 100 more than during the same period last year—has produced a state of congestion in some schools, more particularly in the Winter and Elm street buildings. It was a task of no little difficulty to effect a proper arrangement of the schools in these two buildings, and I wish to express my indebtedness to the principals of both schools for their cordial assistance at a time when there was much other work of a different kind to occupy my attention. The following figures will give the Board an idea of the crowded state of some of the rooms in the buildings referred to:

ELM STREET BUILDING.

Miss Kerr,	Grades V. and IV.	No. of Pupils,
" Fowler,	" IV. and III	"
" Evans,	Grade III.	"
" Gray,	" II.	"

WINTER STREET BUILDING.

Miss Sutherland,	Grade VI.	No. of Pupils,
" Thorne,	" III.	"
" Simpson,	" II.	"
" Gray,	Grades II. and I.	"
" Barlow,	Grade I.	"

As the rooms in the Winter street building are large, well ventilated and commodious, the over-crowding here is not so apparent as in the Elm Street School, yet there is no doubt that 60 and 62 pupils are too many for a single teacher to handle successfully. The only remedy for this state of congestion in these two buildings is the erection of a new school house to take the place of the old building on Elm street. This school house should contain at least ten rooms, with an exhibition hall. In view of the fact that the lease of the Elm street building is soon to expire, I trust that the Board will see its way clear to grapple with this problem at an early date. That surely, a most undesirable state of affairs, in which some of our best teachers are

compelled to work year after year, with a daily average of nearly 60 pupils, in rooms which cannot possibly be ventilated, and in a building which never should have been used for school purposes.

The Board should also consider ways and means for relieving, as soon as possible, the pressure on the Victoria School, and for removing the necessity of placing one school in the basement and another in the exhibition hall of the Centennial. This could either be done by the erection of a new building on the Weldon lot, or in some other suitable locality. At present there are no less than three large schools in the upper flat of the Victoria, taught by Miss Johnstone, Miss Estabrooks, and Miss Gregory. The enrolment is as follows:

Miss Johnstone,	Grade V. (Girls)	No. of Pupils,	53
Estabrooks,	V. (Boys)	"	48
Gregory,	IV. (Girls)	"	48

This makes a total of 149 pupils in the upper flat of the Victoria. It is greatly to be regretted that it has become necessary to use these rooms for school purposes, as the distance is too great for young pupils to traverse four or five times per day. It is, likewise, painful to contemplate the consequences should a fire ever break out in this building during a school session.

It affords me much pleasure to state that the discipline of the schools, with but few exceptions, is good. Few cases of suspension have occurred during the past year, and the scholars are as a rule punctual in their attendance. The evil effects of tardiness on the progress of the pupil upon the general discipline of the school, and upon the pupil's success in life, are so well known that they need not be dwelt upon here. Teachers ought, therefore, to make special efforts to keep tardiness from increasing. It should be remembered, however, that tardiness is not always the fault of the pupils; in many cases it is the parent who is to blame. When this is the case it is well for the teacher to visit the parent and point out the importance and necessity of punctuality. Much also may be done, especially in the lower grades, to make the pupil desire to be punctual by introducing exercises of an interesting and attractive character at the opening. I trust that during the coming year the cases of tardiness may be still further reduced.

In my report for last year I endeavored to show how important it was for Principals to supervise the work done in their respective buildings, in order to secure effective teaching throughout the different grades. It is very gratifying to me to be able to state that this part of the Principal's duty — in some respects the most important duty which devolves upon him — is receiving more attention than was formerly the case, and that the improvement in some of the schools is very noticeable. My visits to the different schools, and the examination of the classes enable me to state that a great deal has been done by several of the Principals towards increasing the efficiency of the schools under their supervision. Each principal should advise and assist his teachers,

wherever he finds it necessary, in order that the work of the whole school may progress in an effective and harmonious manner. Not only do teachers learn to teach more effectively under the guidance of the mature judgment of their Principal, but they also learn to teach all the subjects of their grade better, so that a sure foundation is laid for the work of the next grade.

SUBJECTS OF THE COURSE OF STUDY.

While most of the subjects in the course of study are taught effectively, increased attention has been paid to the important subjects of arithmetic and writing. The results on the whole are fairly satisfactory. In most of the schools the pupils have received a more thorough drill in the fundamental rules of arithmetic, and the pupils show greater rapidity and accuracy in their work. I wish, however, that every teacher could fully realize how important it is not only to teach the whole class well, but also to pay attention to each individual in the class. Individual teaching is the kind that is most effective — the goal which all should strive to attain.

As regards penmanship, there is still much diversity of opinion. Some teachers prefer the upright writing, others a slight slope. After mature deliberation it was deemed best that all teachers should insist upon their pupils giving to their writing a slight slope to the right of the vertical — to avoid that vicious tendency to a back hand, which is the natural result of vertical writing, as the pupil advances from grade to grade, unless the teacher exercises the utmost care and vigilance to prevent it. There never was in the history of penmanship so many systems as at the present time. Every year seems to add another and yet another, until the choice of a suitable system is not only vexatious and bewildering to the teacher but also to the pupil. It would seem that the natural movement of the hand in writing is oblique, and consequently that it is essential for writing to have a slight slope, if we wish in prolonged writing to avoid unnecessary fatigue of the muscles of the hand and forearm. Again, there can be no doubt that writing with a slight slope is best for a "running hand," is quite as legible as the upright, and is moreover far more graceful. In my opinion the writing of the future will have a slope of from 15° to 20° to the right of the vertical. At all events it is futile for the schools to teach a style of penmanship of which most business men entirely disapprove.

Owing to the increased attention paid to writing during the last year, there has been an improvement in penmanship in most schools, but much still remains to be done. Many of the teachers have come to realize more thoroughly the value of muscular movement in writing, and I hope for increased improvement in that direction during the coming year.

In Geography and History the work is much hampered in a great many schools owing to the want of suitable maps, globes, and other apparatus. This want will not be remedied during the coming year, as I feel sure that the Board as a whole fully realizes the deficiency in these respects.

Drawing remains in much the same condition as last year. I am sometimes surprised at the results attained in schools where the teacher is an enthusiast in this subject. It would, however, be a distinct gain to the work in drawing throughout the city schools if the Board could see its way clear to employ a special teacher for this important subject.

In nature work much remains yet to be done. As to its usefulness in connection with other studies there can be no reasonable doubt, but at the same time it is very easy to pay so much attention to it that other important subjects may be neglected. In those schools where this subject is most satisfactorily taught, reliance is no longer placed on the "text-book" method. The pupils are taught to examine and observe for themselves. This is as it should be, for undoubtedly in the study of nature the method pursued, not the amount of work done, is productive of most good to the pupil.

GRADING.

The promotion of pupils from grade to grade now rests largely on the recommendation of the teacher. In doubtful cases the teacher calls in the assistance of the Principal. Should both the teacher of the grade and the Principal fail to reach a satisfactory decision, the Superintendent is asked to examine the pupil, and his decision is final. The responsibility for the promotion of the pupil is thus placed upon the teacher, who is, in my opinion, the best judge of the child's progress and of his ability to advance into the next grade. It may be necessary to state, however, that this plan of promotion does not propose to do away entirely with the written examination. Written examinations will continue to be given from time to time during the year in those subjects of the course in which a written examination is essential, but teachers will also be required to test the attainments of pupils quite as carefully in reading, language work, and their ability to think by means of suitable oral questions. Indeed, it is only by properly combining oral and written exercises that better teaching will be brought about and the most satisfactory results secured. The plan of promotion outlined above undoubtedly gives the teacher much better control of the class, for when the pupil feels that his advancement from grade to grade depends so largely upon his teacher, he is much more inclined to be obedient and to strive diligently to perform his daily duties in such a way as to meet with the teacher's approbation. Nor is this a point of only slight importance, for the tendency of the times is to take away from the teacher almost every means of controlling his pupils, and to make it necessary for a teacher to bring about by persuasion what he ought to have the power to enforce. It would be well, I think, that those pupils, who after due trial prove themselves unable to do the work of the next grade, should be sent back to the grade from which they were promoted. This would not only stimulate those pupils who are naturally indolent in their habits and careless about the preparation of their work, but it would also make the teacher more anxious to form a correct estimate of the attainments and ability of each pupil.

It would also be an advantage to have one or more ungraded schools throughout the city, to which pupils could be sent who, through want of natural ability, or owing to irregular attendance, or some other cause have fallen behind in their work. It must be remembered that the graded school is intended chiefly for the average child, and that it is not always possible for a teacher to adapt his methods to the child who does not come up to the regular standard. A pupil who is defective in natural ability soon drops out of his place in the graded school, loses heart, and either idles away his time or leaves school untrained. An ungraded school would be the simplest method of giving proper attention to such pupils, and could be established without a great deal of expense. I would respectfully recommend it to the earnest consideration of the Board.

VISITATION.

During the past year, I have devoted every afternoon to the visitation of the schools throughout the city, and have in addition met the Principals once a month. By these visits and by the monthly conferences with the Principals, greater uniformity of method has been reached. Much, however, still remains to be done. Many teachers need constant advice and stimulus that they may be kept abreast of the times. Now it is possible for a Superintendent to assist teachers in two ways. He may visit them in their school rooms, and, after observing their efforts, assist them with counsel and advice. Another way is to hold meetings of teachers who are engaged in the same grades, discussing with them the various subjects relating to their school work, and giving instruction where necessary. It is my intention, during the coming year, to combine both methods if possible. In many schools a conference with the teachers has been held at the close of my visits. This has brought us all into closer relationship, and has proved one of the most valuable and helpful features of the work so far.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

One hundred and ninety pupils presented themselves last June for this important examination, and of this number fully 150 passed successfully. Separate papers were set in each subject of the course prescribed for the eighth grade, and these papers were prepared under the direction of Dr. Inch, the Chief Superintendent of Education. A period of one hour was granted for working each paper. The following were the subjects of examination and the examiners in each subject:

Geometry.—Miss Narraway and Mr. Dill.
Algebra. Miss Bartlett and Miss Crawford.
Arithmetic.—Mr. Myles and Mr. Barry.
Natural Science. Mr. Devitt and Mr. Harrington.
Geography. Mr. Powers and Miss Lingley.
History.—Miss Knowlton and Mr. Stothart.
English Composition.—Miss McNaughton and Mr. Montgomery.
Grammar and Analysis.—Miss Vanwart and Mr. Hayes.
Health Reader.—Miss Ward and Mrs. Yandall.
Drawing.—Mr. Powers and Miss Lingley.
Latin.—Dr. Bridges and Mr. McLean.

Many of the pupils passed very satisfactory examinations. Appended are the names of the first twenty, and the total number of marks made. The number of marks possible was 1200. Those who passed will hereafter receive provincial diplomas.

Mae Perkins	997	Charles McLaughlin	878
Grace Pettingoll	949	Harry McLeod	875
James Doherty	937	Elta Brown	870
Willie Robinson	926	Roy Robinson	865
Harry Lunny	921	Mary Wakeling	863
Walter Jones	918	Roy Crawford	857
Daniel Conlogne	893	Willie Dunn	847
Emma Blanche	888	Olive Harvey	843
Annie McGuiggan	885	Maggie Turner	840
Susie Jones	884	Bertha Ruddock	838

HIGH SCHOOL.

The work of the High School in many of its departments has been excellent. Owing to the kindness of your honorable body we have now as good a chemical laboratory as can be found in any similar school in the Maritime Provinces. It has enabled the pupils to study chemistry in the only proper way, and to get a much more thorough knowledge of this important subject than was possible before.

As I believe that specialization should not be carried too far, especially in the first year, the classes are organized in such a way that there is very little departmental work during this year. In the second year of the course the work is made more departmental in its character, while in the last year it is almost entirely so. It affords me much pleasure to testify to the conscientious and successful work of the members of the staff. That they have reached a high standard of efficiency in the work of the school was, I think, amply proved by the leading position which a large number of the graduates gained in the matriculation examinations held in July last.

The graduating exercises took place in the exhibition hall of the new building on June 24th, 1898. They were largely attended, and were generally thought to be very interesting. The diplomas were presented by Dr. A. A. Stockton, and the honor certificates by Dr. J. V. Ellis, M. P. Below is the programme:

1. Essay—Dawn of English Literature, Wm. Raymond.
2. Overture—"Richmond," High School Orchestra.
3. Essay—Physical Culture, Charles Montgomery.
4. March—High School Cadets, High School Orchestra.
5. Scenes from Henry V.,
 - (1) Introduction, Ethel Fanjoy.
 - (2) Conspirators' Scene, Seven Boys.
 - (3) French Scene, Two Girls.
6. Waltz—"Ma Vie," High School Orchestra.
7. Essay—Character is Habit Crystallized, Kate Wisdom.
8. Gavotte—Genial, High School Orchestra.
9. Recitation—Selection from Cicero, Chester Martin.
10. Valedictory, Emily McAvity.

Presentation of Diplomas.

God Save the Queen.

I desire, in concluding this report, to thank the principals and teachers for the kindly co-operation in carrying forward the work of the schools. I would also tender my sincere thanks to the members of the Board for the confidence and support given to me.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. BRIDGES.

III. CITY OF MONCTON.

Board of School Trustees.

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To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

DEAR SIR: The Board of School Trustees of the City of Moncton have the honor to present for your consideration their annual report of the Public Schools in the City of Moncton for the year 1898.

During the year some changes have taken place in the constitution of the Board. Mr. James Doyle, a valuable member of the Board, having resigned, Mr. A. E. Wall was appointed by the Government in his place. The staff of teachers during the present year has undergone many changes. Mr. Geo. J. Oulton, M. A., Principal of the High School, having asked the permission of the Board to take a post-graduate course in Science subjects (of which he is the special teacher on the staff) in McGill University, permission was granted him for leave of absence until the 1st of May for such purpose. He, however, was present at the opening of the new Aberdeen School building and remained in charge of the school for several weeks at the beginning of the Second Term, and after the school was in good working order he left for McGill University. Mr. H. L. Brittain, M. A., the second teacher in the High School, was made Principal during the absence of Mr. Oulton, and he has fulfilled the duties of such a position with credit to himself and satisfaction to the Board. The subjects taught by Mr. Oulton have been taken by Mr. Frank Allen, B. A., formerly teacher of the Grammar School at Shediac. He has fulfilled the duties very satisfactorily. Mr. W. M. Black, B. A., having taught in the High School until the end of the Summer Term, resigned, and his position was supplied by H. A. Sinnott, B. A., formerly teacher of the Grammar School at Gagetown. He has fulfilled the duties well. Miss Susie W. Gray, B. A., a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, was appointed to take

charge of the fourth department in the High School. She holds a Grammar School license, and has done very efficient and faithful work. The Board received with much regret her resignation on account of ill-health. It has been decided to place a male Grammar School teacher in charge of this department, and Mr. Cyrus Acheson has been appointed to that position. He gives especial attention to English Literature, Grammar, Analysis, and Essay work.

Prof. Louis D'Ornano, B. Sc., a graduate of Paris University and native of France, has been engaged to teach French in the High School. Miss Ethel Murphy, the teacher of Grade VIII. in the Aberdeen School, having expressed a desire to be relieved of Grade VIII., was given in charge of Grade VII., and Mr. H. R. Allen, of Botsford, was placed in charge of Grade VIII., and has proved successful. At the close of the First Term the Board of Trustees regretted exceedingly to receive the resignation of Misses Fleetwood and Brady, two of the most experienced teachers on the staff of the Victoria School. Their places were supplied by Misses Kate and Harriet Willis, formerly of the Central staff. At the opening of the Aberdeen School Miss Nicolson was transferred to that building, and her place supplied by the appointment of Miss Edith L. Mitchell. Miss Nicolson, however, having received an offer from the Board at Fredericton, Moncton reluctantly consented to allow her to leave. Her resignation was the subject of a general expression of high appreciation by pupils, teachers, and the Board. Mrs. Maggie Gross took charge of her school, and Miss Sullivan was appointed to the vacancy.

The meetings of the Board throughout the year have been very numerous, sometimes meeting three or four times a month, necessitated by the close attention which the individual members of the Board gave to the construction and equipment of the Aberdeen School building, which has been in course of construction during the last year.

The formal opening of this school building took place on Saturday afternoon, the 27th of August last, in the presence of a number of distinguished visitors, including His Honor the Lieutenant Governor of the Province, the Hon. Mr. Emmerson; Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education; Dr. Harrison, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick; Dr. Allison, President of Mt. Allison University, and Dr. Stockton. Eloquent and timely addresses were delivered by the above gentlemen, and also Mr. G. J. Oulton, Principal of the school.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL BUILDING MONCTON.

The new High School building opened in the City of Moncton, and now occupied for school purposes, is situated on the site of the Central grounds, which were formerly occupied by a number of small wooden school buildings, which were utterly inadequate to the requirements of the times and to the growing population of Moncton. It became necessary that a new and commodious up-to-date building should be erected; that has been done. Moncton has to-day one of the best equipped, largest, and most commodious school buildings in the Maritime Provinces. It is constructed of brick and stone,



ABERDEEN HIGH SCHOOL BUILDING, MONCTON, N. B.



having a frontage on School street of one hundred and twenty-nine feet, and on Botsford and Alma streets ninety feet. It is three stories high, besides an elaborate basement. It contains seventeen class rooms, the average size of which is about thirty-five feet square; a large assembly room capable of seating six hundred adults, a library room, officers' room, and two rooms for the teachers. The laboratory is situated in the basement, being well lighted and ventilated. It contains pneumatic troughs, twenty-four, set upon tables about which forty-eight pupils can successfully work at one time. The tops of the tables are made of plate glass set in plaster paris; gas jets with Bunsen burners are furnished for each pupil, also a set of drawers in the table for each pupil. There are also fitted up four foul air chambers, with glass fronts for operating with, by which all obnoxious gases are carried away. Connected with one end of the laboratory is a large store-room, properly shelved for apparatus and chemical material. The halls of the building are a striking feature, being exceedingly wide, admitting of eight abreast marching through the hall; the stairways are of ample and easy ascent, four abreast can march at ease and comfort up the stairways. The building is so constructed that there are three avenues of descent from each flat, and in the space of one minute the occupants, nine hundred, can be dismissed from the building in case of emergency. Ample precaution has been taken against fire accident. Through the basement and three stories is a standing water pipe with hose attachment in each flat. There is also provided in each flat a chemical fire extinguisher for extinguishing incipient fires. Connected with the Principal's room by rolling doors is the natural history room, which is shelved and protected by glass for the reception of Natural History specimens. In this room also is the large sink and tables upon rollers, capable of being moved into the main room, thus enabling the Principal to demonstrate small experiments before the school without going to the laboratory in the basement. The furniture of the entire building is a striking feature, as it is uniform throughout, being the latest, and, in the opinion of the Board of Trustees, the best school furniture that can be furnished, being the automatic ball-bearing desk, which is noiseless in its action, and apparently very strong and comfortable. The building is lighted by the electric light, and a system of electric alarm bells communicates from each room with the Principal's room. The heating and ventilating system, which is that of the Record Foundry and Machine Co. of Moncton, embraces a system of hot air ventilation in which nine furnaces are made use of in the basement. Attached to each are fans driven by water motors for the purpose of forcing the air through the building. This system at present seems to work very successfully. The interior of the building is finished in white wood and native spruce, which gives a very bright and pleasing effect. About nine hundred pupils are accommodated in the building, and there are at present 188 pupils in the High School. The contractors for the building were Messrs. Rhodes, Curry & Co. Ltd., Amherst, and the architect, J. C. Dumaresq, of Halifax; C. O. Rowe, of Moncton, did the plumbing, and Wm. Starkey was Inspector of building for the Trustees. The cost of the building, with equipment, will be \$40,000.

EQUIPMENT.

The laboratory is well equipped with chemical apparatus, which has been supplied to the extent of \$250. During the year \$150 has been expended in purchasing classical and modern maps, these include several of Parkin's "Map of the World," also the Howard Vincent "Map of the British Empire."

The sum of \$250 has also been expended in supply of physical apparatus, illustrative of the powers and properties of magnetism, pneumatics, mechanics, sound, heat, light, electricity, hydrostatics. A stereopticon has also been ordered, and a liberal supply of slides, illustrative chiefly of scientific subjects for use in the High School.

LIBRARY.

The new library room has been shelved and prepared for a large library. About 200 volumes have already been added this year, including a set of the Encyclopædia Britannica. The High School staff and pupils have exerted very laudable efforts in the way of concerts during the year, by means of which the library funds have been greatly augmented. The Board of Trustees appreciate such efforts, by means of which a library is being gathered without direct aid from the city.

ORCHESTRA.

Every Friday morning the opening exercises of the High School are enlivened by the music of the orchestra. The following are the members, who are all members of the school:

1. Sidney Bradbury.....	1st Violin.
2. Eddie Grant ..	2nd Violin.
3. Jack Norfolk ..	Flute.
4. Stanley Forbes ..	1st Cornet.
5. George Tingley ..	2nd Cornet.
6. Fred Scott ..	1st Trombone.
7. Jean Robinson ..	Pianiste.
8. G. H. Willett ..	Violin and Leader.

DIPLOMAS.

For the first time in the history of our schools, diplomas were awarded to pupils completing Grade XI., and passing satisfactory examinations therein. These were presented at the closing of schools in June last. The names of the graduates are given in the tabular statements to this report.

The Board of Trustees express their appreciation of the fact that the Honorable the Board of Education, recognizing the central situation of Moncton and the exceptional advantages offered for higher education by the construction of the Aberdeen building, have made it the Grammar School for the county. It is confidently expected

that a large number of pupils will be drawn to this school from the county, the high standing of the faculty of the Grammar School, with a liberal supply of equipment and apparatus, give special advantages to the students from the county.

Illustrative of the growth of the public schools of Moncton, the following figures are given :

1898.	No. of Schools	33	No. of Scholars Enrolled	1741
1886.	"	17	"	922

HIGH SCHOOL.

1898.	No. of Teachers	4	Grades IX., X., XI.	188
1886.	"	1	"	29

VICTORIA SCHOOL.

This school, notwithstanding the attention given to the new school building, has held its own in public opinion. Mr. S. W. Irons, the Principal, with a good staff, has done excellent work during the year. Mr. Irons' class for entrance to High School, took first place. The basement in this building was asphalted and other repairs done during the year.

WESLEY STREET SCHOOL.

The experienced staff of this school has made a good showing during the year. The manual work done in all grades of this school is a marvel of neatness and has been much commented upon. There have been no changes in the staff during the year; one room has been re-seated with improved desks. The overcrowding of the Primary departments in this school, when 74 are enrolled under one teacher, is a condition not to be desired. It is highly desirable that a new Primary department be opened in the next year.

WATERLOO STREET SCHOOL.

This school of Grades I and II in one department is under the management of Miss Cruise. The building has been repaired, painted, and new seats added during the year.

During the year the Chief Superintendent of Education has visited every school in the city.

Entrance Examinations. — In accordance with the regulations of the Board of Education the examinations of all pupils seeking advance of license and entrance to Normal School were held in Victoria Building on the 5th, 6th and 7th July last, under the supervision of Inspector Smith.

Prizes and Medals. — At the close of the school in June last the following medals and prizes were presented in the High School :

PRIZES.	DONORS.	WINNERS.	SUBJECTS.	CLASS.
Gold Medal.	W. B. McKenzie . . .	Miss M. McBeath.	Mathematics	XI
Gold "	H. H. Ayer. . .	" May Forge.	Colonial History	XI
Gold "	C. R. Palmer. . .	" May Forge.	Book keeping	XI
Gold "	D. Grant . . .	" Etta Cormick.	Highest Average	X
Gold "	Peter McSweeney..	Mr. S. Girvan....	Declamation	XI
Books (Poets)	F. A. McCully . .	Miss Dell Baxter..	Science	XI
Bronze Medal	The Governor General	" Lizzie Bradley	Highest Average	IX.
Gold Medal..	Miss M. H. Willis..	" Lizzie Bradley	Highest Average in Miss Willis' room	IX
Books	Friend	" Hazel Taylor..	General History	X
Books	Friend	" Fanny Colpitts	2nd prize, Miss Willis' department	IX.

His Honor the Lieutenant Governor has announced that during the term of his office he shall offer a gold medal for the pupil making the best average on entrance examination to the High School.

Attached to this report are a number of statistical statements relative to the schools of Moncton.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

F. A. McCULLY, *Secretary.*

DAVID GRANT, *Chairman.*

Moncton, N. B., Dec. 31, 1898.

STATEMENT NO. 1.
ENROLMENT SINCE 1886.

YEAR.	TERMS.	Number Pupils Enrolled.	Number of Schools.	Average Number Pupils to Each Teacher.
1886	First,	989	17	58
	Second,	922	17	54
1887	First,	1,052	19	55
	Second,	1,092	19	58
1888	First,	1,070	19	57
	Second,	1,226	20	62
1889	First,	1,160	20	58
	Second,	1,271	22	58
1890	First,	1,337	22	56
	Second,	1,464	24	61
1891	First,	1,408	24	59
	Second,	1,612	28	58
1892	First,	1,544	28	56
	Second,	1,632	28	59
1893	First,	1,536	28	56
	Second,	1,621	28	57
1894	First,	1,572	28	56
	Second,	1,641	28	59
1895	First,	1,664	29	57
	Second,	1,716	30	57
1896	First,	1,661	..	..
	Second,	1,720	30	57
1897	First, . . . . .	..	..	..
	Second,	1,749	30	58
1898	First,	1,678	..	..
	Second,	1,741	33	53

STATEMENT No. 2
TEACHERS AND GRADES.

TEACHERS.	Class.	Standards.		Religious.				
		1st Term.	2nd Term	Text	Cate.	English	Math.	
<i>Aberdeen School.</i>								
George J. Oulton, M. A.	I	11					1	
Frank Allen, B. A.	W. Sc.		11				1	
Walter M. Black, B. A.	"	10					1	
Horace L. Brittain, M. A.	"	9	10			1		
H. A. Sinnott, B. A.	"		9				1	
Susie W. Gray, B. A.	"		9	1				
Catherine Willis	I	9		1				
Ethel Murphy	I	8	7	1				
Harper Allen	II		8				1	
Harriet Willis	I	7		1				
Elspeth Charters	I	6	3	1				
Alice Lee	I	5	6				1	
Agnes McSweeney	II		5		1			
Amelia J. Smith	I	3 and 4	5	1				
Annie Adams	I	3 and 4	4	1				
Maggie Gross	II	1 and 2	1 and 2					
Eva Sullivan	I		3				1	
M. P. Simpson	III	1 and 2	3	1				
Emma Condon	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	1				
Ella J. McKay	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	1				
<i>Victoria School.</i>								
S. W. Irons	I	8	8	1				
Catherine Barton	I	7	7					
Kate Willis	I		6 and 7					
Annie Fleetwood	I	6					1	
M. L. F. Bailey	I	6	6				1	
Fannie McLaren	I	5	5	1				
M. M. Brady	I	4 and 5		1				
Harriet Willis	I		4 and 5					
M. C. Simpson	I	4	3 and 4	1				
E. J. Brown	I	3	3	1				
Lillian Nicolson	I	1 and 2						
Agnes Dupuis	I	1 and 2	1 and 2		1			
Edith Mitchell	I		1 and 2				1	
Fannie Cruise	I	1 and 2	1 and 2					
<i>Wesley Street School.</i>								
Agnes Quirk	I	7 and 8	7 and 8		1			
Lucie O'Neill	I	5 and 6	5 and 6		1			
Agnes Hamilton	I	4 and 5	4 and 5		1			
Agnes Allan	II	3	2, 3, 4		1			
Agnes Hennessy	I	1 and 2	1 and 2		1			
Agnes Richard	I	1 and 2	1 and 2		1			

STATEMENT NO. 3.

COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Grand total enrolment at beginning of terms in August 1897 and 1898, and number in each grade:

Aberdeen School.		Aug., 1897.	Aug., 1898.
High School, . . .	Grade XI.,	35	44
"	" X.,	44	60
"	" IX.,	42	39
"	" IX.,	35	38
		156	181
	Grade VIII.,	45	51
	" VII.,	37	56
	" VI.,	53	50
	" V.,	53	44
	Grades III. & IV., . . .	51	44
	" III. & IV., . . .	53	42
	" I. & II.,	59	39
	" I. & II.,	56	39
			40
			61
			60
			60
		407	586
Victoria. . . .	Grade VIII.,	57	40
"	" VII.,	56	52
"	" VI.,	52	47
"	" VI.,	54	52
"	" V.,	51	51
"	" IV. & V.,	59	53
"	" IV.,	60	53
"	" III.,	63	50
			61
			64
		567	523
Weldon Street, . .	Grade III.,	42	
"	" I. & II.,	55	
		97	
Waterloo Street, .	Grades I. & II., . . .	26	33
Wesley Street, . .	Grades VII. & VIII., .	36	37
"	" V. & VI.,	47	47
"	" IV. & V.,	56	48
"	" III.,	50	57
"	" I. & II.,	66	70
"	" I. & II.,	58	67
		313	326
Grand total for 1897,		1566	Grand total for 1898, 1649

STATEMENT NO 4.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30, 1898. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Instruction.	Enrolled. Pupils.	Boys	Girls.	Given Days Pupils Attended.	Given Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance
High School.	George J. Oulton, M.A.	\$7.50	122	37	15	22	3309	433	28.00	75.7
	Walter M. Black, B.A.	6.65	125	42	22	20	4380	574	35.85	85.36
	H. L. Brittain, M.A.	6.65	125	43	20	23	4421	954	36.3	84.7
	Catherine Willis	3.40	125	41	16	25	3944½	548	31.53	76.9
Central School.	Harriet Willis	2.40	125	38	18	20	3449	532½	28.49	75.00
	Ethel Murphy	2.40	124	49	27	22	4167	937	34.00	70.00
	Elisabeth Charters	2.40	122	61	36	25	5419½	1378½	42.8	70.00
	Annie Adams.	2.40	121	59	36	23	5318½	1967½	37.00	62.7
	Alice Lea	2.40	125	58	27	31	5606	931	46.00	79.3
	Amelia J. Smith	2.40	124½	63	31	32	5815½	1360½	48.2	76.5
	Ella J. McKay	2.40	122	66	32	34	5673½	1397½	47.8	72.5
	Emma Condon	2.40	125	57	32	25	5050½	2074½	41.04	72.00
Victoria School	S. W. Ivins.	7.50	124	57	25	32	5481½	734½	54.81½	44.96
	Catherine Barton.	2.40	121	64	32	32	5890	1128½	50.11	78.31
	Annie Fleetwood.	2.40	122	57	28	29	5380½	4870½	44.78	78.57
	Mary Bailey	2.40	121	49	25	24	4556½	672	38.22	78.00
	Fannie McLaren	2.40	124	56	31	25	5426	1128½	45.08	80.5
	Margaret Brady	2.40	121	61	28	33	5504	1134	46.71	76.57

M. C. Simpson	240	124	65	31	34	6226½	1196½	51.5	79.00
E. J. Brown	240	125	67	37	30	6588	1561	53.3	79.5
Lillian Nicolson	240	120	63	26	37	5684½	1031½	48.00	76.19
Agnes Dupuis	240	125	64	29	35	5315½	1029½	43.48	67.93
Weldm St. School...									
M. P. Simpson	240	124	49	24	25	4407	866	36.5	74.5
Maggie Gross	240	121	65	30	35	5126	1822	43.00	66.00
Waterloo St. School...									
Fannie Cruise	240	123	38	15	23	3212	1462	27.18	71.52
Wesley St. School...									
Agnes Quirk	300	122½	35	11	24	3304½	348	27.82	79.48
Lottie O'Neill	240	122½	44	20	24	4476	579½	37.00	83.00
Agnes Hamilton	240	122½	53	..	...	5066	923	42.00	79.00
Natalie Allair	240	122½	52	24	28	5399½	681½	45.63	87.75
Catherine Hennessy	240	122½	60	31	29	5505	1160½	45.6	76.00
Elizabeth Richard	240	122½	65	31	34	5918	606	49.08	75.52

STATEMENT NO. 5.

TABLE EXHIBIT JUNE 30, 1898 — No. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	TOTALS.
Reading, Spelling and Recitation	295	183	220	201	186	187	122	121				1,515
Composition	...	...	171	166	168	187	122	121				935
Grammar and Analysis	...	...	171	166	168	187	122	121				935
History	...	...	...	35	186	187	102	106	42	42	37	737
Form	295	183	220	201	186	187	122	121				1,515
Industrial Drawing	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...
Print Script	295	183	220	201	186	187	122	121				1,515
Writing	295	183	220	201	186	187	122	121				1,515
Arithmetic	295	183	220	201	186	187	122	121	42	42	37	1,636
Geometry	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	118	11	42		201
Mensuration	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				...
Algebra	...	...	...	...	...	...	102	106	83	42	37	370
Geography	...	...	220	201	186	187	122	121				1,037
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life	295	183	220	201	186	187	122	121	42	42		1,641
Color	295	183	220	201	186	187	122	121				1,515
Objects	295	...	...	...	...	...	...	...				295
Temperance Teachings of Science	271	169	220	201	186	187	122	121				1,477
Physics	...	...	...	...	...	...	122	120	43	42		327
Physiology	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	43			92
Latin	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	117	43	40	30	279
French	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	9	42	40	30	293
Book-keeping	35	11	30	27	34	20				42	37	79

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1898.—No. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	TOTALS.
Reading, Spelling and Recitation,	261	218	202	204	205	163	156	111				1620
Composition, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	96	55	61	49				261
Grammar and Analysis, . . . . .	...	...	116	87	183	163	156	111				816
History, . . . . .	...	...	...	111	205	163	156	111				716
Form,	261	218	202	204	205	163	156	62				1471
Industrial Drawing,	261	218	202	204	205	163	156	62				1471
Print Script,	278	233	202	204	158	...	...	...				1075
Writing, . . . . .	...	...	202	204	205	163	156	111				1041
Arithmetic,	278	233	202	204	158	163	156	111				1605
Geometry, . . . . .	...	...	202	204	...	...	...	109	83	61	44	297
Mensuration, Trigonometry, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	61	44	44
Algebra, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	82	111	83	61	44	351
Geography,	133	159	202	204	205	163	156	111	83	61	44	1521
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life,	278	233	202	204	109	163	156	62				1407
Colour,	278	233	202	204	109	163	156	62				1407
Objects,	278	233	...	...	...	...	...	...				511
Temperance Teachings of Science,	278	233	202	204	205	...	...	...				1122
Physics, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	48	...	83	61	44	236
Physiology, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	61	44	188
Latin, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	61	44	498
French, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	143	107	83	61	44	201
Book keeping, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	14	14	83	61	43	61
Greek, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	41	61	3	44
Chemistry, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	61	44	44	105
Botany, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	61	44	105
English Literature, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	61	44	188
Etymology and Civics, . . . . .	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	61	44	188

STATEMENT No. 7.

Term Ending December 31, 1898. — TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS	TEACHERS	Salaries	Days of Session.	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Days Attended.	Aver. Days Pupils Attended	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen High School	Frank Allan, M. A.	\$430	82	45	22	23	397½	39.5	87.7
	Horace L. Brittain M. A.	450	82	61	27	34	4380	52.5	86.1
	H. A. Sinnott, B. A.	450	82	41	17	24	2714	33	80.7
	Nasie W. Gray, B. A.	350	82	42	19	23	2933	36.57	87.07
Aberdeen School	H. R. Allen	300	82	49	23	21	3430	42.73	87.2
	Ethel Murphy	240	82	61	28	33	4209	52	85
	Alice Lea	240	82	53	30	23	3716	46.3	82.37
	Agnes McSweeney	240	82	47	25	22	3256	40.9	85
	Annie Adams	240	82	41	23	18	2738½	34.6	84.4
	Ella J. McKay	240	82	63	30	33	4023	50	79
	Emma Condon	240	82	61	32	29	3917	49.01	80.30
	Maggie P. Simpson	240	82	44	20	24	3103½	38.5	87.7
	Eva M. Sullivan	240	82	42	27	15	2834½	35	83
	Amelia J. Smith	240	82	19	25	24	3113	39.87	81.37
	Maggie Gross	240	82	61	34	27	3973	49.19	80.63
	Elspeth Charters	240	82	42	20	22	2842½	35.6	84
Victoria	S. W. Irons	750	82	46	22	26	3261½	40.8	85
	Catherine Barton	240	82	47	19	28	3714	39.80	84.7
	Mary L. F. Bailey	240	82	53	28	25	4021	44.5	84
	Catherine Willis	240	82	47	27	20	3252	40.15	85.42
	Harriet Willis	240	82	34	27	27	3827	47.48	87.94
	Fannie J. Brown	240	82	52	22	30	3346	41.5	79.8

Fanny McLaren.....	240	82	55	27	28	3627½	480	44.24	80.43
Maggie C. Simpson.....	240	82	55	22	33	3835	463	47.6	86.6
Agnes Dupuis.....	240	82	73	41	32	4743½	569½	58.9	80.
Edith L. Mitchell.....	240	82	72	33	39	4406½	1230	54.61	75.83
Waterloo Street.....	240	81	35	15	20	2156½	678½	27.2	77.7
Fannie Cruiss.....									
Wesley Street.....	300	84	35	11	24	2574½	272½	31.33	89.51
Agnes Quirk.....	240	82	49	24	25	3317	335½	41.72	85.
Lottie O'Neill.....	240	82	56	35	21	3950	582	44.76	79.
Agnes Hamilton.....	240	84	60	23	37	4240	439½	51.40	85.66
Natalie Allan.....	240	84	74	29	45	4914	470	59.66	80.62
Elizabeth Richard.....	240	84	72	39	33	4558½	653	59.5	82.6
Catherine Hennessy.....	240	84							

STATEMENT NO. 3 Debentures.

During the years 1897 and 1898 the Trustees sold Debentures to the amount of \$10,000 for the erection and equipment of the Aberdeen High School building. The bonds sold at a premium of \$1,294.69, as follows.

Date of Issue.	Amount of Each.	Years to Run.	No. of Bond.	Date of Interest.	Par Value.	Premium	Sold for.
Oct. 1, 1897. . .	\$1,000 00	25	1 to 20	4 p. c.	\$20,000 00	\$1,036 02	\$20,604 00
Jan 1, 1898.	1,000 00	25	21 to 27	4	7,000 00	1,032 65	7,236 32
Oct 1, 1898.	1,000 00	25	27 to 40	4	13,000 00	1,052 65	13,454 37
					Total		\$41,294 69

Total School Debentures Outstanding Dec. 31, 1898. Interest Payable.

Date of Issue.	Years to run.	When due.	Nos.	Value Each.	Total Amt.	Total Int.	Jan.	March.	April.	July.	Sept.	Oct.
Aug. 1, 1874	20	Aug. 1, 1894	9 to 17	..	\$4,000 00	57	..	..	..	\$200	..	..
July 1, 1881.	20	July 1, 1901	32 to 33	\$500	1,000 00	6	30	..	..	30	..	..
July 1, 1883	20	July 1, 1903	34 to 37	500	2,000 00	6	60	..	..	60	..	..
Jan. 1, 1885.	20	Jan. 1, 1905	38 to 40	500	1,500 00	6	45	..	..	45	..	..
July 1, 1886	20	July 1, 1906	41	500	500 00	6	15	..	..	15	..	..
July 13, 1889	20	July 13, 1909	42 to 61	500	10,000 00	6	300	..	..	300	..	..
Jan. 1, 1890	20	Jan. 1, 1910	62 to 70	1000	12,000 00	5	300	..	..	300	..	..
July 2, 1890.	19	July 2, 1909	34 to 53	500	10,000 00	4	200	..	..	200	..	..
March 2, 1891	18	Mar. 2, 1909	54 to 57	500	2,000 00	4	..	\$40	..	..	\$40	..
July 2, 1891.	18	July 2, 1909	94 to 100	500	3,500 00	4	70	..	..	70	..	..
Oct. 1, 1897.	25	Oct. 1, 1922	1 to 20	1000	20,000 00	4	..	..	\$400	..	..	\$400
Jan. 1, 1898.	25	Jan. 1, 1923	21 to 27	1000	7,000 00	4	110	..	..	140	..	..
Oct. 1, 1898.	25	Oct. 1, 1923	28 to 40	1000	13,000 00	4	..	..	260	..	..	260
					\$86,500	\$3920	\$1160	\$40	\$660	\$1380	\$40	\$660

ESTIMATE FOR SCHOOLS, 1898.

Salaries,	\$ 11,270 00	
Repairs,	500 00	
Interest,	3,920 00	
Miscellaneous,	2,200 00	
Water,	200 00	
School supplies,	300 00	
Fuel,	1,000 00	
Rent,	12 00	
		<u>\$17,402 00</u>
Less Co. Fund		2,402 00
District Assessment,		<u>\$15,000 00</u>

VALUES OF SCHOOL PROPERTY, DECEMBER 31st, 1898.

Aberdeen building,	\$37,000 00	
Furniture, building,	3,000 00	
Apparatus in laboratory,	225 00	
Physical apparatus,	200 00	
Library,	200 00	
Maps,	150 00	
Lot, Central, 300 x 228,	6,000 00	
Old Central building,	600 00	
Three fire extinguishers,	45 00	
		<u>\$47,420 00</u>

VICTORIA SCHOOL.

Victoria building,	\$25,500 00	
Lot, building,	2,500 00	
Furniture, .....	.....
Desks, 600 desks (\$2.00),	1,200 00	
Teachers' tables, 10,	75 00	
600 chairs in Assembly Room,	125 00	
Maps, apparatus,	100 00	
Two fire extinguishers,	30 00	
		<u>29,530 00</u>
Carried forward,		<u>\$76,950 00</u>

Brought forward

57-

WESLEY STREET SCHOOL.

New desks	\$7.50 00
Teachers desks	45 00
Two tier extinguishers	50 00
Maps and apparatus	66 00

WATERLOO STREET SCHOOL.

Heating	\$250.00 00
Tax	100 00
Furniture	100 00

Total,

\$575.00 00

REPAIRS FOR 1908.

VICTORIA BUILDING.

Oil, asphalt floor throughout basement,	} \$ 469 70
Asphalt around the outside of building,	
New urinal and water connection made,	50 00
New desks in two rooms,	240 00
New case for minerals,	15 00

\$ 774 70

WESLEY STREET SCHOOL BUILDING.

New cloak room and entry,	\$40 00
Cabomining interior,	15 00
Painting exterior, 2 coats,	37 00
Repairs to exterior,	19 35
New desks, 40,	80 00

191 35

CENTRAL GROUNDS.

Moving large central building,	\$220 00
Grading grounds,	120 00

340 00

\$1,306 05

MONCTON HIGH SCHOOL.

Graduating Class 1898, in order of merit: — to whom diplomas were given at close of the 30, 1898, having completed Grade XI.

FIRST DIVISION.

- | | |
|------------------|-------------------|
| 1. Dell Baxter. | 3. May Forge. |
| 2. Mary McBeath. | 4. Jean Robinson. |

SECOND DIVISION.

- | | |
|-----------------------|------------------------|
| 5. Mabel Thomas. | 15. Mina Snow. |
| 6. Jessie Forge. | 16. Ethel Hawke. |
| 7. Mary Moore. | 17. Fred Ritchie. |
| 8. Lottie Weldon. | 18. Richard Thomas. |
| 9. Daisy Crowhurst. | 19. Willie Schwartz. |
| 10. Fanny Kennedy. | 20. Clarence Lockhart. |
| 11. Willie Casey. | 21. Belle Jarvis. |
| 12. Jessie Sherrard. | 22. Nellie Gallagher. |
| 13. Willie Patterson. | 23. Phoebe McDonald. |
| 14. Richard Moore. | 24. Winnie Davis. |

THIRD DIVISION.

- | | | |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 25. Stewart Girvan. | 26. Ned Harris. | 27. James Gunn. |
|---------------------|-----------------|-----------------|

STANDING COMMITTEE, 1898.**Board of School Trustees.****FINANCE:**

- L. N. Bourque, M. D.
C. T. Pardy, M. D.
W. D. Martin.

REPAIRS.

- J. Flanagan.
Jas. Doyle.
Mrs. Emma R. Atkinson.

BUILDING COMMITTEE:**ABERDEEN HIGH SCHOOL.**

- H. H. Ayer, Chairman.
Mrs. Emma R. Atkinson.
Mrs. Hannah Nugent.
David Grant.
L. N. Bourque, M. D.
W. D. Martin.
Jas. Flanagan.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The full Board.

IV.—TOWN OF ST. STEPHEN.

Board of School Trustees.

JOHN D. CHIPMAN, Esq., M. P. P., *Chairman.*

GEORGE J. CLARKE, Esq.

W. McK. DEINSTADT, M. D.

GILBERT W. GANONG, Esq., M. P.

FRANK TODD, Esq.

JOHN BLACK, Esq.

JOHN LOCHARY, Esq.

MISS GRACE B. STEVENS.

MRS. MARY D. MCGIBBON.

To JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
(*Chief Superintendent of Education.*)

SIR: I have the honor to present, for your consideration, the School Report of the town of St. Stephen for the year ended December 31st, 1898.

The re-appointment of Dr. Deinstadt by the Town Council leaves the personnel of our Board unchanged.

On account of ill health, Miss Sisson retired from the teaching staff October 1st and Miss Dustan was engaged to fill the vacancy for the remainder of the term. Miss Murray has been appointed by the Board for the next term to fill the vacancy caused by Miss Sisson's retirement.

In consequence of the large number of pupils in some of the grades, an adjustment became necessary, and the following changes were made: Grades VII. and VIII. were given entirely to Mr. Sullivan and Miss DeWolfe, Grades V. and VI. were divided between Miss Dick and Miss Phillips, and Miss Carter was again given Grades III. and IV.

An epidemic of measles, during the latter part of the term, having caused a very large decrease in the attendance of pupils in the lower grades, it was decided, after a conference with the Board of Health, to close several of the departments for a short time.

At the High School examination, held at the end of the term, several prizes were offered for competition as follows: Mr. Frank Todd, a cash prize of ten dollars for best average work in English and Science by pupils in Grade X.; Mr. J. E. Ganong, a prize for the highest general average in Grade IX.; Mr. G. S. Wall, a prize for the highest general average in Grade VIII.; Mr. G. W. Ganong, M. P., a cash prize of ten dollars to be given to the pupil in the lower grades—not of the High School—showing the greatest proficiency in the elementary rules of arithmetic; Mayor Clarke, a prize for the best work done in classics by the pupils of Grade XI.; Mr. James Vroom, Hannay's History of Acadia as a prize, to be given for the best essay on "The struggle

between the English and French for the possession of Canada," or some subject of that character to be selected by the Board; and Mr. J. D. Chipman, M. P. P., a cash prize of ten dollars to be awarded as the teachers of the staff might deem best.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS A. MILLS, *Secretary.*

St. Stephen, December 31st, 1898.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Shewing Names of Teachers, Class, Salary, etc., for the Term ending June 30th, 1898.

SCHOOL.	Name of Teacher.	Class.	Salary.	Pupils.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. Attendance.	STANDARDS TAUGHT.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School.	P. G. McFarlane, . . .	I	\$700	24	14	33.80	89.48	IX., X., XI.
	M. F. McIntosh, . . .	G S	350	9	15	19.90	82.90	IX., X., XI.
Marks Street,	F. O. Sullivan, . . .	I	605	22	18	33.85	84.62	VIII.
	Etta E. DeWolfe, . . .	I	320	15	14	25.23	87.00	VII.
	May B. Carter, . . .	I	320	32	27	48.31	82.00	IV., V.
	Lillie M. Dick, . . .	I	280	20	29	40.3	83.10	VI., VII.
	Mary E. Phillips, . . .	I	320	28	26	40.00	86.51	V. VI.
"	Madeleine Sisson, . . .	I	320	20	32	40.92	78.69	I., II.
King Street,	H. Daisy Hanson, . . .	I	320	33	23	50.00	89.00	III., IV.
	Jessie H. Whitlock, . . .	I	200	25	27	41.56	79.80	I., II.
Cove,	Chas. H. Murray, . . .	I	260	22	31	44.00	84.00	III., IV.
	Ella M. Veazey, . . .	I	300	29	25	44.40	80.74	I., II.

TABULAR STATEMENT

Showing Names of Teachers, Class, Salary, etc., for the Term ending Dec. 31st, 1898.

School.	Name of Teacher.	Class.	Salary.	Pupils.		Average Daily Attendance	Per Cent. Attendance	STANDARDS TAUGHT
				Boys.	Girls.			
High.	P. G. McFarlane.	I	\$700	20	24	36.30	82.52	IX., X., XI.
	M. F. McIntosh.	I	400	9	11	16.28	82.00	IX., X., XI. on part.
Marks Street.	F. O. Sullivan.	I	665	34	31	49.61	76.3	VII., VIII.
	Etta E. DeWolf.	I	320	11	16	19.81	73.3	VII.
	Lottie M. Dick.	I	280	32	30	43.80	72.9	V., VI.
	Frank A. Dustin.	I	280	32	30	43.80	72.9	V., VI.
Cove.	M. E. Phillips.	I	320	37	26	44.00	71.97	V., VI.
	Chas. H. Murray.	I	260	15	30	33.85	75.22	III., IV.
King Street.	H. Daisy Hanson.	I						
	Frank A. Dustin.	I	320	25	23	35.00	72.9	III., IV.
	Jessie Dustin.	I						
Marks Street.	May B. Carter.	I	260	24	26	39.07	78.14	III., IV.
	Jessie Dustin.	I						
	Madeleine Sisson.	I	250	27	25	36.19	76.74	I., II.
King Street.	Jessie H. Whitlock.	I	260	28	26	36.3	63.5	I., II.
Cove.	Ella M. Veazey.	I	300	35	18	37.19	70.16	I., II.

Receipts and Expenditures of the Board of School Trustees of the Town of St. Stephen for the year ended December 31, 1898.

1897.

Dec. 31. To amount in St. Stephen Bank, \$ 420 99

1898.

Feb. 15.	"	from Town Treasurer,	.....	500 00
" 22.	"	" County Fund,	.....	417 65
July 8.	"	" Town Treasurer,	.....	3,000 00
Aug. 26.	"	" County Fund,	.....	374 77
Dec. 31.	"	" Town Treasurer,	.....	2,000 00
"	"	" James Vroom,	.....	17 10
				<u>\$6,730 51</u>

1898.

CR.

Dec. 31.	By amount paid for Teachers' Salaries,	....	\$4,401 65
"	" " " Repairs,	....	201 87
"	" " " Contingencies,	....	330 96
"	" " " Care of Rooms,	....	391 49
"	" " " Fuel,	....	347 34
"	" " " Insurance,	....	51 10
	Check No. 118 paid by Bank, drawn in 1897,	...	2 00
	Balance in St. Stephen Bank,	....	1,004 10
			<u>6,730 51</u>

V.—TOWN OF MILLTOWN.

Board of School Trustees.

W. W. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

HENRY McALLISTER,
J. HELEN TODD,
GEORGE E. FROST,
ALICE GRAHAM,

JAMES E. OSBORNE,
ISRAEL ANDREWS,
W. SMITHSON ROBINSON,
FANNIE E. TODD.

E. H. BALKAM, *Secretary.*

To J. R. INCH, LL. D.:

Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Board of School Trustees of Milltown report as follows:

Number of departments nine, being one more than formerly.

Three of the Teachers for term ending Dec. 31st have terminated their contracts. The attendance for the last term was considerably reduced by contagious sickness in the place. Otherwise the Board deems the schools highly successful. One of the rooms has been enlarged and improved. Statement is annexed, as also memorandum of outlay.

Statement — First Term, 1898.

Days.	School.	Teacher.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Present Average.	Per Cent Average.	Standards.
120	Superior . . .	J. B. Sutherland	19	38	57	16.96	82.38	VIII, IX, X, XI.
120	High	Jeanie Scott . .	23	25	50	43.66	87.32	VI, VII.
124	"	M. Connolly	23	34	57	48.5	85.	V, VI.
124	Intermediate .	C. M. Caswell.	22	28	50	53.66	87.42	IV.
122	"	M. G. Jones . . .	14	25	39	33.00	86.15	III.
124	2nd Primary.	A. D. Young . . .	23	26	49	12.11	85.94	II.
113	Primary	M. A. Sutherland	26	17	43	36.45	84.77	I.
124	"	T. S. Kirk	21	11	32	20.70	92.81	I, II., III.

Statement — Second Term.

Days.	School.	Teacher.	Boys	Girls.	Total.	Present Average.	Per Cent Average.	Standards.
84	Superior	J. B. Sutherland	12	18	30	27.115	90.39	IX, X, XI.
84	"	K. E. Hamilton..	12	14	26	22.73	87.14	VIII.
84	2nd Primary..	Jeanie Scott	21	27	48	39.47	87.24	VI, VII.
83	3rd Primary..	M. E. Connolly	23	33	56	43.7	78.	V, VI.
84	4th Primary	C. M. Caswell	20	33	53	42.76	80.69	IV.
83	Intermediate .	M. G. Greene . . .	15	23	38	28.33	74.55	III.
84	2nd Primary	A. D. Young . . .	25	16	41	31.6	77.69	II.
84	Primary	M. A. Sutherland	31	19	50	37.93	75.86	I.
84	"	T. S. Kirk	17	11	28	21.54	76.31	I, II., III.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries,	...	...	...	...	...	\$2,680 00
.. Construction Account,	...	...	...	...	...	554 42
.. Janitor's Account,	....	..	....	...	...	262 80
.. Fuel, .. . . .	...	...	...	...	...	67 50
.. Expense Account,	...	...	...	...	...	351 50
Total,	...	...	...	...	...	<u>83,916 22</u>

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. BALKAM, *Secretary.*

Miltown, January 1st, 1899.

V.—TOWN OF MILLTOWN.

Board of School Trustees.

W. W. GRAHAM, *Chairman.*

HENRY MCALLISTER,
J. HELEN TODD,
GEORGE F. FROST,
ALICE GRAHAM,

JAMES E. OSBORNE,
ISRAEL ANDREWS,
W. SMITHSON ROBINSON,
FANNIE E. TODD.

E. H. BALKAM, *Secretary.*

To J. R. ISCH, LL. D.:

Chief Superintendent of Education.

The Board of School Trustees of Milltown report as follows:

Number of departments nine, being one more than formerly.

Three of the Teachers for term ending Dec. 31st have terminated their contracts. The attendance for the last term was considerably reduced by contagious sickness in the place. Otherwise the Board deems the schools highly successful. One of the rooms has been enlarged and improved. Statement is annexed, as also memorandum of outlay.

Statement First Term, 1898.

Days.	School.	Teacher.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Present Average.	Per Cent Average.	Standards.
120	Superior . . .	J. B. Sutherland.	19	38	57	46.96	82.38	VIII, IX, X, XI
120	High . . .	Jeanie Scott.	25	25	50	43.06	87.32	VI, VII.
124	Intermediate .	M. Connelley...	23	34	57	48.5	85.	V, VI.
124	Intermediate .	C. M. Caswell	22	28	50	35.66	87.42	IV.
122	Intermediate .	M. G. Jones . .	14	25	39	33.60	86.15	III.
124	2nd Primary	A. D. Young	23	26	49	42.11	85.94	II.
113	Primary . . .	M. A. Sutherland	25	17	43	36.45	84.77	I.
124	Primary . . .	T. S. Kirk	21	11	32	20.70	82.81	I., II., III

Statement Second Term.

Days.	School.	Teacher.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Present Average.	Per Cent Average.	Standards.
84	Superior . . .	J. B. Sutherland.	12	18	30	27.115	90.39	IX., X., XI.
84	High . . .	K. E. Hamilton.	12	14	26	22.73	87.14	VIII.
84	2nd Primary...	Jeanie Scott.	21	27	48	39.47	87.24	VI., VII
83	3rd Primary...	M. E. Connelley	23	33	56	43.7	78.	V., VI.
84	4th Primary...	C. M. Caswell...	20	33	53	42.76	80.69	IV.
83	Intermediate	M. G. Greene...	15	23	38	28.33	74.35	III.
84	2nd Primary.	A. D. Young...	25	16	41	31.6	77.09	II.
84	Primary . . .	M. A. Sutherland	31	19	50	37.93	75.86	I.
84	Primary . . .	T. S. Kirk	17	11	28	21.54	76.31	I., II., III

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries,	\$2,680 00
Construction Account,	554 42
Janitor's Account,	262 80
Fuel,	67 50
Expense Account,	351 50
Total,	<u>\$3,916 22</u>

Respectfully submitted,

E. H. BALKAM, *Secretary.*

Milltown, January 1st, 1899.

Summer Term.

TEACHER.	Standards Taught.	No. of Pupils.	Per cent. Pupils Daily Present.
Minnie Carman,	I and II	64	84.85
Ella Smith,	"	62	72.58
Louise McCormac,	"	52	83.65
Frances Peters,	III and IV	51	80.68
Alexandra Comben,	"	49	83.
Elizabeth Cupples,	"	52	79.55
Kate Phillips,	I and VII	36	75.6
Helena Mulherrin,	V and VI	67	83.8
Kate Appleby,	"	56	75.51
Mina Fisher,	"	51	86.52
Kate McLeod,	VII and VIII	50	79.5
Frank A. Good,	"	40	84.2
Julia Neales,	Grammar	39	78.7
G. H. Harrison,	"	38	84.46
		719	

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CONNELL, *Secretary.*

January 2nd, 1899.

VII. TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Board of School Trustees.

W. B. SNOWBALL, *Chairman.*

J. L. STEWART.

R. A. LAWLOR.

P. COLEMAN.

WM. LAWLOR.

J. D. B. F. MCKENZIE.

M. S. HOCKEN.

MISS TWEEDIE.

MISS QUINLAN.

To JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D. }
Chief Superintendent of Education. }

SIR: In sending you our report for the past season, we regret that Dr. John S. Benson, after so many years' connection with the School Board of Chatham, both before and since incorporation, found it necessary to retire. His long experience in school matters made his services, in the important position of Chairman, of great value to the town.

In our monthly visitation of the schools we are pleased to see a marked improvement in the work, and the wisdom of securing the services of Dr. Cox as Principal is being amply demonstrated.

At the Easter holidays, owing to illness, Miss E. Alice Loggie was given leave of absence till the end of the term, and Miss Minnie Edgar was employed as substitute. Miss Loggie, at the end of the June term, was unable to resume work, so tendered her resignation, which was accepted, and Miss Edgar was appointed on the teaching staff. Miss E. M. Donovan also resigned at the end of the June term.

It was found necessary to add two more rooms to the Wellington street school, which was done during the holidays. By a re-arrangement of teachers, one additional teacher was all that was found necessary. Miss Essie L. Keoughan and Miss M. Lizzie Knight were, therefore, appointed on the teaching staff.

Miss Laura Morrison tendered her resignation, to take effect end of Second Term, and Miss Emily W. Fleiger has been appointed to the vacancy.

The Trustees are considering the construction of a new Grammar School, with improved facilities, and have arranged with Architect R. C. John Dunn of St. John to prepare plans.

W. B. SNOWBALL,

Chairman.

GEORGE STOTHART,

Secretary.

**NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, ATTENDANCE AND GRADES
THE TERM ENDED JUNE 30, 1898.**

TEACHERS.	Pupils Salaries			Percentage	
		Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Attendance.
Philip Cox, Ph. D.,	8650	19	20	39	84.8
James McIntosh,	500	21	19	40	78.19
Miss Maggie E. Cassidy,...	200	28	15	43	78.
" E. Alice Loggie,	200	32	15	47	73
Ida I. Haviland,	200	30	19	49	68.26
Katherine A. McDonald	200	31	23	54	83
" Laura M. Morrison,...	200	49	19	68	85.
Sister Margaret Barden,....	280	..	31	31	90.
S. Jane Currie,	200	..	65	65	86.15
Elizabeth O'Keefe,	200	..	19	19	81.31
Eden Walsh,	200	..	61	61	70
Miss Bessie M. O'righton,	200	37	17	54	76
Kathleen I. B. McLean,	200	30	13	43	76.86
Maggie Mowatt,	280	26	8	34	75.50
" Anna G. McIntosh,...	280	25	14	39	76
V. C. Wright,	200	10	20	30	79.32
Mabel J. Flood,	200	35	25	60	78.75
Ann Maria Curran	200	11	21	32	75.75
Ellen M. Donovan,...	200	37	19	56	77.
Maggie C. Sutherland,	200	40	22	62	61.
Totals,		521	495	1019	

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.
212	177	139	129	109	88	71	55

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, ATTENDANCE AND GRADES TAUGHT FOR
 TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1898.

TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Percentage Attendance.	Grades Taught
Philip Cox, Ph. D.....	\$650	27	25	52	87.	IX, X, XI
James McIntosh,	500					
Miss Maggie E. Cassiday, ..	200	23	14	37	90.	VIII.
Maggie Mowatt, ..	280	31	18	49	81.	VI
M. Lizzie Knight, ..	200	41	20	61	89.2	III, IV
Laura M. Morrison, ..	200	17	18	35	91	I, II.
Ida I. Haviland, ..	200	26	21	47	77.51	V
Sister Margaret Barden, ...	280	..	12	12	90	VII., VIII
S. Jane Currie, ..	200	..	62	62	87.	IV., V., VI
Elizabeth O'Keeffe, ...	200	..	51	51	80.39	II., III
Ellen Walsh, ..	200	..	67	67	78.	I, II
Miss Bessie M. Creighton, ..	200	37	9	46	82.	I, II
Kathleen I. B. McLenn, ..	200	33	16	49	81.9	III., IV
Anna G. McIntosh, ..	280	21	15	36	81	VII
Mary C. Edgar,	200	23	13	36	81	III., VI
Essie L. Keoughan, ..	200	32	20	52	81.11	V.
V. C. Wright,	200	22	20	42	81.85	IV.
Mabel I. Flood,	200	31	16	47	84.7	III.
Anna Maria Curran, ..	200	39	22	61	88.	II.
Katherine A. McDonald ..	200	44	17	61	78.	I., II.
Maggie C. Sutherland, ..	200	38	23	61	83.	I.
Totals,		515	509	1024		

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X	XI
168	196	150	105	123	86	58	57	23	14	15

Financial Statement for Year 1898.

EXPENDITURES.

For Salaries, ..	..	..	..	..	\$5,509 50
Fuel, ..	..	..	..	..	316 00
Rent, ..	..	..	..	..	560 00
Insurance, ..	..	..	..	..	66 00
Interest, ..	..	..	..	..	227 00
Paid on account debt, ..	..	..	..	..	379 00
Repairs, ..	..	..	..	..	190 00
Incidentals, ..	..	..	..	..	60 00
New Building and Furniture, ..	..	..	..	..	1,085 00
					<u>\$8,394 50</u>

RECEIPTS.

County School Fund, ..	..	..	..	\$1,322 01
Balance from 1897, ..	..	..	..	127 59
Tuition Fees, ..	..	..	..	10 00
On Account Assessment, ..	..	..	..	3,200 00
				<u>6,659 60</u>
Balance, ..	..	..	..	<u>\$1,735 26</u>

Chatham, December 31st, 1898

TOWN OF CAMPBELLTON.

Board of School Trustees.

WILLIAM MURRAY, M. D., *Chairman.*

ER, M. D.

WILLIAM DICKIE

ONALD.

JOHN MAIR

VENNER.

MRS. EFFIE BRUCE.

SON.

FRANCIS X. RUSSELL.

WILLIAM ANDREW, *Secretary.*

Report of Education.

Report of the Board of School Trustees for the Town of Campbellton, ending December 31st, 1898, is herewith submitted.

There has been no change in the personnel of the School Board since the last year.

At the close of the school year Miss Mary E. McBeath resigned her position, and was succeeded by Miss Mary McRae.

The pupils, arranged in order of merit, passed successfully the examinations in June last, viz. Ray Bray, Sinclair Jellet, William Reid, Mamie Young, Katie Lattle, Adolphus Brown, John L. Latta, Annie Fawcett, Ethel Kempfer, Napoleon Michaud, and John Moffat.

Our Honorable Governor McClellan has kindly offered a medal for High School Entrance Examination, which will no doubt encourage our pupils preparing for those examinations.

Several new volumes have been added to the library within the year, and a large number of volumes of useful literature within easy reach of the pupils for general reading.

The school grounds have been greatly improved during the year, and have been mowed and sown with lawn seed, and we hope, next summer, to have several new and ornamental trees planted, both of which will greatly improve the general appearance of the place.

Formal Opening.—Perhaps the event of greatest interest to record in connection with the year's proceedings was the formal opening of our new Grammar School building (a cut of which will be found in this report), which took place on the 1st day of June last, exactly one year from the date of the laying of the corner-stone referred to in our last report. The day was made a public holiday in our town and thousands of visitors took part in the day's proceedings, which consisted of street parades and exhibitions, field and water sports, and the formal presentation of the town of two French cannon and the mounting of them on the school grounds. The cannon were found some years ago buried in the sand in the bed of the Restigouche River, and were presented to the town by the heirs of the late Robert Ferguson of Athol House, and will serve as useful historic relics of famous battles fought on Canadian soil about the middle of the last century. In the evening about 500 people were comfortably seated in the spacious assembly room of the new Grammar School building, where the ceremonies in connection with the formal opening took place. The room was lit up with electric light, and decorated with flowers. On the platform were seated His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McClellan, Colonel Hall, A. D. C., Private Secretary Barker, Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education, Hon. H. C. Emmerson, Premier of the Province; Hon. Dr. Stockton, County Warden, Hon. High Sheriff Stewart, Hon. C. H. LaBillois, Commissioner of Agriculture, W. A. Mott, M. P. P., Mayor Alexander, Police Magistrate McLatchy, Daniel Ferguson Esq., of Chatham; the clergymen of the town, members of the School Board, Prof. Lewis of the Grammar School, and several others.

Appropriate addresses were delivered by His Honor the Lieut. Governor Dr. Inch, Premier Emmerson and Dr. Stockton, interspersed with choice selections by the band. The dedicatory services being concluded a brilliant display of fireworks closed the proceedings of a day long to be remembered in Campbellton's history.

In our last report we promised to furnish you with a detailed description of the building in this year's report, and have therefore much pleasure in submitting the following sketch, which we trust will not be considered too lengthy. —

The building itself is about 80 feet in length by 73 feet in width. The foundation is built of Restigouche freestone, which is much harder and firmer than the ordinary freestone. The walls of the building are of solid brick, with stone trimmings around all doors and windows, as well as stone courses at regular intervals around the building. The brick in the inside walls of the building were all manufactured in our own town, while that of the outside walls was imported.

The height of the building from the ground to the top of the tower is about 76 feet, besides a flagstaff, which extends about 16 feet above the tower.

The basement is eight feet clear in height, while each of the other flats is between 13 and 14 feet, with the exception of the upper or mansard flat, which is about 11 feet 6 inches.

There are three entrances to the building, one on the east, or girl's entrance, and one on the west for boys, and the main entrance, which faces the Restigouche river, on the



GRAMMAR SCHOOL, CAMPBELLTON, N. B.



north side. A wide stair leads up to each of these entrances. There is also an entrance to the basement from the south side through a brick porch, for the use of the janitor. In the basement there are two large storerooms for firewood, a play room for the girls and one for the boys, large hallways, and the Smead-Dowd dry closets. The boys and girls' compartments are in opposite sides of the building, and are entirely separated by the janitor's compartments, which are in the middle of the basement, and cannot be entered from either side, as both side entrances are kept locked. In this middle compartment are four large Smead-Dowd furnaces, by means of which the building is heated, two fresh air rooms for supplying pure air from outside the building to the heat radiators, two flue heaters, to be used in connection with the closets when the large furnaces are not in use, and two large foul air gathering rooms, for collecting the cold air, as well as required air from the several rooms and conducting it to the flues, whence it escapes. There are also air ducts, about four feet wide and nearly four feet deep, and built entirely of brick, beneath the level of the basement floor, for conveying cold air from the hallways and unoccupied parts of the building directly to the radiators surrounding the furnaces, where it is reheated and returned to the building, thus economizing time and fuel in warming the building in cold winter mornings. Leading off the hallways on either side are two small rooms for supplying draughts of fresh air, either from the hallways or from outside by means of windows to the closet vaults. The floor of the basement, with the exception of the storerooms for fuel, is formed of concrete and the ceiling plastered. The partitions are brick and wood, while brick walls and pillars rise from the ground beneath the floor of the basement to its ceiling at all points where additional support is required. On the top of each pillar is placed a stone cap, and on each of these a hollow iron column rests, which affords support to next floor above. Similar columns are placed in each of the class rooms on the second flat. The roof is supported by wooden trusses, which are considered the strongest form of support for a roof such as the one on this building. On the first flat there are four class rooms, each about 33 feet by 26, a vestibule at the entrance to the main hall, two double cloak and hat rooms, and a teacher's lavatory. The second flat has also four class rooms similar to those on the first flat, a library and museum, a well arranged laboratory connected with the Principal's room by means of a lifting door. On the third flat there are two class rooms, a small store room, a hall for general school purposes and an assembly hall 78 feet by 33. This large hall will be used for the present as a gymnasium and public reception room for educational lectures, exhibitions, public school examinations, military drill, etc., and whenever required can be easily converted into two spacious class rooms, or one class room and a gymnasium. From this flat also an entrance to the tower or cupola is provided by means of a winding stair. From this position, as well as from the top of the roof on the same level, an excellent view of the town and surrounding country, and the delightful scenery of the noble Restigouche can be easily obtained.

By means of this stair, as well as by an adjacent hatchway, easy access to the roof of the building can be obtained in case of fire. The main hall, as well as the library,

laboratory, lavatory, principal's room and assembly room and basement are wired for electric lighting. The entire building is supplied with water by means of a 1½ inch lead pipe leading from one of the water mains. On each flat, including the basement, the water pipe is tapped by a 1½ inch globe valve hose connection, to which 50 to 75 feet of hose with nozzle is connected, making altogether 250 feet of hose available in case of fire. There is also a self-closing faucet attached to the water pipes on each flat for the use of the pupils, one in the basement for the janitor, and one in the lavatory for teachers' use. Sinks are also provided in connection with all the water connections, which convey all the waste water to a six inch terra cotta drain pipe leading from the bottom of the air ducts in the basement to the street sewer. Blackboards extend around the walls of all class rooms and laboratory. The building is finished in pine generally, except the floors, which are of birch, and the wainscoting, which is composed of ash and birch in alternate pieces. The treads of all stairs, as well as the moulding and bead work over wainscoting are birch. The class rooms are all furnished with "single desks," now so much used and adopted in all modern school rooms, and are certainly a great improvement on the old fashioned "double desks," formerly used. The seats, back and tops, are made of seasoned birch, with heavy metal castings, covered with hard baked Japan. The desks number 500, and have an aggregate weight, 25,000 pounds (upwards of twelve tons). The teachers' desks are solid oak, with two drawers. The Smead Dowd heating and ventilating apparatus used in this building is doubtless the nearest to perfection that has yet been invented. Fresh air is brought in from outside after being first warmed in passing over the radiators. After circulating all through the building it is carried out into the vent flues, thus maintaining a constant pure atmosphere in each room, instead of having the same air continually kept warm but without being changed at all, as is the case where hot water or steam is used. With the Smead Dowd system all the air in any room is completely changed every four minutes. The dry closets (or cremation system) in use in this building has so far proved a complete success. The total cost of the building and lands in connection was about \$20,000. The architect was Mr. J. C. Dumaresq, of Halifax, and the contractor J. K. & W. C. McDonald, of New Glasgow. These names are all inscribed on one face of the corner stone, while on the other face are the words "Queen Victoria Diamond Jubilee, June 22, 1897.

There are eight class rooms occupied at present, including a kindergarten class taught by Miss Nicholson.

All the old school buildings have been transferred by deed to the Town Council of the Town of Campbellton for the sum of \$3,000, and the terms of sale ratified by the Board of Education.

The Summer School of Science will meet here in July next, and we look forward with pleasure to the event as marking an epoch in the educational history of our town and county, and trust that a fresh impulse will be thereby given to original research and scientific investigation among our teachers and pupils, as well as our people generally.

The following statistical tables are subjoined:

No.	Departments.	Names of Teachers.	Licenses.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Standard Taught.
1	Grammar, . . .	E. W. Lewis, B. A., . . .	Grammar, . . .	23	22	45	VIII, IX, X, XI.
2	Advance, . . .	A. Ernest G. McKenzie,	Superior Class, . .	30	30	60	VI, VII.
3	Intermediate,	Mary E. McBeath, . . .	First Class, . . .	26	17	43	V.
4		Maggie N. McKenzie,		31	21	52	IV.
5		Clara Shannon,	Second	26	17	43	III.
6	Primary, . .	Mary J. Cook,		35	25	60	I, II.
7	"	Martha J. Barnes, . . .	First	28	24	52	I, II.

Statement — Second Term.

No.	Departments.	Names of Teachers.	Licenses.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Standard Taught.
1	Grammar, . .	E. W. Lewis, B. A., . .	Grammar,	17	19	36	IX, X, XI.
2	Advance, . . .	A. Ernest G. McKenzie,	Superior Class, . .	23	28	51	VII, VIII.
3	Intermediate,	Mary E. McBeath, . . .	First Class,	27	21	48	V, VI.
4	"	Maggie N. McKenzie, . .		28	19	47	IV, V.
5	"	Clara Shannon,	Second	38	27	65	III, IV.
6	Primary, . .	Mary J. Cook,		31	22	53	II.
7	"	Martha J. Barnes, . . .	First	41	32	73	I, II.

Receipts and Expenditures of School Board for year ending December 31st, 1898.

Balance on hand Dec. 31st, 1897,	\$ 505 33
Received from Town Treasurer,	\$ 4,263 16
County School Funds,	185 59
Tuition Fees,	23 00
Sale of Second hand Desks,	17 00
Sale of Drain Pipes,	9 91
	<hr/> 4,798 6
	<hr/> \$5,303 9

EXPENDITURES.

Teachers' salaries,	\$ 1,975 00
Director's salary,	200 00
Secretary's salary,	75 00
Fuel,	270 00
Insurance on school building,	216 00
Rent,	54 00
Printing,	12 00
Interest on debentures,	800 00
Water Rates, school building,	37 00
Grading school grounds,	400 00
School furnishing,	430 00
School supplies,	30 00
Plumbing and fire protection,	370 00
Miscellaneous expenses,	228 81
Electric light, wiring and fixtures,	66 00
Balance on hand,	146 17
	<hr/> \$ 7,525 98

All of which is respectfully submitted,

WM. ANDREW

Secretary

D. MURRAY, M. D.

Clerk

Campbellton, N. B. Dec. 31st, 1898.

APPENDIX D.

*Reports of the Deaf and Dumb Institution at Fredericton, and of
the Blind Asylum, Halifax.*

FREDERICTON INSTITUTION FOR EDUCATION OF THE DEAF AND DUMB.

MANAGING COMMITTEE:

MR. J. W. SPURGES, *Chairman.*

MR. CHARLES FISHER,

MR. H. C. CREED.

MR. G. F. GREGORY, Q. C.,

MR. G. T. WHEELER,

REV. JOSEPH McLEOD, D. D.,

REV. WILLARD McDONALD,

REV. F. C. HARTLEY,

DR. CROCKET,

MR. J. G. McNALLY,

REV. J. D. FREEMAN,

MR. ARTHUR R. SLIPP,

REV. J. J. TEASDALE,

MR. HENRY CHESTNUT, *Treasurer.*

REV. CANON ROBERTS, *Secretary.*

MR. ALBERT F. WOODBRIDGE, *Principal.*

ASSISTANTS.

MR. GEO. E. POWERS,

MR. ERNEST E. PRINCE,

MISS IRENE WOODBRIDGE,

MR. S. SHELDON PRIDE.

DR. McLEARN, Royal Canadian Regt.,

DR. TORRENS,

Physician.

Dentist.

R. ISCH, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Superintendent of Education

SIR: In accordance with your request, I beg to forward a brief abstract from the
sixteenth Annual Report of the Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf
and Dumb, comprising the period from January, 1898, to January, 1899.

The past year has been one of quiet prosperity. The educational, financial and domestic departments have received the usual care and attention of the officers and teachers. Efforts have been made to extend a knowledge of the Institution in various sections of the Province, through which our collectors have passed, and special journeys made to seek out neglected deaf mute children who are detained at home by parents professing ignorance of the Institution's existence, and to induce them by all available means to take advantage, for their children's sake, of the benefits which it so freely offers.

Many such children have been discovered, and we trust that the influences brought to bear by circulars, copies of the annual report and personal interviews, will have the desired result of increasing our numbers materially. Until a compulsory law is passed, making it imperative for parents to send their children to school, we can only endeavor to combat their indifference or ignorance by moral suasion and by appealing to their parental instincts for the future welfare of their children.

The principal events of the year were the visit of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, accompanied by Mrs. McClellan, Mrs. H. R. Emmerson, Mrs. J. P. Rurchie, Mrs. L. J. Tweedie, Mrs. C. J. Osman, Mrs. A. S. White, Mrs. R. M. Belyea, the Rev. J. J. Traskdale, and the Rev. Canon Roberts, Secretary to the Institution, in March last, when His Honor was pleased to express his hearty appreciation of the children's attainments, and of the general appointments of the house made with a view to their comfort.

The second of these was the annual exhibition in June, previous to closing for the holidays. This was so largely attended that the school room was found insufficient and the folding doors between the school room and large drawing room had to be thrown open to provide the necessary accommodation. The long veranda outside was also utilized for the same purpose.

It was a most successful and enthusiastic gathering of the friends of the Institution, and their presence was a substantial proof of the interest taken in our work. The pleasure manifested in the children's efforts was extremely gratifying, and the opinion was expressed that they merited the appreciation so spontaneously bestowed.

Thanks to the new roof, which was finished early in the year, and to various improvements which the welfare of our pupils demanded, the house has been much more comfortable than during our first winter here.

Fire protection, water privileges, and other advantages afforded by its proximity to the city, and its pleasant surroundings, which are seen at their best in summer and fall, render it a place to which one naturally becomes more attached as time goes on. But we should not overlook the fact that the arrangement made with our Local Government, unless extended, limits our occupancy to a very short period, and it becomes necessary to look forward to the future and make the requisite efforts for securing funds for a new building.

ATTENDANCE.

The following has been the attendance :

NAMES AND ADDRESSES — BOYS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Address.
1	Jno F. Reilley,	20	Charlotte County.
2	Douglas Trenholm,	20	Westmorland
3	Willie Bleakney,	16	York
4	Howard Green,	16	Kings
5	Monty Trenholm,	17	Westmorland
6	David C. Marsh,	13	Kent
7	Israel Allen Craig,	15	Carleton
8	Henry Robinson,	21	Albert
9	Edward Trenholm,	12	Westmorland
10	Alphonsus Hachey,	14	Gloucester
11	Harold McManus,	11	Kings
12	Russell Dobson,	11	Westmorland
13	Clyde Dow,	11	York
14	Isaac Hawkes,	15	Kings
15	Geo. D. Crain,	20	Carleton
16	Melborne Bleakney,	9	York
17	Purdy C. T. Rogers,	10	Westmorland
18	Achille St. Onge,	10	Madawaska
19	William Matthews,	7	Prince Edward Island.
20	Anxley Andrew Green,	9	Charlotte County.
21	Roy Larsen,	18	Albert
22	Noel Dedam,	17	Northumberland
23	Edward B. Allen,	12	Westmorland
24	Warren Allen,	15	"
25	Willie Olsen Trenholm,	9	"
26	John Arthur Wiley,	8	Carleton

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—GIRLS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Address.
1	Mary Haley,	19	Charlotte County.
2	Della Maud Green,	17	St. John "
3	Irene Mary Trenholm,	18	Westmorland
4	Hattie May Northrup,	16	Kings
5	Mary Evelyn Wass,	15	York
6	Edith E. Dow,	15	"
7	Viva H. Wasson,	11	Queens
8	Alice May Gaddis,	19	Westmorland
9	Edna Isabel McKenzie,	14	Albert
10	Jennie Staten,	15	Carleton
11	Muriel Morrison,	16	"
12	Nellie H. Dixon,	8	Kings
13	Ellen Robinson,	12	"
14	Sarah S. B. Belyea,	18	"
15	Cynthia Berry,	19	Westmorland
16	Ellen Jane Bowland,	24	Kings
17	Beatrice Emma McLean,	13	Queens

The total attendance for the year has been forty-three, viz twenty six boys seventeen girls, representing the following counties:

Albert,	3	Northumberland,	1
Carleton,	5	Queens,	3
Charlotte,	3	St. John,	1
Gloucester,	1	Westmorland,	11
Kent,	1	York,	5
Kings,	-	Prince Edward Island,	1
Madawaska,	-		1

Two girls, Jennie Staten and Cynthia Berry, and three boys, Frank Reil Douglas Trenholm and Edward B. Trenholm, have been discharged. The parent of the latter boy, having gone to Nova Scotia, to live, removed him from our jurisdiction.

Four girls, Edith Dow, Edna McKenzie, Muriel Morrison and Saide Belyea, and two boys, Roy Larsen and Clyde Dow, are detained at home through sickness, part needing their help at home and other causes, and are expected to return.

One girl, Beatrice McLean, of Queens County, and two boys, Willie Olsen Tholm, of Port Elgin, Westmorland County, and John Arthur Wiley, of Jackson Carleton County, have been admitted.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The directors and officers have much pleasure in freely acknowledging the kindly interest taken in the welfare and prosperity of the Institution by our Local Government and Legislature, and the financial support which has been extended from year to year since its inception.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, while the past has been marked by various vicissitudes, the future is bright with hope, and as we commend the Institution with all its interests to God, we can look forward with confidence, cheered and encouraged by the knowledge that the work is going on and prospering, despite our great and serious loss of the previous year.

ALBERT F. WOODBRIDGE.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TWENTY-EIGHTH ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX.

The Board of Managers have much pleasure in submitting to the members of the Corporation, to the Governments and Legislatures interested, and to the friends of the blind, the twenty-eighth annual report of the school, and in doing so they deem to express their gratitude to Almighty God for the many blessings which the school has enjoyed, and for the great and growing interest that is being evinced in the welfare of the blind.

Attendance — The number of pupils in attendance shows a small increase over that of last year, being 106 pupils in 1898, as against 102 pupils in 1897. It is a matter of satisfaction to your Board to know that such a large number of boys and girls are enjoying the educational advantages which the school affords, and are being trained for lives of activity and usefulness.

Superintendent's Report — The Superintendent's report deals fully with the work in the several departments of the school, and shows that the education and training given to the pupils is of a practical character, and that the physical, mental, and moral well being of each pupil is duly considered.

Teaching Staff. It is with pleasure that your Board expresses its appreciation of the able work done during the year by the members of the teaching staff. Few schools for the blind can lay claim to having more highly educated or more efficient teachers than those on the staff of this school, and certainly no institution could have secured a number of teachers more devoted to their work and to the welfare of the blind.

Graduates — In June last, three young women and seven young men graduated from the school and received diplomas. Six of these are thoroughly trained teachers of vocal and instrumental music, three are pianoforte tuners, and one, Miss Campbell, of Sussex, N. B., after having been trained as a kindergarten, has taken an assistant's place in the kindergarten department of the school. These ten graduates are well qualified to maintain themselves, and in fact nearly all are now successfully earning their own livelihoods.

New Brunswick. The number of pupils from the Province of New Brunswick shows a small increase over that of last year, there now being in attendance ten girls and nineteen boys. For the education of these twenty nine pupils the Legislature and Municipalities of New Brunswick have made the same provision as in Nova Scotia.

Building Fund — We have much pleasure in stating that by the subscriptions of the friends of the school the building fund has now reached the sum of \$22,619.16

which \$20,795.03 has been paid in. The cost of our spacious west wing, with the alterations to the main building, has been \$23,124.59. It will thus be seen that with new subscriptions of \$505.43, and the paying in of the amount already subscribed, we will be able to wipe out the balance of debt which still stands against the building.

Treasurer's Statement.—The Treasurer's statement herewith submitted shows the receipts on current account to have been \$17,039.85, and the expenses \$16,896.08, leaving a small balance in the bank to the credit of the school.

The Frazer Clock.—The managers, in conclusion, have much pleasure in referring to the beautiful and valuable chiming clock, now standing in the corridor of the school. This was presented to the Institution by the pupils, graduates and friends of the blind to mark the close of the twenty-fifth year of the services of the Superintendent, C. F. Frazer, whose services are almost indispensable to the school, who has under God's good Providence since the first inception of the work, and throughout these many long years, been a leading factor in the wonderful growth and rapid expansion of this valuable Institution, and the handsome clock is a fitting token of the regard in which he is held.

W. C. SILVER, *President.*

Extract from the Superintendent's Report.

The table of attendance herewith submitted shows that 122 blind persons have been under instruction during the past year, 76 of whom were males and 46 females. Of these 16 have since graduated or left the school, making the total number registered December 1st, 1898, 106, of whom 67 are males and 39 females. Of these 63 are from the Province of Nova Scotia, 29 from New Brunswick, 6 from Prince Edward Island, and 8 from Newfoundland.

Three Familiar Questions. During the past year a very large number of people have visited the school and have become interested in the education of the blind. Among the many questions which the officers and teachers are frequently asked are the following: Is the Institution self supporting? Do the parents of the pupils have to pay for them while in the school? Are all the pupils totally blind or can some of them see light? These questions are so frequently and persistently asked by visitors to the school that it may not be amiss to answer them in this report, in the hope that by so doing the public may the better appreciate the circumstances under which the work of the Institution is carried on.

How the School is Maintained. It is to be presumed that the question as to whether the Institution is self supporting is called forth by the visitor seeing the baskets, brushes, and other articles, made by the pupils, which are offered for sale. As a matter of fact the returns from the sale of articles made in our girls and boys work departments barely cover the cost of tools and materials used in their manufacture, and

hence the Institution derives no income from this source. The current revenue of the school is mainly drawn from three sources as follows :

First. A per capita grant of \$150 for each pupil in attendance. In Nova Scotia and New Brunswick one half of this amount is paid by the Government of the Province and the remaining half by the municipality in which the pupil has a legal settlement. In Newfoundland the grant is paid annually from the Provincial Treasury, while in Prince Edward Island the grant of the Province is supplemented by that of the city of Charlottetown.

Second. The Interest upon Investments.—The invested funds of the school have been derived from the bequests of benevolent and public spirited men and women and as the Treasurer's statement will show the interest upon these funds forms a considerable portion of the revenues of the school.

Third. Subscriptions and Donations. The subscriptions of the members of the corporation and the donations of other friends or organizations have been and are a great assistance in carrying forward the work. Were it not for these contributions the pupils would be deprived of many of the advantages they enjoy.

Larger Income Gives Greater Advantages.—As will be seen by the foregoing the school is maintained by Provincial and Municipal grants and by private benevolence. By observing strict economy the current expenses are kept well within the revenue and at the same time the pupils are given excellent advantages. With a larger income these advantages could be increased and our pupils would be better prepared for the battle of life. This we would ask the friends of the blind to keep well in mind.

Free Education.—The question as to whether the parents of the pupils have to pay for them while in the school is a very natural one to those who do not realize that education has been free to the blind in the Province of Nova Scotia for the past sixteen years, and practically free to the blind of New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island, and Newfoundland, for upwards of ten years. This being the case, the parents of pupils are no more called upon to pay for the education of their children in this school than they are called on to pay for the education of their children with sight in the public schools.

The friends of the blind in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland have every reason to feel proud of the manner in which the Governments and Legislatures have dealt with the education of those who are deprived of sight. The blind are now placed upon the same educational footing as their more favored brothers and sisters. In this respect the educational system of the country has kept well abreast of the times.

Blindness, Total or Partial. In answering the questions with respect to the degree of sight, or as to the total blindness of particular pupils, one cannot help being impressed with the popular belief that no one is blind who sees light, and with the idea that this is a school for the blind, and hence it is a school for those who cannot see light. Of the 106 pupils now in attendance at the institution, 25 are totally blind while the remaining 81 have more or less vision, some being able to distinguish co-

and move about with ease, while others can barely distinguish the rays of the noonday sun. So far as education is concerned, these boys and girls are all practically blind: that is, no one of them has sufficient sight to enable him to study in the public schools, and this is the only school in which any of them can be trained and educated so as to become useful men and women. Several of the pupils now attending the Institution were within the past two years attending the public schools in the community in which their parents reside. Their eyes, perhaps naturally weak, failed under the strain of constant daily use in the schools, and this fact should lead us to consider whether, in the interests of the public generally, periodical tests should not be made of the eyesight of growing children.

Periodical Tests. — In the city of Minneapolis a test of this kind was recently made under the guidance of an oculist. The Principals of the schools tested the eyesight of 23,049 children, and found to their surprise that the sight of 7,293 children was defective. Many beneficial results have been the outcome of this test and several of the children who might have become permanently blind have, through treatment, retained a fair share of eyesight.

Recommendation. — While we aim at educating those who are so far deprived of sight as to be unable to study in the public schools, we are quite as anxious to prevent any unnecessary addition to the numbers of those who are permanently blind. Such an inspection and test of the eyesight of children in the public schools, as has been suggested here, could be made at a very small expense, and the matter is deserving the earnest consideration of our legislators and those directing the educational system of the country.

Instrumental and Vocal Music. Professor A. M. Chisholm, with a corps of able assistants, has charge of the boys' and girls' musical departments. Day by day the pupils are being carefully instructed in music, and are being trained as teachers of the pianoforte, cabinet organ, or voice; in addition to which a number of them receive special lessons in violin, cornet and clarinet playing. By dint of carefully directed study and hard work the majority of these pupils will, when they graduate, be in a position to comfortably maintain themselves as music teachers. The success which has attended those who have graduated from this department is a constant stimulus to the pupils, and each one counts himself fortunate when he can obtain an extra hour's practice. Professor Chisholm finds in this department ample employment for his skill and energy as a teacher of music, and in the success of his pupils he finds his highest reward.

Piano Tuning. — In the three rooms set apart for the teaching of pianoforte tuning, a number of the young men are constantly engaged in learning to tune unisons and octaves, to form equal temperaments, to replace broken piano strings, and otherwise to receive instruction in the repairing of pianofortes and cabinet organs. By the careful training of the hand and ear the pupil becomes an expert tuner, and gains a thorough

knowledge of the mechanism of different makes of instruments. Mr. D. M. Read, the painstaking teacher in this department, has had the satisfaction of graduating a large number of pupils who have subsequently found remunerative employment in various parts of the Maritime Provinces.

Non-Musical Pupils — There are, of course, among our pupils quite a number of boys and girls who have not sufficient musical taste or ability to insure their success as teachers or pianoforte tuners. Some of these look forward to going into business, but the majority are better satisfied to receive such technical training as is imparted in our work departments.

Handicrafts. The handicrafts that can be taught to the blind are limited in number, but such work as they can do at all they can learn to do thoroughly well. Mr. D. A. Barrd, the competent instructor, turns out from his workshop excellent brush and basket makers, and cane chair seaters. Some of the graduates from the workshop have secured sales for their wares in and near their own homes, and have done well, but others who have not been so fortunately located, or who perhaps lack the ability to transact their own business, have found it difficult to dispose of the baskets and brushes, and to maintain themselves. This state of affairs is obviated in many countries by the establishment of working homes for the blind, but I believe the same results can be secured without the opening of any such institutions. We must agree that if a blind workman can make such baskets and brushes as people require and is nevertheless unable to market his goods, some way should be found to keep him employed and dispose of his wares. We have, so far, had but few instances of the kind, but when they have arisen the difficulty has been overcome by interesting local committees in the welfare of all such persons. Were it possible for the school to have a fund to supply its graduates with materials at wholesale prices, and for an officer to make frequent visits to the localities in which the graduates referred to reside, I believe that the question of their employment could be solved in the best possible manner, and their steady and remunerative employment ensured. This question should, in the near future, receive the consideration it deserves.

The Education of the Blind, Past and Present. — No branch of pedagogics is more interesting than that of the education of the blind, and no branch of the science of teaching has, during the nineteenth century, shown more marked development. If, at the commencement of this century, an intelligent and well trained teacher had unexpectedly been placed in charge of a class of pupils deprived of eyesight, he would have found that his best efforts were required to secure even the most meagre results. All his knowledge of the ordinary methods of teaching would have counted for naught, and he would have been obliged to content himself with giving his pupils that one-sided education which would result from the memorization of such facts and figures as he might give them orally. Long years of experience in teaching those who are deprived of sight, and the invention, improvement and adaptation of special appliances, have made the work of a modern teacher in a school of this kind very satisfactory in results.

The loss of sight no longer causes the tree of knowledge to be wrapped in a cloud of darkness, for by the development of the senses of touch and hearing blindness can be overcome that an intelligent pupil can just as assuredly count upon his success as a student as if he enjoyed the most perfect vision. The pupils in the Institution pursue their studies as do other boys and girls with sight. Some show marked intelligence, others plod steadily on, while the progress of others show them not to be possessed of so high an order of intelligence.

A Visit to the School. — A visit to our schoolrooms, music rooms, tuning department, girls' workclass or boys' workshop, is always of interest to visitors. After visiting the Kindergarten, and enjoying the bright and pleasing exercises of the little ones, they move from room to room and listen to the instruction of classes in all the ordinary branches of an English education. A visit to Miss C. R. Frame's class in English literature, or in the Geography of the Dominion of Canada, proves that the pupils have an intelligent idea of the life and poems of Henry Longfellow, and an equally clear idea of the extent and resources of this great country. Miss Frame is herself an enthusiastic student and an expert teacher. Passing to Miss Cumming's classroom we listen to the readings of a number of pupils and note with pleasure the well modulated voices, and the clear articulation of the words, or we hear Miss Cumming giving her pupils an object lesson or a bright and interesting lesson in history. As a teacher Miss Cumming is wide awake, and has the faculty of keeping her pupils' interest thoroughly alive. The Mathematical classroom is supposedly dry and uninviting, but a visit to Mr. S. R. Hussey's classes in Arithmetic, Geometry, or Algebra, will serve to prove that these studies can be made most attractive to pupils, and that Mr. Hussey teaches them after the most approved modern methods. In the Kindergarten, so efficiently conducted by Miss Howe and her assistant, Miss Campbell, and throughout each grade of the school, steady, progressive, systematic work is being carried on, and every care is taken to keep the school in all respects up to the level of the reputation it has gained. Prof. Janos has, throughout the year, with the assistance of Miss Cumming and Miss Howe, continued his classes in French, and the results have been most encouraging.

Typewriters. — The latest departure from the ordinary routine of the school is the introduction of the teaching of typewriting. Now that the manufacture of standard typewriters have decided to use one keyboard, known as the Universal Keyboard, a pupil or graduate who has received instruction can write with ease upon any make of typewriter. This opens new possibilities for the occupation of those who are deprived of sight. Two New Century Caligraphs have been purchased by the Institution.

Work for the Girls. — For the girls of the school who are not musical, or who have no prospect of success as music teachers, few schools for the blind have much to offer in the way of technical training. It is true they can be taught to sew, crochet and knit and use the sewing machine, but the articles made by them cannot be sold at a sufficient profit for them to maintain themselves. This matter has been under serious consideration in this school for many years, and we are now experimenting in a new

line of work which we trust will, in a measure, meet the needs of some of our pupils. The new work consists in the weaving of ribbon, macramme twine, straw, straw-plate, French reeds, etc., and the making of many beautiful, fancy, and useful articles. These articles are saleable, and although the instruction in these occupations is still at the experimental stage we hope for satisfactory results. Miss Allison, our girls' work teacher, is doing her best to make her department in every way practical and advantageous to the pupils.

General Health.—During the past year the measles became epidemic in the school, and twenty-six of the pupils were attacked by them. Fortunately the disease was of a light type, and thanks to the treatment of Drs. Lindsay and Dodge, and the careful nursing the pupils received, none of the cases proved fatal. With the exception of this epidemic the health of the pupils has been very satisfactory.

Physical Training.—Excellent work has been done in the physical training of the boys and girls by Sergeant Major Long, who has proved himself a very successful instructor of the blind and an enthusiastic teacher of gymnasium work.

Free Postage.—The marked feature in the year 1898, so far as the blind of our country are concerned, has been the action of the Parliament of Canada in authorizing Hon. William Mulock, Postmaster General, to allow raised print books for the blind to be transmitted free of cost through the mails. When it is understood that a graduate desiring to read a raised print book at his home had to pay postage each way, and that the postage upon the twenty-five volumes of the Bible printed in Braille amounted to \$9.60, the public will readily appreciate that this new postal regulation is a great boon to the blind. The thanks of those who are deprived of sight are due to the Postmaster General and to the members of the Parliament of Canada. With respect to the free transmission of embossed books here again we find, as in so many other liberal reforms, Canada leads the world.

C. F. FRASER,
Superintendent

APPENDIX E.

Report of the Dominion Educational Association, The Provincial Educational Institute, and the Summer School of Science.

THE DOMINION EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

HALIFAX, AUGUST 2-5, 1898.

MINUTES OF PROCEEDINGS.

(Inter Alia.)

THE FIRST DAY, 2ND AUGUST.

The Third Convention of the Dominion Educational Association met at 8 p. m. in the Academy of Music, Halifax, Nova Scotia.

Dr. A. H. MacKay, the President, asked His Honor Lieutenant Governor Daly to take the chair.

His Honor extended to the members of the Association from all parts of the Dominion a most hearty welcome.

Addresses of welcome were also delivered by the Hon. Attorney General of Nova Scotia, His Worship Mayor Stephen of Halifax, Rev. Dr. Forrest, President of Dalhousie College; Dr. Russell, M. P., Halifax; and Chairman Faulkner of the Halifax School Board.

Addresses in reply were made by the President, Dr. A. H. MacKay, Superintendent of Education; Hon. Dr. La Bruere, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec; D. J. Goggin, M. A., Superintendent of Education, North West Territories; Dr. J. A. MacCabe, Principal Normal School, Ottawa; Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education, New Brunswick; D. J. MacLeod, Chief Superintendent of Education, Prince Edward Island.

The meeting was also addressed by the Hon. W. W. Stetson, Superintendent of Education for the State of Maine.

THE SECOND DAY, 3RD AUGUST.

FORENOON.

At 9.30 a. m. a general meeting was held in Dalhousie College. After some routine business the various sections met in different rooms to organize and to read and discuss educational papers.

Elementary.

President — J. B. Calkin, M. A., Principal Normal School, Truro.

Vice-President — Principal Lay, Amherst Academy.

Secretary — Principal Starratt, Yarmouth.

The Rev. D. Macrae, D. D., Principal of Morrin College, Quebec, read a paper on "Denominationalism in Education."

J. O. Casgrain, Editor of the "Journal de l'Instruction Publique," Montreal, read a paper in French entitled "Quelques Réflexions sur Enseignement Primaire."

Hon. W. W. Stetson delivered an address on "The Emotions as a Factor in Education."

Higher Education.

President — D. J. Goggin, M. A., Superintendent of Education, N. W. T.

Vice-President — Rev. Canon Adams, D. C. L., Principal Bishop's College.

Secretary — S. A. Morton, M. A., Halifax Academy.

W. J. Robertson, B. A., LL. B., of St. Catherine's, read a paper on "Secondary Education in Ontario, Its Development, Present Condition and Needs."

This paper was discussed by Dr. MacMechan, Mr. G. U. Hay and Principal Adams.

A paper by Prof. Bober, of Kings College, was read by Principal Solon, of New Glasgow. It was discussed by Rev. Dr. Reynar, of Victoria University, Mr. Robertson, Prof. Lanos, Superintendent Goggin and Principal Solon.

Thos. Kirkland, M. A., Principal of the Normal School, Toronto, read a paper on "Some Characteristics and Tendencies of Modern Education and their Remedies."

Inspection and Training.

President — J. M. Harper, LL. D., Inspector of Superior Schools, Quebec.

Vice-President — J. B. Hall, Ph. D., Normal School, Truro.

Secretary — C. W. Roscoe, Inspector of Schools, Wolfville.

H. V. Bridges, M. A., Inspector of Schools, Fredericton, read a paper on "The Duties and Powers of School Inspectors."

W. S. Carter, M. A., Inspector of Schools, St. John, read a paper on "The Qualification of a School Inspector."

Kindergarten.

President — Miss E. Bolton, Superintendent of Kindergartens, Ottawa.

Vice-President — Mrs. S. B. Patterson, Truro Normal School Kindergarten.

Secretary — Miss Lena Woodhill, Halifax.

Directors — Miss Hume, Dartmouth; Miss Stewart, St. John.

AFTERNOON.

The afternoon was devoted to a delightful excursion to points of interest near Halifax harbor in the S.S. Chebucto and Whitney.

EVENING.

General meeting in the Academy of Music. The President, Dr. A. H. MacKay, in the chair. It was agreed that Mr. Parmelee, Principal Calkins, Principal Kirkland, George U. Hay, Supt. McLeod and Supt. Goggin be a Committee on Resolutions. It was also agreed that Mr. Parmelee, Supt. Inch, Prof. Hume (for whom Prof. Mills was afterwards substituted), the President and Mr. Seaman be a Committee on Nominations.

The Hon. Dr. LaBruère, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Quebec read a paper on "The Catholic Schools of Quebec."

The Hon. Attorney-General of Nova Scotia delivered an address on "The Spiritual Element in Education."

Rev. Principal Adams read the following original poems. "Quebec," "Dominion Day, 1895," "Fourth of July," "Sir John Thompson's Death." He introduced them with appropriate comments.

Dr. J. M. Harper, Inspector of Superior Schools, Quebec, read a paper on "A Central Educational Bureau."

THIRD DAY, 4TH AUGUST.

FORENOON.

Elementary.

Prof. S. W. Dyde, D. Sc., Queen's College, read a paper entitled "The Value of Poetry for Children."

Mr. John Brittain, Normal School, Fredericton, read a paper on "Means and Methods in the Common Schools."

Kindergarten.

Miss Eliza Bolton, Principal of Kindergarten, Ottawa, read a paper on "What Education Means."

As a very general desire was expressed by the common school teachers to hear Miss Bolton's paper, it was read before the Elementary section.

Mrs. S. B. Patterson read a paper on "Some Queer Children and How to Treat Them."

Miss M. A. Hamilton, of Dartmouth Kindergarten, read a paper on "The Management and Equipment of Kindergarten in the smaller Communities."

Higher Education.

Miss E. Ritchie, Ph. D., of Wellesley, read a paper on "The Best Collegiate Education for Women."

This paper was discussed by Principal Kirkland, Principal Adams, Miss Mackintosh and others.

Mr. George C. Hay, M. A., LL. B., of St. John, read a paper on "Nature and Literature."

Inspection and Training.

Prof. J. G. Hume, Ph. D., of Toronto University, read a paper on "Pedagogy as a University Subject."

This paper was discussed by Dr. Hall, Prof. Murray, Supervisor McKay and others.

A paper in French by the Rev. Thomas G. Roubeau, Principal Laval Normal School, on Professional Training, was presented by Principal Ahern.

J. Coyle Brown, Inspector of Schools, Peterboro, recommended certain changes in the use of the letters of the alphabet. His scheme was discussed by Dr. A. H. McKay, Prof. Ahern, Dr. Harper and Dr. Inch.

AFTERNOON, 2 P. M.

Prof. E. M. Kierstead, D. D., Acadia College, read a paper on "The Development of Character."

Miss Eleanor Robinson, of St. John, read a paper on "The Parent and the School."

Higher Education.

Section subdivided into three sub-sections.

(a) — *Language.*

J. W. Logan, B. A., of Halifax Academy, read a paper entitled "Value of Latin as a Subject of a High School Curriculum."

Rev. A. H. Reynar, M. A., LL. D., Victoria University, read a paper on "The Ancient Classics and the Modern Classics in our Schools."

(b) — *Mathematics.*

Chairman — Principal Adams.

Secretary — H. M. MacKay, B. A. Sc.

D. A. Murray, Ph. D., Cornell University, read a paper on "Euclidean Geometry and its Modern Substitutes, compared."

A discussion followed, in which Principal Adams, Prof. Ahern and Principal Oakes took part.

H. M. MacKay, B. A. Sc., of Pictou Academy, read a paper on "Mathematical Drawing."

(c) — *Technical Education.*

James Mills, LL. D., President of Ontario Agricultural College, read a paper on "Technical Education in Schools."

Prof. W. W. Andrews, M. A., Mt. Allison College, read a paper on "The Advantage and Feasibility of Combining Technical and Public Instruction."

Miss Helen N. Bell, of the Halifax School of Cookery, read a paper on "Domestic Economy in the Public Schools."

Prof. McKinnon, B. Sc., of St. Francis Xavier's College, being absent, his paper was read by title.

Inspection and Training

On account of the small attendance in this section, Principal Sloan's paper on "The Advantages of Consolidating Rural School Sections," was read by title.

Inspector Dearness, of London Ont., being absent, his paper on "The Post-Graduate Training of Teachers," was also read by title.

AFTERNOON, 5 P. M.

General meeting. The President in the chair.

Inter Alia.

Dr. Harper, on behalf of the committee appointed to report upon the Constitution, read each article in its present form, and explained the nature of the amendments agreed upon by the Directors.

On motion of Dr. Mills and Principal Kennedy, the proposed amendments were adopted unanimously.

Dr. Harper gave notice that at a future meeting he would move the following resolution: "As the Association is a representative one, the Executive shall be charged by representatives chosen by the Provincial Associations of each Province, or by the Council or Board of Education of any Province where such an association has not yet been organized. Accredited delegates from all local Teachers' Associations or Institutes, shall be allowed to sit at the meetings of the Executive when they are in session during the general meeting or convocation.

The following telegram from Sir Wm. Dawson was read: "President and Teachers' Association, Halifax, N. S.: Age and infirmity prevent attendance. May God bless Convention."

The Secretary, Dr. Adams and Superintendent Goggin were appointed a committee to draw up a suitable reply.

The meeting then adjourned to enable the Officers of the Association and those who had read papers to attend a reception given by the Local Branch of the Woman's National Council, at the residence of Mrs. Chas. Archibald, 32 Inglis Street.

EVENING.

General meeting in Orpheus Hall. The President in the chair. He announced that the Coastal Steamship Company had placed the S. S. Bridgewater at the disposal of the members of the Association for an excursion on the harbor on Friday afternoon, the 5th.

The President read the telegram which had been sent by Sir Wm. Dawson, and the meeting authorized the following reply: "The Dominion Educational Association, assembled in Halifax, acknowledges with much pleasure the kind message of its veteran

and the United States, this Association strongly recommends the universities and colleges of the Dominion to make provision for the teaching of Pedagogy.

2. *Resolved* - That a committee consisting of G. U. Hay, M. A., New Brunswick; T. Kirkland, M. A., Ontario; D. MacIntyre, M. A., Manitoba; J. B. Calkin, M. A., Nova Scotia, and J. M. Harper, Ph. D., Quebec; be appointed to consider and report on the establishment of a Central Bureau of Education of Canada. The name of the Hon. G. W. Ross was subsequently added to this committee.

3. *Resolved*: That a committee consisting of A. H. MacKay, LL. B., Nova Scotia; W. S. Carter, M. A., New Brunswick; D. J. McLeod, Esq., Prince Edward Island; Rev. E. I. Rexford, B. A., Montreal and W. J. Robertson, LL. B., Ontario, be appointed to consider and report on (1) The universal use of the decimal weight and measures. (2) The simplification of English Orthography. (3) The general introduction of a distinctly legible phonetic shorthand.

4. *Resolved* - That this Association recommends that the school day immediately preceding May 24th., be set apart as "Empire Day," and that the Departments of Education in the provinces and territories be respectfully requested to arrange for such exercises in their respective schools as will tend to the increase of a sound patriotic feeling.

5. *Resolved*. That the hearty thanks of the Association be conveyed to the citizens of Halifax for their many courtesies and kindnesses to its members; to the authorities of Dalhousie University for the use of their halls; to the press of Halifax for the very complete reports of our meetings; to the railways and steamboats for reduced rates of travel and to the Coastal Steamship Company for its kindness in placing the steamship Bridgewater at the disposal of the members on the afternoon of August 5th.

6. The Association hereby records its high appreciation of the courtesies of the Local Council of Women shown in the reception given its members on the afternoon of Thursday, August 4th, at the residence of Mrs. Charles Archibald, and also of the Aldermen of the City of Halifax, for refreshments during Wednesday excursion.

The Report of the Committee on Resolutions was unanimously adopted.

J. Coyle Brown, Inspector of Schools, Peterboro, gave notice that he would move the following resolutions at the next Convention: -

At the next meeting of the Dominion Educational Association I shall move that c be generally called *ke*, that g be generally called *go* (as in geese); that h be called *he*; that w be called *wo*; y, *yi* and z, *ze*. Also that appropriate names be given to oo, au and aw, ou and ow, oi and oy; and that ch be called *che* (as in cheese); ph, *fe* (as in phenix); qu, *kee* (as in queen); sh, *she* (as in sheep); th, *the* (as in theme), and *the* (as in these); wh, *hwe* (as in wheel); ck, *ek* (as in duck); gh, *af* (as in laugh); ng, *eng* (as in length); and tch, *etch* (as in fetch).

Rev. T. Adams, M. A., D. C. L., read a paper entitled "The Duties of Universities to the Community and to Educational Institutions."

In the absence of William Houston, M. A., his paper on "The Teaching of History" was read by title.

A paper on "Science Teaching in Primary Schools," by Prof. H. Montgomery M. A., was read by title.

The President reminded the sections that it was their duty before final adjournment to elect their officers for next convention.

On motion of Supt. Goggin and G. W. Hay the following resolution passed unanimously:—

Resolved, That this Association recommend that in the engagement of teachers good character, graceful manners, broad and accurate scholarship, and professional ability determine the selection, rather than considerations of low salary.

On motion of Principal Kirkland, a vote of thanks was presented to the retiring President, Dr. A. H. MacKay.

A. MCKAY, *Secretary*

REPORT OF PROVINCIAL EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE.

JAMES R. INCH, LL. D.,

Chief Superintendent of Education.

SIR: I beg to submit herewith report of the last meeting of the Educational Institute:

The seventeenth meeting of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick was held in the new High School building, St. John, on June 28-30, 1898. The Chief Superintendent presided. Mr. John Brittain was elected Secretary, and Miss H. D. Gregg, Assistant Secretary.

By vote of the Institute, the enrolment fee for ladies was reduced to 50 cents, that for gentlemen was left at \$1.00.

Financial Statement of the Secretary.

RECEIPTS.

Balance on hand June 29, 1896, .....	....	\$277 04
Fees from 226 members,		226 00
Interest to June 30, 1898, .....	..	25 16
		<hr/>
		\$528 20

EXPENDITURES.

Music,	\$8 00
Janitor, \$8.00, Bouquet, \$1.00,	9 00
Advertising,	15 00
Printing,	40 50
Expenses of Invited Speakers,	8 00
Travelling Expenses Executive Committee,	33 70
Minute Books, Ballots, Stationery, etc.,	5 20
Salaries of Secretaries,	72 50
	<hr/>
	191 90
Balance,	<hr/>
	\$336 30

The following programme was carried out at the sessions of the Institute:

TUESDAY, June 28th.

- 2.30 P. M. Enrolment of Members, Reports of Committees and Election of Secretaries.
 3.30 P. M. Address, "Half-Finished Work," by Rev. W. O. Raymond,
 8.00 P. M. Public Educational Meeting.

WEDNESDAY, June 29th.

- 9.00 A. M. "The Personal Element in Teaching," by Dr. Pepper, of Mac
Discussion opened by Inspector Carter.
- 10.30 to 12. "How Others Do," Prof. W. C. Murray will read a paper on
Education in the German Schools, and D. L. Mitchell, B. A.
on the Schools of Massachusetts.
- 2.00 P. M. "The Teacher's Ideals," by Professor Andrews, of Mount Allen
University.
- 3.30 P. M. Election of Executive Committee and Representative to University
Senate.
- 8.00 P. M. Conversazione, Natural History Society Rooms.

THURSDAY, June 30th.

- 9.00 A. M. "Some School Studies in Relation to Mental Development," by H. C.
Henderson, B. A. Discussion opened by Principals Mullin
and Mr. Wm. H. Parlee.
- 10.30 to 12. "Agricultural Development and its Educational Needs," by W. W.
Hubbard, Esq.
- 2.00 to 3.00 P. M. Address by Prof. Keirstead, of Acadia College, on "The
Elements of National Greatness."
- 3.00 to 3.30 P. M. Discussion on the Advisability of Supplying Free School
Material to Pupils. Opened by Principal McFarlane, of St.
Stephen, and Principal Sutherland, of Milltown.
- 3.30 to 4.30 P. M. General and Unfinished Business.

The public educational meeting was held in the fine assembly hall of the High School, Chief Superintendent Inch in the chair. A large audience was present. Addresses were delivered by His Honor Lieut.-Governor McClellan, Hon. H. R. Eameson, Premier of New Brunswick; Dr. W. W. White, representing the Board of School Trustees; Dr. Pepper, of Colby University; Chancellor Harrison, of the University of New Brunswick, and J. V. Ellis, M. P. Music was furnished for the occasion by the High School Orchestra, supplemented by solos from Miss Manning and Mr. Kelly.

The conversazione, given by the Natural History Society, was a most pleasing feature of the meeting. The rooms of the society, which were tastefully decorated with hunting, ferns, flowers and shells, were crowded to overflowing by the guests.

Addresses were given welcoming the teachers by Lieutenant-Governor McClellan, Mayor Sears, G. C. Hay, M. A., President of the Natural History Society; Dr. G. P. Matthew, and J. V. Ellis, M. P. Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education, and Dr. Bailey, of the University of New Brunswick, responded.

The collections of the society were thrown open to the teachers, who were assisted in understanding what they saw by the committees in charge of the various departments. In the course of the evening the guests partook of refreshments, kindly and gracefully served by the ladies of the society.

At the closing session of the Institute the following resolution, moved by Principal Mullin and seconded by Dr. Bridges, was passed.

Whereas, It has been intimated that the Executive Government, or the Board of Education, would desire to profit by the advice of the Teachers of the Province ;

Therefore resolved, That the Board of Education ask the Executive Government of the Province to have the Schools Act of 1871 amended so as to allow the Educational Institute to elect one of its members to represent that body on the Board of Education.

The ballot for members of the Executive Committee resulted in the election of G. J. Hay, M. A., Miss Ethel Brittain, H. S. Bridges, Ph. D., Miss Maud Narraway, B. A., Foster, M. A., William Brodie, B. A., H. C. Henderson, M. A., W. A. Alward, B. A., Miss May Carter, E. W. Lewis, B. A.

H. S. Bridges, Ph. D., was elected to represent the Institute in the Senate of the University of New Brunswick.

The attendance at the sessions of the Institute was much larger than at any previous meeting, the whole number of members enrolled being 413. The papers read were all well received, and the proceedings generally passed off in a business-like and harmonious manner.

JOHN BRITTAIN,

Secretary Treasurer.

REPORT OF SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Supt. of Education, Fredericton, N. B.

SIR: I have the honor to submit the following report of the Twelfth Session of the Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, which met at Moncton, N. B., July 7th to 22nd, 1898.

The session was opened by a public meeting, held in the Moncton Opera House, Mayor Cole presiding. Interest in the work of the school shows no sign of abating, rather on the increase. The school can now be considered a permanent educational institution of the Maritime Provinces, and the earnest efforts of the management aim to make the work yet more effective in the future than it has been in the past. Much enthusiasm was shown by the students in their work, and the opportunities for practical work afforded by Moncton and its vicinity were utilized by the members of the school.

The presence and assistance of the Superintendents of Education for New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were highly appreciated by teachers present and to the interest of the school.

The number enrolled was 77, a decrease from last year, largely due to the fact that the Dominion Teachers' Association met in Halifax shortly after the close of the Summer School.

The next session of the school will be held at Campbellton, N. B., in August, 1899.

OFFICERS FOR THE ENSUING YEAR

PATRONS:

J. G. MacGREGOR, Esq., F. R. S. E. & C., Halifax, N. S.

G. F. MATTHEW, Esq., F. R. S. C., St. John, N. B.

HON. R. R. FITZGERALD, Judge Supreme Court, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

PRESIDENT:

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I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. SEAMAN, *Secretary,*

Summer School of Science.

APPENDIX F.

OUR AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS AND ITS EDUCATIONAL NEEDS.

An Address Given by W. W. Hubbard, Editor of the "Co-operative Farmer," at the Provincial Teachers' Institute Meeting in St. John, June 30th, 1898.

The speaker said :—

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen :

I can assure you I feel it an honor to have been invited to speak before you to-day upon a question of such vital importance to the development of this Province, and I only regret that the cause had not a more able advocate.

I, however, stand before you as a farmer, with but scanty educational attainments, and groping for light along the paths which will lead the agriculture of the country to the position it must take before New Brunswick can enjoy its fullest share of prosperity.

I assume, and I think for substantial reasons, that there is no assembly in the province which has greater promise of good than this Educational Institute, and I feel sure these annual gatherings must result in extending and strengthening these powers, as well as adapting them to the circumstances, industrial and political, which surround us each succeeding year.

I stand before you in a suggestive attitude only, I have no dogmas to enunciate, nor creeds to profess. I feel, however, the keenest interest in the great work which lies before all true citizens of the country, but particularly devolves upon the teaching profession. I regret my research upon this subject of agricultural education has not been as deep as I could wish, for I feel in common with many others in the province, that an education which will fit our brightest and best boys and girls for the development of the resources of this country, is the system of training which we should strain every nerve and effort to lay before our children, and I should have wished to have laid the most complete information possible before you.

I wish to base my argument upon a single statement. If this statement is not true my conclusions are erroneous. My assertion is "that the future prosperity of New Brunswick depends almost entirely upon the prosperity of the farmers of the province."

In the past this has not been so; at present it is not altogether so, but in the future agriculture and its allied work must grow more and more important.

Our lumber cut has been and is yet a great factor in our exports, but it must get relatively less. Our mining areas are presumably small, and our fisheries only skirt our borders, but the province from north to south and from east to west has not only fertile valleys, marsh lands and hillsides already under the plow, but it has also great undeveloped areas of the best farming lands on the American continent, if the

testimony of such authorities as Sir William Dawson and the late Edward Jack, Esq. be correct.

To agriculture we must look for our wealth. Are we then in a position to produce this wealth as economically as the farmers of other countries? Our soil, our climate and our geographical position say yes, but our practice says no.

I regret to say to you today that New Brunswick does not, at present, supply her own people with food and that she does not ship abroad a sufficient quantity of agricultural products to make a name for them on the world's markets.

To change this condition of affairs must be our ambition and our Farmers and Dairymen's Association feels that no stone must be left unturned which will help effect this change.

We believe that the two factors most needed to improve the condition of the farmer are education of the right sort and co-operation. We have been urging upon the government of the province the necessity of calling the farmers together at meetings at various localities to talk over their business and formulate plans for its advancement. The government have lent their aid to this plan, and we have now a system of Farmer Institutes established which are arousing a most intelligent interest.

We now feel that a further step should be taken to, in some way, interest the boys and girls in the development of the country. We think they should be given an education, general in its character, yet with a special bearing upon our most important industry, and given in such a way as will interest them in those natural laws and which the farmer has to work.

I know I shall be met with the objection that the state should not give technical instruction in one calling without extending equal inducement to others, but I can only assert if it is true, "that the prosperity of every man, woman and child in the province depends to a very considerable extent upon the production of wealth from the soil," is of sufficient importance to merit this particular technical instruction.

To judge of the importance of agriculture, glance for one moment at the statistics of Canada and read the value of Canadian products for 1896. The Dominion statistician tells us that our fisheries add about \$20,000,000 yearly to our wealth, our mines add nearly \$30,000,000, our forests \$80,000,000, while agriculture adds no less than \$600,000,000, or about five times as much as the other three sources of wealth combined.

It seems to me, therefore, it is reasonable to argue that every bright and intelligent young man and young woman that is placed upon the farms of this country, equipped with a knowledge of how to make his or her work there pay, is worth much more to the province than one who follows non-productive pursuits.

Unfortunately at present the general trend of population is away from the farm. It is a world-wide movement, but nevertheless it is serious to us here. Can we change the current? I think we can at least impede its speed by some of the means which are within our reach.

There are many reasons for this cityward movement. I shall not here attempt to detail them all, but will mention a few.

1. There is what we are told is the great Anglo-Saxon feeling of unrest — of the spirit for adventure. The blood of our English forefathers flows in our veins and bids us move on; it would be folly to attempt to change it.
2. There is the ever-present cry of hard times upon the farm, which drives many a boy or girl from the old homestead to go farther and fare worse.
3. There is the semi-isolation of farm life and lack of social intercourse which obtains where people congregate.
4. There is that unfortunate feeling that the position of the farmer is a menial and degraded one, and that his occupation affords no room for education or ambition.
5. There is upon the farm the prospect of unlimited drudgery and very little remuneration therefor.

Can any of these objections to farm life be removed? Yes! If the boys and girls can be induced to apply their intelligence to the farm, the idea of drudgery and the cry of hard times can be banished. The work of the farm can be made so interesting that the highest intellect will delight in its mysteries, and the sense of isolation be, to a great extent, lost in the fulness of nature's works and ways.

Our present educational system has much to commend it, but it seems to place too high a premium upon an arts course, upon a course of study which leads the student away from the cultivation of the soil and other productive work. Life is very short, and the single individual cannot hope to accomplish much; and though the highest education should not, and does not, disqualify a man for a farmer, it at present takes his attention for too long a period from that which should be his life-work.

Our agricultural development emphatically demands a change. It demands an elementary course of nature lessons in all our schools, which need interfere very little with the work now done. These lessons can be made to open the eyes of the youngest children to the wonders of nature, and the certainty of natural laws, and to do it in such a way that the lessons will have a practical bearing upon the work of the farm, and such instruction will not only interest the children, but through them the parents. Other countries are trying these nature lessons, why should not we!

I have read with pleasure that excellent little work "Nature Lessons," prepared by our good friend Professor Brittain. It is excellent, so far as it goes, but it could be more practical. It does not show the connection as it might easily do between the lesson and farm work. Take, for instance, the lesson on soils. The importance of the presence of decaying organic matter in the soil is spoken of, but no mention is made of how this can be practically obtained. Had the fact been mentioned that barnyard manure, the plowing under of a green crop, or the application of composts made from roadside sods, peat or other vegetable refuse, would add this organic or vegetable humus to the soil, the student would have had a great practical lesson to ponder over. The lesson which Professor Brittain gives on grating leaves nothing to be desired, but that on the clover-plant stops somewhat short of the mark. A great and important point

could be made of the fact that clover and other legumes actually enrich the soil by gathering atmospheric nitrogen through bacteria on their roots and leaving it in organic form in their stalks, leaves and roots.

In the insect division the lessons might be carried along to give remedies for insects injurious to plants and crops. The same with birds, and other instances could be given. This is not criticism of the book, but merely suggestive of what could be done.

Now, what have other countries done in this line? I would not attempt a complete rehearsal even had I the information. Let me, however, call your attention to a few. You are more or less familiar with the wonderful productiveness of France. It is said the peasant farmers of France have paid the taxes which went to make up the enormous Franco-Prussian war indemnity. How did these people learn to grow such crops and to produce the best and highest-priced poultry, eggs and butter, when you go to England to-day? By an extensive system of agricultural education, industry and frugality. Through the kindness of the Deputy Minister of Agriculture of Ontario I hold in my hand an enumeration and description of the agricultural subjects taught in the primary schools, the superior schools, the normal schools, the departmental and state agricultural schools and the national agricultural schools. The primary schools, the superior schools, and the normal schools give a general education corresponding to our school system, while the others mentioned are apparently purely technical.

You have heard of Danish butter, and the high price it brings in the world's most critical markets. Last year the one item of butter exported from that little kingdom not nearly so large as our province, realized for the farmers of that country \$25,000,000. This export trade has been worked up within 25 years by education.

To come to America, we can mention the States of Indiana and New York. I hold here an intensely practical leaflet prepared by Prof. Plumb, Director of Indiana State Experiment Station, which is being used in the public schools of the State.

In New York Professor Bailey, of Cornell, has been issuing leaflets on Nature Study, which are today sent to more than 20,000 teachers, and reach 500,000 children, and the work will be enormously extended during the coming winter.

In Manitoba a Course of Agriculture has been laid down and a text book prescribed.

In Quebec there are several text books in use, and every effort is being made to make agricultural instruction as general as possible. The same may be said of Ontario, where a special text book is now in course of preparation. There is also in that province one of the best agricultural colleges in the world.

In our sister province of Nova Scotia a very considerable start has been made on agricultural instruction, and under the wise and energetic guidance of the Superintendent of Education continued progress is being made. A very prominent feature there has been the agricultural instruction in connection with the Normal School, which the teachers were able to obtain at the Agricultural School near by.

I submitted some questions to Dr. McKay on this subject, to which, under date of 8th February, he very kindly replied, and I give questions and answers herewith:

Ques. — "What instruction in agriculture is given at the Normal School in Nova Scotia?"

Dr. McKay replies from his report of 1896:

"Agriculture is, of course, the most fundamental provincial industry. The reading of well-adapted text books on this subject in school would, to some extent, develop the agricultural sentiment, if associated with objective work, illustrating and demonstrating the text. But in the hands of the unskilful, non-scientific teacher, it might be more injurious than useful. It would be another meaningless book to cram for many. While it may be sometime possible to find a book suitable for supplementary reading in schools, and for school libraries, we are now endeavoring to develop the teacher who by means of object lessons, may be superior to the book. Everything depends on the teacher. No system can be successful if it cannot provide in some manner or other the proper teachers. One essential condition is that public sentiment will allow the proper teacher to have a salary upon which he can live. If a good teacher can make more in another profession he considers that fact as 'a call to him' to enter the other profession. The lower salaries are, then the poorer will be the stranded derelicts left to do the teaching. No legislative acts or regulations of the council can change a law of nature. A great effort is therefore being made to give a more thorough and useful training to teachers, so they may be more able to demonstrate their usefulness than ever before. And with a demonstration of greater usefulness we may expect a more liberal remuneration from intelligent sections.

"We have now a Normal School which will compare most favorably with the best in Canada. But that does not imply that it should not be better. It is, however, every year improving, and will continue to improve yet. It is not so well supplied with art and museum material as at least one of the Canadian Normal schools. But the loyal efforts of its graduates are adding to these when the government cannot do it. But the government has not been idle. Every nook of the fine Provincial Normal School building is now utilized. Every student, in addition to the practice in teaching, from the Kindergarten to the High School, the methods of and the arrangements for which are improving each year — in addition to the music, elocution, art and mathematical, geographical and literary review, has the advantage of doing practical work in physics, chemistry, and wood work in the laboratories of the Normal School, and of doing biological work, botany, zoology, entomology, dairy work, etc., in the laboratories of the School of Agriculture, where observations are also made in general agriculture and horticulture. The teachers now graduating from the institution should give much more practical and interesting talks to their pupils in a country school. The teacher, for instance, who took a short course in dairy work, can tell or illustrate in an oral or object lesson, the best methods of milking, of preserving the milk from impurities and noxious germs, and the treatment all through until the highest priced butter is produced."

Ques. — "What inducement is given to a teacher to study and teach agriculture?"

Ans. It is the duty of every teacher under the present regulations of the council

of public instruction to teach objectively the elements of the natural sciences underlying agriculture. Some of the later graduates of the Normal School as well as a few others are doing this work well. But there is a special inducement to first class teachers to take a full and advanced course in agriculture. The government offers \$250 annually as prizes to the five students leading this graduating class; and \$100 annually to each such graduate, in addition to the regular provincial grant accruing in virtue of his teachers' license, provided he gives a special course in agriculture, approved of by the principal of the Provincial School of Agriculture.

Ques. "How many schools are there in Nova Scotia in which some branch of agriculture is regularly taught?"

Ans. There have been eight of these "local agricultural schools" in operation during the last year. The principal of the Provincial School of Agriculture, whose duty it is to specially inspect these schools, reports to me in the following words:

"While these schools are doing good work, I think the time has arrived when they should do more work than has been required of them in the past. They seem unrivalled as a means of making our education more scientific and practical, but as there are no similar schools elsewhere in the world, we, on this account have no precedents to follow, and it has been necessary to give the teacher more latitude, especially since the introductory stage has been passed. I trust that under these regulations recommended they will become even a greater good than before."

Last summer the Council of Public Instruction, learning that many of the teachers engaged wished to qualify themselves more thoroughly for giving instruction in the schools, ordered the Provincial School of Agriculture to stand open during the summer vacation for the benefit of such teachers. And such teachers, by regulation, are allowed to attend the school for two weeks after the general opening of the schools without loss of public grants to themselves or their sections, providing the School Trustees consent to the additional two weeks absence. Twenty six teachers took advantage of this midsummer course during the past year.

Ques. "Have any effects of this teaching been as yet noticeable?"

Ans. We have only made a commencement on the lines laid down in the report of the Educational Department for 1896. It is too soon to expect to see striking effects. One hundred and forty-seven Normal School students received instruction last year at the School of Agriculture, and seventy others, of whom twenty-six were teachers who gave up their vacation to study at the school. This shows a live interest has been taken in agriculture by the teaching profession. The previous work of the school has also stimulated the farming interests in many sections of the country. In some places students of the school have taken up the occupation of scientific farming. In other localities the movement in the air stimulated the people to the holding of meetings and conferences, to which both Provincial and Dominion agricultural authorities were invited. Mr. Chipman, the Secretary of Agriculture for the Province, has been specially active at such conferences, and in advancing the co-operation of the general educational system with the developers of our agricultural interests.

Ques. "Do you think the elements of agriculture could be taught in the average country school if a lesson were prepared and sent, say each week, after the fashion of the Standard Sunday School Lessons?"

Ans. I think any plan which would interfere with no other plan should be tried. And it strikes me that the above suggestion might be better than the introduction of any text book which I have yet seen.

These are the answers which Superintendent McKay so kindly gave me, and I think with the example of Nova Scotia and the other precedents it should be possible for us to take some steps. What to do is a question for deliberation. As I have been requested to speak practically I will make some suggestions, but I make them only as a layman who has had but little experience in educational work.

My first suggestion would be *Normal School instruction* to fit the teachers for their practical nature lesson work. This could be given by lectures by various authorities. Then they could be encouraged to study this subject by an offer in prizes, as in Nova Scotia, and encouraged to teach it by getting an additional salary for additional work.

The centralization of schools as proposed by Inspector Carter and others would do much to help along this work.

I would further suggest the issuing of leaflets weekly or fortnightly to the teachers, each conveying a plain and simple nature lesson, adapted to the particular season. There is at present no suitable text book, and leaflets are better than text books, because the lesson can be more elaborated and they can be kept more up-to-date, while a text book soon gets behind the age. The lessons on soils, plants, animals and insects, etc., should be given in the open air among the objects of discussion. I am fully persuaded that by a faithful performance of this work we should attract to the farm many young people who now leave, and prepare the way for their higher education.

We are not yet ready for an agricultural college, nor, in my opinion, for an agricultural department in the University. We must grow into such an institution slowly, and we must have practical work as we go. Theory without practice would not justify the cost. As an example of an institution ahead of its time, look at the University of Maine. Up till a couple of years ago it was known as the Maine State School of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, but what return in agricultural graduates has the State ever got for its expenditure thereon? Sometimes one a year, sometimes a few more.

We must grow towards this higher education. The demand today is for practical not theoretical agricultural education, and therefore I do not think the farmers of the province would at present approve of or patronize a department of agriculture at the University. The services of a good agricultural chemist would no doubt be well received by the farmers if it came at no additional cost, but they will resent almost to a man further provincial aid to that institution. The University needs a substantial endowment and reorganization, and its friends cannot move too early in the matter.

The demand today, so far as our present young farmers are concerned, is for short winter courses intensely practical in their bearing, and for such courses provision must be made in the near future.

For older men and women, who are established in business and cannot leave it, the Farmers' Institute meetings are designed. By them the school is carried (in a very superficial way, we must admit) to each neighborhood, and the entering wedge of agricultural advancement driven in by securing the interest of the farmers in those methods of work which the best agricultural knowledge teaches. It is hoped that these meetings will so enlist the sympathy of the School Trustees of the rural districts that they will lend the teachers every possible aid in the teaching of practical nature lessons instead of as now, in many cases opposing these lessons.

It is very desirable that all agencies for this education should work in harmony. The officers of the Farmers' and Dairymen's Association are keenly interested, and the Commissioner of Agriculture and his department, will strain every effort to aid along the good work. The Board of Education has of course the deciding voice, and our teachers, both present and prospective, will be the active force which will carry a successful issue this campaign, fraught as it is with such consequences to the prosperity of the Province.

Mr. Chairman — Ladies and Gentlemen: I feel that I have already detained you too long. I leave the matter in your hands, with the utmost confidence that you will give it the consideration it deserves, and I know that an appeal to you to work for the good of this country will not fall upon deaf ears or indifferent attitudes. I know that this assemblage contains the men and the women who have in their veins the good old blood that, in our forefathers a century ago, gave them zeal and vigor to espouse the cause of a united empire, and who, in espousal of that cause, left comfortable homes and good positions to come to this country, and here lent strength to their arm and courage to their heart to begin anew the building of our world-wide British empire. Shall we, with such a birth, with such traditions, be recreant to our trust? Again I say I know we'll not. We have here the men and here the women who will take up this work, and lay such a foundation for our country's development that their good work, broadening and strengthening as it grows, shall go rolling down the centuries till time shall be no more.

APPENDIX G.

Statistics of Denominational, Private and Other Educational Institutions in New Brunswick not under the Supervision or Control of the Board of Education.

[NOTE: The statistics are given as forwarded to the Chief Superintendent by the Principals or other authorities of the several Institutions, in reply to a circular letter asking for such information as would enable him to place before the public a comprehensive statement of all the educational work of the Province.]

I.—INSTITUTIONS HAVING DEGREE-CONFERRING POWERS WITH THEIR PREPARATORY AND ASSOCIATE SCHOOLS.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST. JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MEMRAMCOOK, WEST, FOUNDED A. D. 1864.

THE REV. ALFRED ROY, C. S. C., M. A., *President.*

No. Professors.	No other Teachers	Undergraduates in Arts, 1898.	Students, Theology, 1898.	Other Students.	Total Students, 1898.	Degrees Conferred, '98.		Degrees Conferred altogether.			Value of Property.	Endowment.
						B. A.	M. A.	B. A.	M. A.	B. L.		
9	13	38	8	119	165	6	4	38	21	2	\$50 000	None.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE AND ASSOCIATE SCHOOLS, SACKVILLE, N. B.

1. MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY, Founded 1843, JAMES M. PALMER, M. A., *Principal*.
2. MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' COLLEGE, Founded 1854, REV. B. C. BORDEN, D. D., *Principal*
3. MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY, Founded 1862, DAVID ALLISON, LL. D., *President*.

A. D. 1898.

No. Professors and Teachers.	No. of Under-graduates in Arts.	No. Students (Other Courses.)	Total Students 1898.	Courses of Study.	Degrees Conferred, 1898.			Value of Property.	Endowments.
					B. A.	M. A.	D. C. L. D. D.		
1	4	89	89	{ Commercial Course and College Preparatory.	...	...	...	\$32,000	....
2	17	195	195	{ Common and High School courses, Music & Fine Arts.	...	...	...	121,000	....
3	11	58	140	{ Arts, Science, Theology and Special Courses.	21	6	1	120,000	\$117,500

The University also reports a valuable Library of 8,500 volumes, and a Laboratory well equipped with Physical and Chemical apparatus.

II.—DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT HAVING DEGREE CONFERRING POWERS.

NAME.	LOCALITY.	Founded.	NAME OF PRINCIPAL.	No. Teachers. 1898.	No. Pupils. 1898.	Value of Property.	COURSES OF STUDY.
St. Mary's Female Academy,	Newcastle, ..	1864	Rev. Mother St. Antonine	7	127	\$ 24,000	Common & High School Courses, also Christian Doctrine, Music, Draw- ing Stenography, etc.
Congregation of Notre Dame, St. Louis Convent, ..	Canaquet, ...	1874	Sr. St. Peter Celestine, ..	4	112	15,000	Same as above.
Acad. of Our Lady of Snows, Campbellton,	St. Louis, K., ..	1874	Sr. St. Dorothy, C. N. D., ..	5	96	...	Same as above.
	Campbellton,	1888	Rev. Mother Beausejour,	6	173	...	Same as above.
Davenport School for Boys,	Saint John, ..	1891	Rev. P. G. Jones, M. D.,	5	45	...	English and Classical Courses, Chemistry, Music, etc.
Rothesay School for Girls, ..	Netherwood, (Rothesay.)	1894	Mrs L. J. Armstrong,	8	27	7,000	Same as above.
The Rothesay College for Boys,	Rothesay, ...	1891	Isaac E. Moore, B. A.,	6	39	...	Math., Classics, Modern Languages, English, Scripture, Music and Military Drill.

There are Commercial Colleges in St. John and Fredericton, and in other of the larger towns. No report has been received from any of these, except from The Currie Business University, St. John, which reports 300 pupils or 1898. There are also a few small private schools, the statistics of which have not been received.

KINDERGARTEN SCHOOLS.

In St. John there are two Kindergarten Schools, one with 18 pupils, taught by Miss Edith S. Stewart, at 121 Germain Street, and the other with 12 pupils taught by Miss Marion Wathen at 49 Douglas Avenue. In Fredericton there is a Kindergarten taught by Mrs. Risk. No. of pupils, 13. In Moncton's High School Building there is a Kindergarten Department of about 12 pupils, taught by Miss Davis.

III. MADRAS SCHOOLS.

These Schools are under the control and direction of a Board of Governors and Trustees, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Chief Justice, the members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, the Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Mayor and Recorder of St. John, the Rector and Church Warden of Trinity Church, St. John, together with G. Sidney Smith, Geo. A. Schofield, Geo. E. Fairweather, C. P. Clarke, Judge Barker. Clerk and Treasurer, H. F. Sturdee. The annual income of the Board from endowments is about \$1,000.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Locality.	Founded.	Name of Head Teacher.	No. Teachers.	No. Pupils.	COURSES OF STUDY.
Fredericton Madras School.	Fredericton.	1820	Myra L. Sherman, . . .	2	22	Common School Course, together with Religious Instruction, Music and Drawing.
Central . . .	St. John, . . .	1819	Miss Wetmore,	2	52	Common School Course, together with Religious Instruction, Music and Drawing.
Portland . . .	"	1819	Miss L. H. Underhill, . . .	1	30	Common School Course, together with Religious Instruction, Music and Drawing.
Sussex . . .	Sussex, . .	No Report.	No Report.	..	..

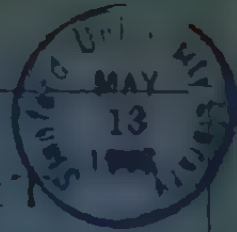
IV. - INDIAN SCHOOLS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

These are under the Supervision and Control of the Dominion Government, which Supplies all School Materials of every kind.

NAME OF RESERVE	County.	Name of Teacher.	PUPILS.			Value of Buildings.	Subjects of Study.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Tobique Reserve.....	Victoria.	Edith O'Brien.....	11	14	25	\$500 00	Common School Studies.
Kingsclear "	York...	Frances McGinn.....	12	9	21	665 00	" "
St. Mary's "	"	M. I. Rush.....	"	"	15	500 00	" "
Big Cove "	Kent.....	Mary N. Dabin.....	25	20	45	700 00	" "
Burnt Church Reserve	North'd..	John Flanagan.....	16	9	25	500 00	" "
Red Ground	"	Mich. Flanagan.....	9	6	15	500 00	" "







ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOLS

IN

NEW BRUNSWICK,

1899.

BY THE CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

ST. JOHN, N. B.
1900



ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
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OF
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ST. JOHN, N. B.
1900.

1

EDUCATION OFFICE.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 1st, 1900.

SIR, —

I have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Annual Report on the Common Schools of the Province for the year ended December 31st, 1899.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant, .

J. R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education.

TO THE HON. L. J. TWEEDIE,
Provincial Secretary.



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PART I.

GENERAL REPORT

ANNUAL REPORT.
OF THE
SCHOOLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
1899.

PART I.--GENERAL REPORT.

To His Honor the Honorable Abner Reid McClelan, Lieutenant Governor of the
Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—

I have the honor to submit, as required by law, my report on the Public Schools of the Province for the year 1899.

The Tabular Statements given in Part II. of this Report are for the two terms ending on June 30th, 1899. Part III. which includes the Reports of the Inspectors and the Reports of School Boards of Cities and incorporated towns, covers the whole of the calendar year 1899.

The following summary of the Statistical Tables, given in detail in Part II., presents a general comparison of the work of the two terms under review with that of the corresponding terms of the previous twelve months. I have also, in some cases, instituted a comparison with the work of 1890-1, for the purpose of showing the expansion of our Public School operations during the last eight years.

Statistical Abstract.

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, PUPILS, ETC.

	Second Term, 1898.	First Term, 1899.
Number of Schools.....	1,737	1,800
Increase.....	45	4
Number of Teachers.....	1,880	1,914
Increase.....	12	4
Number of Pupils.....	53,457	63,533
Increase.....	1,253	200

TABLE II.—PROPORTION OF POPULATION AT SCHOOL, AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS,
PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

	Second Term, 1898.	First Term, 1899.
Proportion of population at school.....	1 in 5.49	1 in 5.03
Increase in corresponding term of last year.....	1 in 259.4	1 in 158.
Number of pupils under 5 years of age.....	245	26
Increase.....	19	1
Number between 5 and 11.....	50,475	58,666
Increase.....	1,021	11
Number over 11 years.....	2,982	4,601
Increase.....	25	7
Number of Boys.....	26,721	32,077
Increase.....	740	8
Number of Girls.....	23,754	30,564
Increase.....	761	217
Number of pupils under 15 years of age present during term.....	44,773	44,857
Increase.....	2,192	166,137
Average number of pupils daily present during term.....	34,473	37,771
Increase.....	12	1,103
Average number of pupils present during term.....	30,147	35,386
Increase.....	360	736
Percentage of population present during term of school.....	59.77	59.44
Decrease.....	1.47	1.94
Percentage of population present during full term of school.....	51.16	55.69
Decrease.....	3.44	1.34

The following comparison for the corresponding terms of 1890-1 and 1889-90, will show the gains for the last eight years:

DECEMBER TERM.	1890	1889	INCREASE.
Schools in operation,	1,557	1,797	240
Teachers employed,	1,641	1,880	239
Pupils enrolled,	55,622	59,457	3,835
Aggregate days' Attendance,	3,029,384	3,405,198½	375,814½
Average No. of Pupils daily present for the Schools were in session,	33,512	38,978	5,466
Percentage,	60.49	65.55	5.06
Average No. daily present for full term, Percentage,	31,906 57.36	36,346 61.12	4,440 3.76
Percentage of Population at School, ...	1 in 5.77	1 in 5.40	

JUNE TERM.	1891	1890	INCREASE.
Schools in operation,	1,536	1,806	270
Teachers employed,	1,632	1,912	279
Pupils enrolled,	59,568	63,536	3,968
Aggregate days' attendance,	3,955,311	4,485,724	530,413
Average No. present daily for the schools were in session,	34,394	37,771	3,377
Percentage daily present during the schools were in session,	57.73	59.44	1.71
Average No. present daily for full term, Percentage daily present for full term,	31,216 52.40	35,386 55.69	4,170 3.29
Percentage of population at school, ...	1 in 5.39	1 in 5.05	

STATISTICS

TABLE I.—NUMBER OF S

Number of Schools,	.....
Increase,	.....
Number of Teachers,	.....
Increase,	.....
Number of Pupils,	.....
Increase,	.....

TABLE II.—PROPORTION OF POPULA
PERCENTAGE

Proportion of population at school,	.....
Increase on corresponding term of	.....
year,	.....
Number of Pupils under 5 years of age,	.....
Increase,	.....
Number between 5 and 15,	.....
Increase,	.....
Number over 15 years,	.....
Increase,	.....
Number of Boys,	.....
Increase,	.....
Number of Girls,	.....
Increase,	.....
Grand total number of days made by	.....
pupils enrolled,	.....
Increase,	.....
Average number of pupils daily present	.....
during time schools were in session,	.....
Decrease,	.....
Average number daily present for the	.....
full term,	.....
Decrease,	.....
Percentage daily present during time	.....
schools were in session,	.....
Decrease,	.....
Percentage daily present during full term	.....
Decrease,	.....

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE PERCENTAGE OF ENROLLED PUPILS DAILY PRESENT ON AN AVERAGE IN CITIES
AND TOWNS FROM 1891 TO 1899.

	1891		1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		1899	
	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.
St. John,	72.88	73.95	73.42	81.30	74.58	82.68	79.00	82.69	80.41	80.72	76.72	83.27	76.39	83.05	77.80	81.40	77.27	82.00
Frederickton,	76.56	80.78	78.68	85.37	82.24	85.18	80.77	86.22	82.86	85.26	82.48	87.70	80.77	89.23	82.17	85.82	92.58	86.25
Moncton,	77.68	78.24	73.47	83.01	78.70	78.26	79.64	82.51	78.65	83.21	79.37	83.92	76.66	82.27	76.11	83.31	82.31	84.64
St. Stephen,	80.91	83.00	79.83	82.18	80.10	84.80	84.79	87.72	82.68	81.85	80.79	84.65	83.74	83.48	83.69	73.85	83.01	84.96
Mildtown,	72.31	77.68	73.80	80.02	72.98	86.71	82.66	94.61	85.99	90.37	85.06	89.15	86.24	86.32	86.12	79.77	81.06	84.11
Woodstock,	75.66	83.78	76.53	81.54	77.34	82.23	79.81	83.12	79.10	79.97	81.95	82.42	81.39	86.67	81.16	89.71	80.77	84.23
Marysville,	57.35	56.86	59.11	67.63	70.40	72.94	68.26	67.53	69.21	74.10	65.03	75.16	68.37	75.50	79.26	77.18	70.73	76.88
Campbellton,	76.92	77.38	74.83	76.19	78.67	70.00	74.44	75.85	78.53	78.29	77.67	77.31	72.78	82.77	76.68	84.93	81.52	78.00
Chatham, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	75.90	81.39	77.45	81.43	81.43	76.96	83.98	80.13	80.80

REMARKS ON ATTENDANCE.

What proportion of the children of school age throughout the province are failing to profit by our free public school system, and are growing up in illiteracy? In the absence of reliable figures obtained by a careful census of the several school districts, this question can be answered only approximately. The trustees of each school district, it is true, are called upon to state in the school returns the total number of children resident in the district between the ages of five and fifteen years. If correct returns were given in every case under this heading, a comparison with the enrolment on the school registers would determine accurately the number in each district not in attendance during any given term or school year. But as a matter of fact the trustees' returns from cities, towns, and even country villages thickly populated, fail to report the number of children of school-going age resident in the district; and it would be unreasonable to require trustees in large villages and towns to take a school census without adequate remuneration. The reports which are given under this heading from the rural districts may be taken as approximately correct. I append a statement showing the percentage of children between five and fifteen who were not enrolled on the school registers in the districts of which the trustees filled in the necessary data.

Enrolment in Rural Districts, with percentage of school population not enrolled, for year ended June 30th, 1899.

I. TERM ENDED DECEMBER, 1898.

COUNTY.	No. of Districts Reported.	No. of Children Between 5 and 15.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Percentage not Enrolled.
Albert,	57	1778	1625	8.6 per cent.
Carleton,	119	3513	3036	13.6 "
Charlotte,	96	3016	2547	15.5 "
Gloucester,	81	4745	3461	27.1 "
Kent,	106	4425	3531	20.2 "
Kings,	137	4118	3465	15.8 "
Madawaska,	45	2181	1672	23.3 "
Northumberland,	90	3366	2808	16.3 "
Queens,	93	2364	1976	13.2 "
Restigouche,	34	1285	1074	16.4 "
St. John,	36	1020	835	18.1 "
Sunbury,	42	1028	859	16.4 "
Victoria,	47	1320	1055	20.1 "
Westmorland,	128	5950	5008	15.8 "
York,	144	4979	4228	15.1 "
New Brunswick,	1,256	45,088	37,180	17.5 per cent.

Total number enrolled this Term in Province 59,457.

2.—TERM ENDED JUNE, 1899.

COUNTY.	No. of Districts Reported.	No. of Children Between 5 and 15.	No. of Pupils Enrolled.	Percentage Not enrolled.
Albert,	53	1826	1669	8.6 per cent.
Carleton,	126	3976	3542	10.9 "
Charlotte,	100	3287	2923	11.7 "
Gloucester,	82	4899	3627	26.0 "
Kent,	97	4336	3438	20.7 "
Kings,	144	4234	3762	11.1 "
Madawaska,	45	2277	1774	22.1 "
Northumberland,	92	3592	3045	15.2 "
Queens,	91	2457	2133	13.2 "
Restigouche,	36	1496	1226	18.0 "
St. John,	32	922	773	16.2 "
Sunbury,	45	1135	1016	10.5 "
Victoria,	51	1498	1287	14.1 "
Westmorland,	123	5548	4913	11.4 "
York,	140	5021	4432	11.7 "
New Brunswick,	1,257	46,504	39,560	14.9 per cent.

Total enrolled this Term in Province 63,536.

The total number of different pupils enrolled on the school registers for the two terms under review was 68,579. Estimated on the population of the last census, one in 4.68 of the inhabitants of New Brunswick attended school for a longer or shorter time during the year. On the assumption that the population has increased by ten per cent. since 1891, the proportion registered in the public schools would still be nearly one-fifth. These figures would indicate that but few children of school age are left altogether destitute of schooling.

In regard to the enrolment in cities and towns, there are grounds for the belief that the condition of affairs is not quite so satisfactory as in the rural districts. The employment of children under fifteen years of age in shops and factories, as well as in the miscellaneous wage-earning occupations which centres of population provide, keep from the schools many who ought to be found there. In cities and towns, also, are to be found in greater numbers than in the rural districts, the class of parents who are criminally negligent in regard

the attendance of their children at school, poverty furnishes a powerful inducement for sending their children from school.

The following statement of the enrollment in the cities and municipalities for the school years 1891 and 1897 will show the relative increase for eight years. I have taken as the basis of comparison the enrollment for the year 1891.

	1891	1897	Increase per cent
St. John	1,702	2,071	21.7
Fredericton	1,187	1,400	17.2
St. Stephen	1,400	1,700	21.4
St. John's	1,000	1,200	20.0
St. John's	1,000	1,200	20.0
St. John's	1,000	1,200	20.0
St. John's	1,000	1,200	20.0
St. John's	1,000	1,200	20.0
St. John's	1,000	1,200	20.0
St. John's	1,000	1,200	20.0

It is seen from the above statement that in the cities of St. John and Fredericton and in the town of St. Stephen, the school enrollment has increased considerably for the last eight years. Has there been no increase in the population of these places; or has the proportion of the population attending the schools decreased? It is generally supposed that the steady immigration of the population from the country districts to the cities and towns has been steadily increasing. Even without accessions from outside, the natural increase of population should give an increase of 20 per cent on the school registers, as compared with the registration of 1891, if it be assumed that there has been no material increase in the population of St. John, Fredericton and St. Stephen during the present decade. It must be reached that a larger proportion of the children than in 1891 are failing to avail themselves of the educational benefits which the schools provide for all.

In my annual report for 1897 I directed attention to these facts, and recommended that provision should be made for taking a reliable school census in the cities and towns for the purpose of determining what proportion of the children are being permitted to grow up in illiteracy even under the shadow of the public schools. I beg now to repeat this recommendation. The census should constitute a necessary part of a compulsory attendance law; or it should be taken as a preliminary measure for the purpose of disclosing the facts which would show the expediency of enacting a compulsory attendance law.

IRREGULARITY OF ATTENDANCE.

From Tables I and II it will be seen that while there was a marked decrease, during the two terms under review in the number of schools and in the enrolment of pupils, there was a decrease in the average attendance. This is accounted for, to some extent, by the growing tendency on the part of trustees and local health officers to close the schools on the first appearance in the community of any epidemic disease. The closing of the schools interrupts so seriously the success of the educational work, and involves loss to so many interests, that great discretion should be exercised in determining upon the necessity of a measure so extreme. The isolation of cases of infectious or contagious diseases is, without question, one of the first duties of a health officer, and in the discharge of this duty he ought to have the assistance and support of citizens of every class, especially that of school trustees and teachers. On the other hand, it may well be questioned whether the public safety demands the closing of the schools because of the appearance among the pupils of a few cases of whooping cough or of the milder epidemics to which children are subject. The temporary separation from the school of those affected by the disease might, in ordinary cases be a sufficient precaution. During the autumn and winter of 1898-9 the attendance in many parts of the province was seriously affected by the prevalence of sickness.

From the tables it will be seen that the general average of attendance for the whole Province, during the time the schools were in session was about 62.5 per cent. of the enrolment; and the general average for the total number of teaching days in the year was about 58.5 per cent. of the enrolment.

The general average of attendance in the cities and towns was, as might be expected, considerably higher—being about 81.5 per cent. for the full year.

For the term which ended in June of the present year, St. Stephen led the Province with an average attendance of 83 per cent., and for the term ended December, Milltown led with the high average of 88.1 per cent.

In its general bearing on the success of the schools, the evil of irregular attendance is more serious than that of absolute non-attendance. It is true that the children who are wholly deprived of school training suffer a deprivation, which cannot be estimated. In their lives and character they are forever weighed down with the consequences of their irretrievable loss. They are a source of weakness to society, and may become a source of positive danger; but they do not stand as a direct hindrance in the path of those who attend the school regularly and for whose advancement teachers and parents are making every effort. But the child who comes irregularly to school not only suffers in his own person and character the consequences of his irregularity, but he inflicts a serious wrong upon the teacher, upon the regular and punctual pupils,

and upon the community at large which is taxed to maintain the school. His irregularity hinders the progress of every other member of his class, wastes the time of teacher and pupils alike, and demoralizes the general tone of the school.

A compulsory School Act should deal quite as stringently and severely with irregularity of attendance as with non-attendance.

TABLE III.—SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following summary of Table III, shows the number of pupils receiving instruction in each subject, both in the Common Schools and in the Superior and Grammar Schools:

COMMON SCHOOL GRADES, I. TO VIII. INCLUSIVE.—TERM ENDED DECEMBER, 1898.

Reading and Spelling, &c.....	57,869	Increase	1,01
Writing and Print Script.....	57,568	"	2,08
Number and Arithmetic.....	57,704	"	1,09
Drawing.....	56,206	"	1,42
Health Lessons.....	53,426	"	2,14
Nature Lessons.....	52,598	"	1,00
Lessons in Morals &c.....	55,776	"	1,75
Physical Exercises.....	50,031	"	1,18
Singing.....	34,716	"	3,76
Geography.....	32,320	"	57
English Grammar &c.....	31,156	"	3,73
History.....	20,731	"	16
Algebra.....	3,265	"	60
Geometry.....	2,243	"	79
French, (Optional).....	2,847	"	32
Latin, (Optional).....	1,749	"	15
Sewing, (Optional).....	489	Decrease	22

TERM ENDED JUNE, 1899

Reading, Spelling &c.....	62,065	Increase	4
Writing and Print Script.....	61,721	"	4
Number and Arithmetic.....	61,756	"	3
Drawing.....	60,584	"	8
Health Lessons.....	57,628	"	9
Nature Lessons.....	56,555	"	9
Lessons in Morals, &c.....	58,829	"	7
Physical Exercises.....	52,826	Decrease	
Singing.....	35,697	Increase	9
Geography.....	36,575	"	4
English Grammar, &c.....	33,968	"	1,2
Scottish, French and Canadian.....	24,055	"	1,2

Algebra	4,403	Increase	529
Geometry	2,382	"	265
French (Optional).....	3,428	"	475
Latin (Optional).....	1,905	"	I
Sewing, etc., (Optional)	427	Decrease	49

HIGH SCHOOL GRADES, IX. TO XII. INCLUSIVE.—TERM ENDED DECEMBER, 1898.

English Language and Literature.....	1,495	Increase	62
Latin	1,257	"	177
Greek	290	"	44
French.....	860	"	195
Arithmetic.....	1,085	"	320
Geometry.....	1,471	"	215
Algebra	1,475	"	180
Trigonometry.....	104	"	49
Book-keeping.....	774	"	219
History and Geography.....	1,449	"	1,336
Industrial Drawing	724	"	111
Botany	1,178	"	758
Chemistry and Physics.....	1,143	"	438
Physiology and Hygiene.	545	"	125

TERM ENDED JUNE 30, 1899.

English Language and Literature.....	1,487	Increase	58
Latin	1,170	"	101
Greek.....	223	Decrease	82
French.....	833	Increase	164
Arithmetic.....	1,270	"	447
Geometry.....	1,454	"	153
Algebra	1,483	"	151
Trigonometry	105	"	51
Book-keeping	1,044	"	554
History and Geography.....	1,514	"	194
Industrial Drawing.....	664	"	49
Botany	1,287	"	839
Chemistry and Physics.....	1,349	"	767
Physiology and Hygiene.....	509	Decrease	33

For more specific reference to the work of the Superior Schools and the Grammar Schools, I direct attention to my remarks on tables XII. and XIII.

TABLE IV.—NUMBER, SEX AND CLASS OF TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED.

Second Term, 1898.		First Term, 1899.
Grammar School Teachers.....	23	.....
Increase	4	Increase
Male Teachers, Class I.....	158	.....
Increase	9	Increase
Male Teachers, Class II.....	119	.....
Increase	4	Increase
Male Teachers, Class III.....	107	.....
Increase	12	Decrease.....
Female Teachers, Class I.....	282	.....
Increase	4	Increase
Female Teachers, Class II.....	786	.....
Increase	33	Decrease.....
Female Teachers, Class III....	376	.....
Decrease	5	Increase
Number of Teachers Trained... 1839		.....
Increase	63	Increase
Number of Teachers Untrained. 12		.....
Decrease	2	Decrease
Male Assistants	0	.....
Decrease	2	Decrease.....
Female Assistants	31	.....
Increase	3	Increase
Total Number Teachers..... 1882		.....
Increase	62	Increase.....

A generalization of the above Table shows that of the teachers employed about 22 per cent. are men and 78 per cent. women. As to classification about 25 per cent. are of the First Class, 50 per cent. of the Second, and 25 per cent. of the Third. Of the First Class Teachers about 40 per cent. are men and 60 per cent. are women. A much larger percentage than formerly of higher class teachers has been employed during recent years.

TABLE V., VI. AND VII.

A generalization of Table V. shows that of all the teachers employed during the year, about 8 per cent. were beginners, 34 per cent. had been teaching from one to three years, and 58 per cent. had been teaching more than three years.

Of the First and Second Class Teachers employed only 5 per cent. were beginners, 24 per cent. had been teaching from one to three years, 35 per cent. from three to seven years and 36 per cent. over seven years.

Table VI shows that for the term which ended December 1898, 57 per cent. of all the schools reported were in operation for the full number of teaching days in the term and that the average number of days' session of all the schools was 87.96 out of a possible 94, or 93.6 per cent. of full time.

For the term which ended June 1899, 52.3 per cent were in operation for the full term of 123 teaching days and the average number of days' session was 114.6 out of a possible 123, or 93.2 per cent. of full time.

Table VII affords a criterion of the general interest manifested by school trustees, clergymen and the general public in the work of the schools, as indicated by visits, attendance at examinations and the offering of prizes.

TABLE VIII.—AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Grammar School Teachers....	\$863 40	Decrease....	....	....\$75 93.
Superior " "	575 30	" ....	....	.... 33 25.
First Class, Male	489 31	" ....	....	.... 24 68
Second " "	276 51	" ....	....	.... 1 89
Third " "	223 76	" ....	....	.... 49
First Class, Female....	306 97	" ....	....	.... 2 06.
Second "	230 08	Increase ....	....	.... 53
Third "	184 29	Decrease....	....	.... 3 36.

The least satisfactory aspect of the outlook in regard to our educational work is that taken from the standpoint of the teacher's salaries. From year to year better conditions have been hoped for, but hoped for in vain. While a majority of School Boards in country districts make cheapness the principal consideration in the employment of teachers, and virtually place the schools in charge of the lowest bidders; and while any considerable numbers of teachers are found willing under the pressure of circumstances, to degrade the profession by under-bidding others, we need not expect to find the exhibit in the Table of average salaries showing much improvement. In cities, towns and principal villages a better condition of things exists. Greater care than formerly is now given to the selection of teachers, the tenure of office is considerably longer, and the average of salaries has increased proportionately; but every new district organized tends to reduce the general average of salaries for the Province.

EXPENDITURES OF PROVINCIAL GRANTS.

Grants to teachers (apart from the grant to
was \$167,988.40, distributed as follows.

\$148,240.68	Increase,	\$2,736.20
11,783.21	"	393.78
7,964.51	"	1,836.50
<hr/>		<hr/>
\$167,988.40		\$4,966.54

shows the annual increase of expenditure in
of schools open during the Term ending Ju
of each class employed :

TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS.				PROVINCIAL GRANT.
Sept. and Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Totals.	
274	765	579	1632	\$137,679 00
304	783	568	1669	142,681 21
345	787	547	1693	147,669 71
360	786	589	1749	150,882 20
382	827	568	1790	156,341 65
423	830	554	1829	158,135 23
440	840	534	1831	161,445 94
427	904	513	1864	163,021 80
464	894	529	1912	167,988 40

The total expenditure during the year for the maintenance of the Grammar, Superior and Common Schools is approximately as follows :

Amount assessed in Districts for School purposes, (approximate).	\$318,373 25
County Fund.....	90,857 35
Provincial Grants.....	167,988 40
Total.....	\$577,219 00

TABLE X.—APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

Under the provisions of the law for the distribution of the County Fund the following amounts were paid :

Term ending December, 1898.

To Boards of Trustees in respect of the services of Teachers....	\$27,597 45
In respect of average attendance of Pupils	17,863 68
Total to Trustees.....	\$45,461 13
 To Institution for Deaf and Dumb (Table XI.).....	 \$ 657 52
School for the Blind, Halifax.....	1,087 50
Total for Term.....	\$47,206 15

Term ending June 30, 1899.

To Boards of Trustees in respect of services of Teachers.....	\$26,732 18
“ “ “ attendance of Pupils.....	18,494 04
Total to Boards of Trustees.....	\$45,226 22
 To Institution for Deaf and Dumb (Table XI.).....	 \$ 895 99
School for the Blind, Halifax, “	1,050 00
Total for Term.....	\$47,172 21

Of the above amount \$5,652.01 was paid as extra aid to poor districts.

TABLE XI.—GRANTS TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX, AND TO THE SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, FREDERICTON

Under the provisions of 55 Vic., Cap. 8 and 9, and amending Acts, the institutions above named received for the year ended June 30, 1899, the following sums :

SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

From Provincial Treasury.....	\$2,137 50
From County Fund:	
Albert County, 3 pupils.....	\$225 00
Carleton County, 2 pupils.....	150 00
Charlotte County, 2 pupils.....	150 00
Kent County, 3 pupils.....	225 00
Kings County, 1 pupil.....	75 00
Northumberland County, 1 pupil.....	75 00
Queens County, 3 pupils.....	225 00
Saint John County, 3 pupils.....	262 50
Westmorland County, 9 pupils.....	675 00
York County, 1 pupil.....	75 00
	<hr/> 2,137 50
Total grant from New Brunswick for 28 pupils.....	\$4,275 00

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

From County Fund:	
Albert County, 1 pupil.....	\$ 30 00
Carleton County, 4 pupils.....	172 75
Charlotte County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Gloucester County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Kent County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Kings County, 6 pupils.....	344 75
Madawaska County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Northumberland County, 1 pupil.....	45 91
Queens County, 1 pupil.....	57 65
Saint John County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Westmorland County, 8 pupils.....	422 45
York County, 3 pupils.....	180 00
	<hr/> \$ 1,553 51
By special Legislative Grant from Provincial Revenues.....	1,500 00
Total.....	<hr/> \$3,053 51

I direct special attention to Appendix D of this report, in which will be found many interesting facts in regard to the work of these beneficent institutions.

TABLES XII AND XIII.—SUPERIOR AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

During the year under review there were thirteen Grammar Schools and forty-eight Superior Schools in operation. Superior Schools must have at least ten pupils pursuing studies above Grade VII and Grammar Schools must have at least ten pupils pursuing studies above Grade VIII. No pupils can be

admitted to the Grammar School Grades, IX to XII, until they shall have passed the High School entrance examinations. The Principal of a Superior School holds a Special License, and receives a Provincial Grant of \$250 per year, conditioned on receiving at least an equal amount from the District. Each Grammar School teacher (not exceeding four in any school) employed exclusively in teaching the Grammar School Grades receives a Provincial Grant of \$350 per year, conditioned on receiving at least an equal amount from the District. The total number to whom Grammar School Grants were paid was twenty-three. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in High School Grades was 1522 for the December Term and 1510 for the June Term.

Of these 1039 and 980 respectively were enrolled in the Grammar Schools as given in Table XIII, the rest in the Superior Schools.

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE SUPERIOR SCHOOLS WHICH HAVE HAD
PUPILS ABOVE GRADE VIII.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.	Term ending Dec. 31, 1898.				Term ending June 30, 1899.			
	IX.	X.	XI.	Total.	IX.	X.	XI.	Total.
St. Stephen,	29	20	15	64	26	19	15	60
Newcastle,	19	13	4	36	19	14	3	36
Milltown,	14	11	5	30	14	11	6	31
Hartland,	29			29	11	12		23
Shediac,	8	10	1	19	12	20	1	33
St. Martins,	14	9		23	15	6		21
Dorchester,	11	12		23	11	8		19
Bass River,	17	9		26	11	2		13
St. George,	14	3		17	17	4		21
Middle Sackville, ...	7	9		16	11	7		18
Centreville,	10	4	3	17	13		3	16
Petitcodiac,	14			14	16			16
Millford,	10	4		14	9	5		14
Salisbury,	13			13	15			15
Grand Falls,	13			13	13	1		14
Sackville,					26			26
Dalhousie,	10	5		15	5	5		10
Bathurst Village, ..	5	8		13		6		10
Derby,	10			10	12			12
Hillsboro,	4	3		7	12			12
Elgin Corner,					9	6	3	18
Apohaqui,	7			7	10			10
Penobsquis,	9			9	7			7
Moore's Mills,	7			7	7			7
Douglastown,	6			6	6			6
Edmundston,	5			5	7			7
Jacksonville,	3	2		5	4	2		6
Hopewell Hill,	3	2		5	2	3		5
Chipman,					10			10
Harcourt,	9			9				
Bloomfield Station, ..	8	1		9				
Kingston (Kent), ...	6			6	3			3
Hampton Station, ...	7			7				
Keswick Ridge, ...					6			6
Benton,					7			7
North Head,	2			2	3			3
Blackville,	2			2	3			3
Buctouche,	2			2	2			2
McAdam Junction, ..	3			3				
Havelock Corner, ...					1			1
Tracadie,					2			2
Petit Rocher,					2			2
Marysville,					1			1
Fairville,					1			1
	330	125	28	483	368	131	31	530

Though New Brunswick can scarcely claim to occupy as high a place in relation to secondary education as either Ontario or Nova Scotia, it is gratifying to note the rapid extension and development of our work in this direction during recent years.

The fine high school buildings that have been erected during the last few years in all our cities and many of our towns, indicate a growing appreciation of the importance of such schools. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in the High School Grades, has increased from 610 in 1891 to 1549 in 1899, a gain of nearly 150 per cent. To show the gradual and healthy expansion of this branch of our work, I append the following figures:

**NO. OF PUPILS IN GRADES IX TO XII IN GRAMMAR AND
SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.**

	Term Ended December.	Term Ended June.
1890-1	574	610
1891-2	701	694
1892-3	782	724
1893-4	738	806
1894-5	1155	1060
1895-6	1093	1099
1896-7	1220	1228
1897-8	1469	1523
1898-9	1495	1549

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

These are grading examinations from the Common Schools into the High School Grades, held about the middle of June at each Grammar School and such of the Superior Schools as make application to the Chief Superintendent for examination papers. The question papers are provided by the Education Department, and forwarded to the local Superintendents and Principals, with the following instructions.

INSTRUCTIONS TO EXAMINERS.

1. Under the provisions of Cap. 13, Acts of Legislative Assembly, 1898, and Regulation 46 (amendments to School Regulations) the High School Entrance Examinations will begin on the Monday following June 15th, in each year (unless otherwise ordered by the Chief Superintendent.)
2. Pupils of the Common Schools desiring to enter Grade IX. of the Grammar or Superior Schools, and others wishing a certificate of having completed the Common School Course, shall be admitted to these examinations.
3. A period of at least one hour shall be allowed for the writing of each

The following is the result of the examinations in June last, as reported in accordance with above instructions :

I.—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. Entered for Examination.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
12.....	7	5	2	..	..
Adstock.....	33	..	2	23	8
Andrews.....	20	1	6	6	7
Aurst.....	No report.	..	..	..	..
Bibb.....	8	4	4	..	..
Cox.....	20	9	8	3	..
Dham.....	37	8	9	19	1
Etown.....	No report.	..	..	..	..
Hubbellton.....	16	8	6	2	..
John.....	221	31	142	..	48
Over.....	9	2	2	2	3
Ston.....	91	9	40	41	1
Waverickton.....	115	6	29	56	24
	577	83	250	152	92

paper. Sufficient time must be given for the collecting and distributing of papers.

4. Each paper shall have a maximum valuation of 100. The pupils will also be examined orally in Reading, and the mark assigned (maximum 100) shall be included in the total number of marks.

5. The order of Examination shall be as follows :

Monday. — English Composition, Arithmetic, History.

Tuesday. — English Grammar and Analysis, Algebra, Geography.

Wednesday. — Geometry, Drawing, Nature Lessons, Health Reader.

Thursday. — Latin.

NOTE. The Examiners may make such arrangements as may be found most convenient in regard to the oral examination in reading. The order of each day's examinations may be varied in the discretion of the Examiners, provided that the subjects assigned for each day must be examined during that day.

6. The Classification will be made as follows :

(a) For Those Who Take Latin.

Division	I. — Minimum Total Marks 800.
"	II. — " " " 600.
"	III. — (Reg. 46,5), Minimum Total Marks 400.

(b) For Those Who Omit Latin.

Division	I. — Minimum Total Marks 733.
"	II. — " " " 550.
"	III. — (Reg. 46,5), Minimum Total Marks 366.

7. The minimum marks for each subject shall not be further below 40 per cent. in Division I, and 30 per cent. in Division II, than the average of the total marks made shall exceed the average of the minimum total marks required.

7. The Chairman of the Examining Board shall have the custody of each set of papers as soon as received from the Candidates. He shall distribute them to the several examiners who shall return them to the Chairman as soon as estimated. The Chairman shall then deposit them in some place of safety where they shall be kept for at least three months.

8.—The Supervising Examiners shall follow as closely, as may be necessary the instructions of Reg. 45,13 (a), (b), (c) and (d), in reference to Matriculation Examinations (School Manual pp. 116 and 117.

9. The Examiners shall report to the Board of Trustees not later than August 1st and to the Chief Superintendent not later than September 1st.

The following is the result of the examinations in June last, as reported in accordance with above instructions :

I.—GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. Entered for Examination.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Alma.....	7	5	2	..	..
Woodstock.....	33	..	2	23	8
St. Andrews.....	20	1	6	6	7
Bathurst.....	No report.	..	..	..	..
Richibucto	8	4	1	..	..
Sussex.....	20	9	8	3	..
Chatham	37	8	9	19	1
Gagetown	No report.	..	..	..	..
Campbellton	16	8	6	2	..
St. John	221	31	142	..	48
Andover	9	2	2	1	1
Moncton	91	9	40	41	1
Fredericton.....	115	6	29	56	24
	577	83	250	152	92

II.—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	No. Entered for Examination	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Hillsboro.....	7	3	4	..	..
Hopewell Hill.....	8	1	4	..	3
North Head.....	4	4	..	..	..
St. George.....	7	2	3	2	..
St. Stephen.....	31	2	17	4	8
Milltown.....	15	2	4	6	3
Kingston (Kent).....	4	2	2	..	..
Apohaqui.....	9	3	5	1	..
Blackville.....	4	1	1	2	..
Dalhousie ..	5	1	4	..	..
Milford.....	10	1	4	5	..
Fairville.....	6	2	2	2	..
St. Martins.....	25	5	8	9	3
Dorchester.....	16	3	5	3	..
Sackville.....	40	15	10	11	4
Salisbury.....	12	4	7	..	1
Shediac.....	8	2	5	1	..
Harvey Station.....	14	5	6	3	..
Douglastown.....	9	9	..	..	..
Superior Schools.....	234	72	91	49	22
Grammar Schools.....	577	83	250	152	92
Total.....	811	155	341	201	114

As the papers in this examination are marked by different examining boards, the results cannot fairly be taken as a correct indication of the relative merit or efficiency of the several schools which presented pupils for examination.

TABLE XIV.—NORMAL SCHOOL.

This Table shows that 338 candidates, of whom 38 belonged to the French Department, were admitted to the Normal School during the year ending June 1899. This was an increase of 55 over the numbers of the previous year. For special details I direct attention to the report of the Principal of the Normal School, found in Appendix A of this Report.

The following Table gives in detail the results of the preliminary examinations held in July last, for admittance to the Normal School, and for advance Class of Teachers now holding Licenses of the Second and Third Classes :

It will be seen by the preceding Table that 36 per cent. of those who entered for these examinations failed to receive any class, 32 per cent. were placed in Class III, 28½ per cent. in Class II and only about 3½ per cent. in Class I.

Names of Candidates who gained Class I (in order of merit.)

Daisy Perkins	Fredericton.
Janet M. Estabrooks	Seckville.
Eunice Bartlett	Bartlett's Mills, Charlotte Co.
Catherine M. McDevitt	St. Vincent's Convent, St. John.
Ada C. Wetmore	Bloomfield, Kings Co.
Maurice S. Kirkpatrick	Gaspereau Station, Q. Co.
Mary M. Howe	Hillsdale, Kings Co.
Chas. J. Callahan	St. George, Charlotte Co.
Maud H. Ashfield	St. Mary's, York Co.
Bertie B. Steeves	Pleasant Vale, Albert Co.
Myrtle E. Russell	Loggieville.
Angela L. Riordan	Bathurst.
Gertrude E. Flanders	Maple View, Victoria Co.
D. L. Jones	Royalton, Carleton Co.
Nettie Bearisto	Lakeville, Carleton Co.
Bessie Carvell	Lakeville, do.
Georgina Dickson	Chatham.
Lena M. Miller	Dalhousie.
Cora E. McKenzie	Little Ridgerton, Charlotte Co.
Fred. M. Somerville	Norton.
James B. Carr	Campbellton.

Names of the twelve candidates who gained highest marks in Class II, Examination Papers set for Class II. (In order of merit.)

John A. Henry	Salisbury.
Fred. C. Squiers	Bath, Carleton Co.
Mary Ryan	Chatham.
G. Hedley Maxon	Southampton, York Co.
S. Wilbur Smith	Centreville.
Mabel L. Marvin	Springfield, Kings Co.
Mary E. Lawson	Richibucto.
Annie A. Jackson	Kirkland, Carleton Co.
Annie E. Cosman	Midland, Kings Co.
M. Blanche Nesbitt	St. Stephen.
F. Arnold Jewett	Waterville, Carleton Co.
Joyce E. Crealock	Sheba, Queens Co.

TABLE XV.—NORMAL SCHOOL CLOSING EXAMINATIONS.

The total number admitted to these examinations (including those who are examined for advance of class) was 321. The following is a summary of results :

	<i>No. Examined.</i>	<i>No. Passed.</i>
Grammar School Class.	10	7
Class I.	67	59
Class II.	153	142
Class III.	91	101
Failed to be classed. ....	..	12
	<hr/> 321	<hr/> 321

Fifteen other candidates stood a partial examination for Grammar School License, and five of those who gained Class I., or had previously held a First Class License, qualified for Superior School License. At the July examinations other First Class Teachers received the Superior School Certificate.

The names of the successful candidates for Grammar School and Superior School Licenses are given on pages A 36 and A 37, Part II.

FIRST CLASS LICENSE.

43 Candidates passed, of these the names of the 12 receiving highest marks are given in order of merit.

Herman J. McLatchy, - - -	Hillsboro.
Grace B. Brown, - - - -	St. John.
Mary T. Sugrue, - - - -	"
Jessie I. Lawson, - - - -	"
Melville C. Murray, - - -	Moore's Mills, Charlotte Co.
Edgar H. Crawford, - - - -	Campbellton.
Catherine E. Currie, - - -	Fredericton.
Annie F. Wetmore, - - - -	Clifton, Kings Co.
Olive M. McCann, - - - -	Montague Bridge, P. E. I.
John Barnett, - - - - -	Hartland,
Bessie P. Ebbett, - - - -	Peel.
Alfred H. Sriver, - - - -	Central Southampton.

SECOND CLASS LICENSE.

157 Candidates passed, of these the names of the 12 who received highest marks on examination papers prepared for Class II. (in order of merit).

Frank C. Steeves, - - - -	Weldon.
Harry M. Daggett, - - - -	Grand Harbour.
Mary E. Hachey, - - - -	Bathurst Village.

Ray D. Colpitts,	-	-	-	-	Forest Glen,
Ada E. Allen,	-	-	-	-	Hillsboro.
Anna L. Pinder,	-	-	-	-	Fredericton.
Cynthia M. Barton,	-	-	-	-	The Range, Queens Co.
Sophie M. Pickle.	-	-	-	-	C. Norton.
Georgina G. L. Dickson,	-	-	-	-	Chatham.
Mary M. Goodine,	-	-	-	-	Hanwell.
Geo. McMorris,	-	-	-	-	Great Shemogue.
Teresa Oulton,	-	-	-	-	Sackville.

STANDARDS OF CLASSIFICATION.

The basis of classification, both for the Preliminary and Closing Examinations for license is as follows :

Standards of Award : (a) To obtain Class I. the average of the Exam marks (the provisions respecting Reading, Spelling and Writing being observed) must be 60 or upwards ; to obtain Class II., the average must be 50 or upwards, on a First or Second Class examination paper ; to obtain Class III. the average must be 40 or upwards on a First or Second Class examination paper, or 50 on a Third Class examination paper.

(b) The average of the marks in English Language, Composition and Literature must not be further below 50 than the actual average is above the required average, and in other subjects no mark may be further below 50 than the required average than the actual average is above the requirement ; provided however, that any candidate making the required average for a given class shall not be debarred hereby from receiving the next lower class.

(c) In order to obtain a license of the Superior Class, Candidate required to make a general average of 60 or upwards on the whole examination including the marks for First Class, with no marks on the subjects of English Language, Composition and Literature further below 50 than the general average is above 60. In Latin the mark must be 50 or upwards.

(d) In order to obtain a license of the Grammar School Class, Candidate required to make a general average of 60 or upwards on the whole examination including the marks for First Class subjects, with no mark in the English Language, Composition and Literature further below 50 than such average is above 60. In Latin the mark must be 50 or upwards, and in Greek 37 or upwards. Candidates who have previously made an average of 65 or upwards on the examination prescribed for the First Class, are to work papers on those subjects prescribed for the First Class, and on those subjects prescribed for the Grammar School Class.

THE UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION AND HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATION.

The Board of Examiners and Associate Examiners for 1899, were the following :

EXAMINERS.

Professor W. F. STOCKLEY, M.A., Chairman.
 Professor S. W. HUNTON, M.A.
 WILLIAM BRODIE, B.A.
 JOHN BRITTAIN, Secretary.

ASSOCIATE EXAMINERS.

Professor S. M. DIXON, M.A., Fredericton, French.
 W. A. ALWARD, M.A., Sussex, Latin and Greek.
 G. H. HARRISON, M.A., Woodstock, English Language and Literature.
 E. W. LEWIS, B.A., Campbellton, History and Geography.
 F. P. VORSTON, M.A., Newcastle, Geometry.
 H. H. HAGERMAN, M.A., Fredericton, Algebra and Arithmetic.
 G. J. OULTON, M.A., Moncton, Botany and Physiology.
 G. R. DEWITT, M.A., St. John, Chemistry and Physics.

Report of Examiners for Matriculation and High School Leaving.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
 Chief. Supt. of Education.)

SIR: We, the Board of Examiners for the Matriculation and Junior Leaving Examinations beg to report that 90 candidates presented themselves for the matriculation examination of whom three passed in the First Division, 47 in the Second Division, five in the Third Division, 26 in the Third Division nominally, nine failed to attain any division.

We are glad to notice that the number of candidates is nearly double that of last year and that the standard of scholarship is high.

In the Junior Leaving Examination seven candidates presented themselves of whom five passed in the Second Division, and two in the Third Division.

(Signed.) S. W. HUNTON, |
 Wm. BRODIE, | For the Board of Examiners.
 JOHN BRITTAIN. |

Fredericton, July 27th, 1899.

I append the names of the Candidates who passed in Division I and Division II. The average of marks of those in Division I was 75 per cent upwards; those in Division II from 50 to 75 per cent.

UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION.

Arranged in order of merit in each Division.

DIVISION ONE.

Peter R. McLean.....	Campbellton Grammar School.		
Chas. M. Lawson	St. John	"	"
Ralph St. J. Freeze.....	Sussex	"	"

DIVISION TWO.

Jredell I. Baxter.....	Moncton Grammar School.		
M. Eva Keagin.....	St. John	"	"
II. LeBaron Peters.....	"	"	"
Thos. McL. Morrow.....	"	"	"
Frances Prichard.....	"	"	"
Cyrus F. Inches.....	"	"	"
Madge Mair.....	Campbellton.	"	"
Hazel M. Taylor	Moncton	"	"
Hugh J. Alward	Fredericton	"	"
Amy Winter.....	St. John	"	"
Mary E. Robinson.....	"	"	"
G. Douglass Steele.....	"	"	"
Eddy E. Weyman	Sussex	"	"
Ernest R. Shirley.....	St. Andrews	"	"
Julia N. Pugh.....	Fredericton	"	"
Ward H. Patterson.....	"	"	"
Geo. E. Howie.....	"	"	"
Harry C. Mersereau.....	Campbellton	"	"
Odber W. Staples.....	St. John	"	"
Harry McL. Law	"	"	"
Gretchen H. Phair	Fredericton	"	"
Beatrice N. Richards.....	Campbellton	"	"
A. Burton Flett.....	Chatham Grammar School.		
Janet W. Scott.....	St. John	"	"
R. Caroline Balloch.....	Fredericton	"	"
Mary G. Harvey.....	St. John	"	"
John M. Hill.....	St. Stephen High	"	"
Ida M. DeBoo	Sussex Grammar	"	"
Martin J. Wallace	Chatham	"	"
Alice Day.....	Fredericton	"	"
Edith T. Emery.....	St. John	"	"
Fred. H. Barnes.....	"	"	"

Alex. T. Wilson.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
Harold W. Emerson.....	St. John " "
Leroy W. Hill.....	St. Stephen High " "
Isabella McKenzie.....	Campbellton Grammar " "
Fanny H. Kennedy.....	Moncton " "
Jessie G. Stothart.....	Chatham " "
H. Burtin Loggie.....	" " "
Wm. P. Connors.....	" " "
Lily M. Howie.....	Shediac High " "
Bessie M. Sanderson.....	Woodstock " "
Lottie L. Weldon.....	Moncton Grammar " "
Jas. G. Supprell.....	St. John " "
L. Maude McKenzie.....	" " "
Harry H. Hamilton.....	Sussex " "
Walter Limerick.....	Fredericton " "

HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING.

DIVISION TWO.

Ella L. Smith.....	St. John Grammar School
Mildred M. Black.....	" " "
Fred E. Jordan.....	" " "
Joseph Gray.....	" " "
Katie Flanagan.....	St. Louis.

Departmental Examinations, 1900.

The department examinations for 1900 will be conducted as follows :

(a) *Closing Examinations for License.* -- The Closing Examinations for License, and for Advance of Class, will be held at the Normal School, Fredericton, and at the Grammar School Buildings in St. John and Chatham, beginning Tuesday, the 12th day of June, 1900.

(b) *The Normal School Entrance examinations and preliminary examinations for advance of Class.* These Examinations will be held beginning at 9 o'clock, a. m., on Tuesday, July 3rd, at the following places, Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen, Woodstock, Andover, Sussex, Hillsboro, Chatham, Athurst and Campbellton.

The requirements for the several classes will be the same as last year, except that Candidates for First Class will be examined on the First, Second and Third Books of Geometry and Algebra to the end of Quadratic Equations.

(c) *Junior Leaving Examinations.* -- Held at the same time and stations as Entrance Examinations.

The Junior Leaving Examinations are based upon the requirements of the course of study for Grammar and High Schools as given in the syllabus for Grades IX and X, and will include the following subjects: English Grammar and Analysis; English Composition and Literature; Arithmetic and Book-

keeping; Algebra and Geometry; History and Geography; Botany; Physiology and Hygiene; and any *two* of the following: Latin, Greek, French, Chemistry, Physics. [Nine papers in all.]

The pupils of any school in the Province are eligible for admission to this examination. Diplomas are granted to successful candidates.

(d) *The University Matriculation Examinations*: These are held at the same time and places as the Entrance and Leaving Examinations. The requirements are the same as given in the University Calendar. Any High School pupil who has completed the course of Study to the close of Grade XI should be prepared for the University Matriculation examinations. The examination papers in English and French will be based on the syllabus of the High School Course for 1899 in Grades IX, X and XI.

(e) *Superior Class Examinations*: Examination for Superior School License will be held both at the June and July examinations. The First Book of Cæsar's Gallic War will be required in both cases.

Forms of application for the July examinations will be sent to candidates upon application to the Inspectors, or to the Education Office.

TABLE XVI. — SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

During the year 1,416 volumes have been purchased for school libraries, at a cost of \$699.39, of which the province paid \$226.23.

The table shows the districts to which grants have been made and the respective amounts paid to each district. In most cases the teachers have been the chief agents in providing the amounts contributed by the districts for the purchase of books for the school libraries.

The Life of Sir S. L. Tilley and the History of Acadia have been supplied to most of the school libraries by order of the Board of Education. To any district which has established a library, and which has not yet received the above named books, they will be sent on application to the Education Office.

I have reason to fear that in many cases the efforts of earnest teachers and trustees to establish and maintain good libraries are, after a few years, rendered almost nugatory by the carelessness or neglect of their successors. The frequent change of teachers, and the inattention of school secretaries, result too often in the loss or destruction of books. It is wasteful and useless to expend money for this purpose unless constant care is exercised for the preservation of the books purchased. The bad influence which laxness in regard to the care of the common property of the district exerts upon the moral character of the children is even a greater evil than the loss of the books.

For these reasons I recommend to teachers and trustees the adoption and faithful enforcement of the following

RULES FOR SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

(Unless formally adopted by the Board of Trustees at a regular meeting, the rules in regard to fines shall not be enforced):

1. The Principal of the school shall be the librarian and the treasurer of library funds, shall have charge of the library, keep a catalogue of all books in a book to be provided for that purpose, and shall disburse all funds on the order of the Board of District School Trustees.

2. The books shall be covered with stout paper. Each volume shall be numbered on the back of cover. On the inside of the front cover shall be pasted a written or printed label, giving the number of the book, the number of the district, and the name of the parish and county. The books shall be kept in a suitable book-case provided by the Trustees.

3. Every volume loaned shall be entered by the librarian in a book to be provided for that purpose, as in the following form:

Date of (Borrow)	No. of Book Delivered	To whom Delivered	When Returned	Condition when Returned	Fine for Detention	Fine for Loss or Injury	When Paid
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4. No person shall be allowed to have more than one volume at a time, or to retain the same longer than two weeks; nor shall any person who has incurred a fine imposed by these regulations receive a book while such fine remains unpaid.

5. On the return of every book to the library the librarian shall examine it carefully to ascertain what injury, if any, has been sustained by it, and shall charge the amount of the fine accordingly.

6. The following fines shall be assessed by the librarian as herein provided:

First. For detaining a book beyond two weeks, five cents per week.

Second. For the loss of a volume, the cost of the book, and, if one of a set, an amount sufficient to purchase a new set.

Third. For a leaf of the text torn out or lost, or so soiled as to render it illegible, the cost of the book; and if one of a set, the cost of a new set. In either of the above cases, the person paying the fine shall be entitled to the book or set so injured.

Fourth. For any injury beyond ordinary wear an amount proportionate to the injury, to be estimated by the librarian, subject to revision, upon appeal, by the Board of District School Trustees.

Fifth. Whenever any book shall not be returned within six weeks from the time it was loaned, it shall be deemed to be lost, and the person so detaining it shall be charged with its cost.

7. All books belonging to the library shall be called in and placed in the book-case during the last week of the Term; and no books shall be loaned during vacation.

8. On the last Friday of each Term, the librarian shall make out in duplicate a statement showing the number of volumes lost during the Term, the amount of fines collected, the number and cost of books purchased during the Term, and the number of volumes in library at that date, together with such other facts and suggestions concerning the library as may be of interest to the Trustees and the Rate-payers. The librarian shall send one copy of this report to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, who shall place it on file and carefully preserve it for future reference; the other copy shall be mailed to the Education Office, Fredericton. In case of a librarian leaving a District before the end of a Term, he shall before leaving submit to the Secretary of Trustees of the District and to the Education Office a report as above indicated.

9. It shall be the duty of the Teacher, before assuming charge of a school library at any time, to ascertain whether or not the number of volumes in the library and their condition correspond with the last report made to the Secretary and with the librarian's book left by his predecessor. In case of his finding any discrepancy, he shall report the same in writing to the Secretary of the Board of Trustees.

POOR DISTRICTS.

There are nearly 600 School Districts in the Province having a taxable valuation of less than \$12,000. Under the provisions of Section 46 of the School Act, it is made the duty of each School Inspector to report annually to the Chief Superintendent what Districts under his supervision may be entitled to special aid as Poor Districts, and it is the duty of the Chief Superintendent "to allow to the Schools in such Districts such amount, not exceeding one-third more on the classification of the teachers of such schools from the Provincial Treasury, and one-third more per pupil from the County School Fund, than the allowance to other School Districts sharing such funds, as in his discretion may seem proper, taking into consideration the position and circumstances of such District."

In the exercise of the discretion thus imposed by the law, the Inspector and Chief Superintendent naturally look for some standard by which they may equitably determine the relative "position and circumstances" of the districts claiming aid. The assessable valuation, and the number of polls as given on the District Assessment Lists, supply the chief available data, but the want of any common basis of valuation in the different Parishes and Counties renders the assessment list a somewhat doubtful criterion by which to estimate the relative ability or inability of a District to maintain its school without special aid.

The increasing pressure on behalf of Districts to be placed upon the Poor List, and the increasing annual expenditure of the Education Department

gest the necessity of excluding from the list, after the present year, a number of the stronger Districts now receiving poor aid. The amount received from County School Fund in each case may be properly taken into consideration in an equitable adjustment of the poor allowance. The total amount for the year allotted to poor districts was \$9,162.71 from the Provincial Treasury and \$5,652.01 from the County Fund of the several Counties.

ALBERT COUNTY.

The following districts are classed as Poor Districts for the year 1900:

of Alma,	Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9,	5
Coverdale,	" 6, 7 (and Hillsboro), †8, 9, 11, 12, 16, (and Saxbury),	7
Elgin,	" 4, 5, †6, 7, †9, 13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20,	11
Harvey,	" 6, 7, (and Alma), †8, †10,	4
Hillsboro,	" 8, †9, †11, 12, 13 (and Elgin), 15,	6
Hopewell,	" †4, 5 (and Hillsboro), 9,	3
		<hr/> 36

CARLETON COUNTY.

of Aberdeen,	Nos. 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 (and Kent),	7
Brighton,	" 11, 17, 18, 19, 19½,	5
Kent,	" †14 (and Peel) 19, 19,	3
Northampton,	" †8, 11 (and Southampton),	2
Peel,	" 5,	1
Wicklow,	" †8,	1
Wilmet,	" †14, 17,	2
Woodstock,	" 11, 13,	2
		<hr/> 23

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

of Clarendon,	Nos. 1, 3, 9 (and Blissville),	3
Dumbarton,	" 1, 4, 5, †7, †7½,	5
Grand Manan,	" 7, †9,	2
Leprotox,	" 1, †2, (and Musquash), 5,	3
Penfield,	" †6,	1
St. David,	" †2, †7,	2
St. George,	" 7, 8, 8½ (and Dumbarton), 9, 10, 11, †12, †15,	6
St. James,	" †4, †4½ (St. David), †5, 8, †10, 11, †13, †19,	8
St. Patrick,	" †4, 9 (and St. George), †10,	3
St. Stephen,	" †2, 7½ (and St. James),	2
West Isles,	" 1, †5½, 6½, 8,	4
		<hr/> 41

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

of Bathurst,	Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, †8, 10, 11,	7
Berestord,	" †7 (and Bathurst), 7½, 8, †8½, 8½, 9, †10A (and Bathurst), 11, 12, 13, 13½, 14, 15, 16,	13
Caraquet,	" 3,	1
Inkerman,	" 1, 4, 5, 7, †8,	5
New Bandon,	" 1, 2, 3½, †4, 4½, 5, 5½, 7, 10,	9
Paquetville,	" 1, 2, †4, 5,	4
St. Isidore,	" †7½,	1
Samaraz,	" 2, †2½, †4,	3
Shippegan,	" 1½, †3, †3½, †4, 4½, 5, †6½, †7, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½,	14
		<hr/> 57

QUEENS COUNTY.

of Brunswick,	Nos. †3, 5, 7, 23 (and Salisbury,	4
Canbridge,	" †6 and Waterboro), †7, †9,	3
Canning,	" 3, 4, †6,	3
Ebipman,	" 2, 3, 7, †9, 12, 13, (and Waterboro), 14, 16 (and Harcourt),	8
Gagetown,	" †1,	1
Hampstead,	" 3, (and Gagetown) 10,	2
Johnston,	" 2, 6, †6 (and Springfield), 8, †9, †11 (and Wickham), †12, 13, †15 (and Springfield) 17	10
Petersville,	" 2, †13, 16,	3
of Waterboro,	Nos. 12, 3, †5, †8 (and Johnston), 9,	5
Wickham,	" †10, †12, (and Johnston),	2
		41

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

of Addington,	Nos. †2, 3,	2
Balmoral,	" 1, 4, 5, 6, (and Addington),	4
Colborne,	" 11 (and Balmoral) 4,	2
Dalhousie,	" 4,	1
Durham,	" 13, †4, †5, 9, 10, 11,	6
Eldon,	" †1,	1
		16

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

of Musquash,	Nos. 17, †8, 9,	3
St. Martins,	" 1, †3, †3, †4, 9, †11, †12, †23 (and Simonds) 20,	9
Simonds,	" 14, 15, 16, (20, Bdr.), 21, Bdr., 22,	6
		18

SUNBURY COUNTY.

of Blissville,	Nos. †5, †6, 7, 8, 9, (and Clarendon),	5
Barton,	" 6, †8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,	7
Gladstone,	" †2, †3, 6, 6, 8, 9, (and New Maryland),	6
Lincoln,	" 6,	1
Maugerville,	" 4,	1
Northfield,	" 1, 2, †3, 5,	4
Sheffield,	" 1A (and Canning), 3, 6, †7,	4
		28

VICTORIA COUNTY.

of Andover,	Nos. 6, 8,	2
Drummond,	" 11, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8, 9, 11, 12, 13,	10
Gordon,	" †2, 3, 7, †8, 9 (and Lorne),	5
Grand Falls,	" 3, †4, 5, 8, 10, †11,	6
Lorne,	" 1, 2, 5, 8,	4
Perth,	" 3, 5, 6, 7, †8 (and Drummond), 10, †11, †12, †13	9
		36

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

of Botsford,	Nos. †4, 20, 22, 23,	4
Conchester,	" †4 (and Sackville), 15, 20,	3
Condon,	" 40A (and Dundas), †20, †21, 22, †24, 25, 26, †3,	8
Sackville,	" 1, 3, 4, 15, 17, 18,	6
Sackville,	" 9, 14, 23, (and Hav. and Bruns.), 25,	4
Sediac,	" 22, 23, 24,	3
Westmorland,	" 11,	1
		29

YORK COUNTY.

Parish of Bright,	Nos. 16½, 17½, 9, 11 (and Southampton),	..	..	4
" Canterbury,	" 15, 10, 10½, 12, 20, 22, 24,	..	..	7
" Douglas,	" 12, 14, 16, 20,	..	..	4
" Kingsclear,	" 17, 18, 9, 12,	..	..	4
" Manners Station,	" 7, 9, 10, 11,	..	..	4
" McAdam,	" 17,	..	..	1
" New Maryland,	" 1A, 18,	..	..	2
" North Lake,	" 13½, 17, 18, 19½,	..	..	4
" Prince William,	" 6,	..	..	1
" St. Mary's,	" 9, 10, 11, 14, 15,	..	..	5
" Southampton,	" 18, 10, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19,	..	..	9
" Stanley,	" 11½, 12, 14, 6½, 9, 14, 16, 17,	..	..	8
				53
				—
	Total for 1900,	..	..	572
	Increase,	..	..	15

†Districts marked (†) to receive one-quarter rate.

School House Grants to Poor Districts.

By vote of the Legislature the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated at the last session to assist Poor Districts in building and furnishing school houses.

The following grants from this appropriation were made during the year ending October 31st, 1899:

ALBERT COUNTY.

Parish of Elgin, No. 20,	....	....	....	\$15 00
Harvey and Alma, No. 7,	....	....	....	15 00
Alma, No. 8,	....	....	....	12 00
Hopewell and Hillsboro, No. 5,	12 00
				—
				\$54

CARLETON COUNTY.

Parish of Kent, No. 9,	15
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GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Parish of Bathurst, No. 11,	\$25 00
Shippegan, " 4,	25 00
" " 9,	25 00
				—
				75
Carried forward,	\$144

Brought forward,	\$144 00
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KENT COUNTY.

of Acadieville, No. 3,	\$25 00	
" " 5,	55 00	
St. Mary's, " 7,	15 00	
St. Paul, " 9,	50 00	
Wellington, " 16,	15 00	
				<u> </u>	120 00

KINGS COUNTY.

of Havelock, No. 15,	....	....	....	\$10 00	
Rothsay and Simonds, No. 19,	....	....	....	50 00	
Springfield, No. 6,	....	....	....	20 00	
Waterford, " 2,	....	....	....	20 00	
				<u> </u>	100 00

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

of Madawaska, No. 4,	....	....	....	\$20 00	
" " 5,	....	....	....	15 00	
St. Francis, " 11,	....	....	....	20 00	
				<u> </u>	55 00

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

of Alnwick. No. 7,	....	....	....	\$30 00	
Glenelg, " 8,	....	....	....	40 00	
North Esk, " 1,	....	....	....	20 00	
Rogersville, " 1,	....	....	....	20 00	
" " 2,	....	....	....	20 00	
				<u> </u>	130 00

QUEENS COUNTY.

of Brunswick, No. 3,	....	....	....	\$15 00	
Chipman, " 14,	....	....	....	25 00	
Hampstead, " 9,	....	....	....	15 00	
Johnston, " 6,	....	....	....	20 00	
Petersville, " 9,	....	....	....	15 00	
				<u> </u>	90 00

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

of Eldon, No. 4.	....	....	....	50 00	
				<u> </u>	50 00
Carried forward,	....	....	....	....	\$689 00

BRIDGE COUNTY.				
Parish of Bridgeport, No. 1,			\$25 00	75
BRISTOL COUNTY.				
Parish of Bristol, No. 1,			\$25 00	
Northford, " 2,			15 00	
Southford, " 3,			15 00	40 00
VICTORIA COUNTY.				
Parish of Deseronto, No. 1,			\$15 00	
" " 10,			15 00	
Grand Falls, " 6,			15 00	30 00
WESTMORELAND COUNTY.				
Parish of Dorchester, No. 12,			\$40 00	
Shediac, " 25,			40 00	80 00
YORK COUNTY.				
Parish of Manners Sutton, No. 9,			\$20 00	
St. Mary's, " 15,			20 00	
Southampton, " 3,			20 00	60 00
Total,				<u>\$982 00</u>

TABLE XIV.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF STUDENT-TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE AT NORMAL SCHOOL.

The total amount paid as travelling expenses to Normal School students during the year has been \$1,927.23—an increase of \$205.37 on the amount paid on this account for the previous year. The increased expense is accounted for not only by the larger attendance than formerly of candidates for license presenting themselves for the first time, but by the return to the Normal School for a Second Term's attendance of a much larger number of licensed teachers who are working for an advance of class. The names of all student-teachers who were paid travelling expenses during the year, with the amount paid each, are given in the Table.

TABLES XVIII. AND XIX.

These tables present a summary of all amounts disbursed during the year by the Chief Superintendent, including provincial grants to schools of all classes, salaries of Inspectors, salaries of Teachers in the Normal and Model Schools, Education office salaries, Departmental examination expenses, grants for School Libraries and for building Schoolhouses in poor districts, travelling allowance to student-teachers, and incidental expenses. The sum total is \$193,730.38.

ARBOR DAY.

The number of districts which reported the regular observance of Arbor Day was 735, an increase of 91 on the preceding year.

I append a statement showing the observance of Arbor Day and the work reported done in the several Inspectoral Districts:

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT.	No. Districts Observing Arbor Day.	No. of Trees Planted.	No. of Shrubs Planted.	No. of Flower Beds.	General Improvement.
No. 1	123	432	84	105	71
" 2	75	242	29	16	58
" 3	160	573	172	186	36
" 4	133	424	45	179	94
" 5	132	281	65	72	91
" 6	112	268	74	105	86
	735	2220	469	663	436

The University of New Brunswick.

The July matriculation examinations, held under the joint direction of the Board of Education and the University Senate have given better results than in any former year. The increased attendance of students, including a large number of licensed teachers pursuing the full undergraduate course, indicates a closer relation than formerly existed between the public schools and the University.

The list of students for 1899-1900 numbers 95, of whom 23 are women. The classification is as follows:

Seniors,.....	11	Partial Students,.....	5
Juniors,.....	9	" "	2
Sophomores,	29	" "	1
Freshmen,.....	27	" "	7
Total,	76	.....	19

Of the above 17 are pursuing the courses in Engineering in whole or in part.

Thirteen Degrees were conferred at the *Encenia* in 1899, viz.—Master of Arts, 5; Bachelor of Arts, 7; Bachelor of Civil Engineering, 1.

The celebration of the Centennial of the University on the last three days of May and the first day of June next promises to be of great interest, and it is hoped that the enthusiasm aroused will give a new impetus and increased vitality to an institution which has been so closely identified with the entire history of the Province.

Notes on the Appendices.

I direct special attention to Part III of this Report which contains the Report of the Principal of the Normal School; the Reports of the six School Inspectors; the Reports of the Boards of School Trustees of Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen, Milltown, Woodstock, Chatham and Campbellton; the Reports of the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb at Fredericton, and of the School for the Blind at Halifax; the proceedings of the several Teacher-Institutes and the Report of the Summer School of Science; Statistics of Denominational and other Educational Institutions not under the supervision of the Board of Education, and an address delivered by Professor W. C. Murray of Dalhousie University before the Faculty and Students of the University of New Brunswick.

Appendix A. The Normal School.

It is the policy of the Board of Education to make the Normal School a purely professional school by a gradual extension of the entrance examination and a co-ordinate enlargement of the professional side of the Course of Instruction in the School. To require at once, as a condition of admittance to the Normal School, an examination on the whole scholastic syllabus now required at the closing examinations would be a change so sudden as to create temporary embarrassment. The same results can be brought about in the course of two or three years by increasing annually the entrance requirements. This plan has been followed during the past year both by raising the scholastic standard for admittance and devoting more time to instruction in Methods of Teaching.

Each instructor in the Normal School has given special attention to the professional aspect of the work, presenting both theoretically and practically the most approved methods of instruction in the several subjects under his charge. A further advance in the same direction will be made in the coming year in the entrance requirements, especially for the First Class, and in the increased time and attention given in the school to the science and art of teaching.

The two branches of professional training — the theoretic and the practical — are complementary to each other, either without the other being comparatively ineffective. The former of these may be imparted by text books or lectures; the latter, which is the more important of the two, can only be acquired by careful observation of the methods of the expert living teacher, and by the actual and personal work of giving lessons to classes under the direction of an expert teacher. And here a serious practical difficulty presents itself. It is an impossibility to provide an opportunity for the large number of teachers in attendance at the Normal School to practice sufficiently the actual work of teaching in the Model School alone, without detriment to the educational progress of the children. The only relief of this difficulty which presents itself to me, under present conditions, is such an arrangement of the work of the Normal School as will provide for the systematic giving of illustrative lessons by each pupil-teacher, in turn, to a class of his fellow pupil-teachers, under the direction of the regular instructor in each department. By this plan the practical work of teaching required of each candidate might be at least doubled. To establish other Normal and Model schools in other parts of the Province would alleviate the difficulty of which I have spoken; but such a division of the work would involve a heavy expenditure, and cannot be regarded as a practical question at present.

In aiming to make the work of the Normal School purely professional, it must not be forgotten that thorough scholarship within prescribed limits, is the basis and pre-requisite of all professional training; and further that training how to teach involves in itself the necessity of some instruction in the subject matter in regard to which the professional training is given.

Appendix B. Inspectors Reports.

The details given in these Reports present many of the difficulties encountered, especially in rural districts, in maintaining good schools. It is pleasing, however, to note the tone of encouragement which rises above the discouraging facts cited.

Inspector Mersereau says: "A general survey of the whole field from the vantage ground of the closing days of the year show me that decided progress has been made in every department of the work. Our schools are not perfect by any means, but we have some that approach very near to the ideal and the number is happily increasing from year to year."

Inspector Smith says: "During the year just closed schools have been kept in operation with a regularity unsurpassed in any previous year. Every organized district in Westmorland County has had a school in operation during the

year; very few only part of the year. A very few of the organized districts in Kent County have had no school during the year."

A few new districts are being formed from year to year, and some of the graded schools keep adding additional departments, hence the number of teachers employed in this Inspectorate is yearly increasing.

I have been pleased with the evidences of progress and increased interest in the schools and all that pertains to them, that have been manifest.

Inspector Meagher says: "The salient points of the year's work in this Inspectorate are as follows: The re-organization of a number of districts in which no school has been operated for many years; the settlement of long standing disputes in others, which have seriously interfered with their educational welfare; the completion of a large number of new schoolhouses, and the making of many general improvements."

The awakening of interest among the parents and ratepayers in the work of the schools, so as to enlist their sympathetic co-operation with the teachers is of the utmost importance. With this object in view some of the Inspectors have been holding meetings and forming Educational Associations whenever the pressure of other duties permitted.

In this connection Inspector Steeves reports: "I have held eight public educational meetings during the year—three in Queens, three in Albert and two in Kings. Results have been very satisfactory. In most cases increased interest among rate-payers, shown by a willingness to make the schools more efficient, has followed a free discussion of school matters. Parents, Trustees and Teachers have participated, and in consequence home sympathy for the school has been stimulated. Three Teachers' Associations have been formed this year in Albert County, one for Hopewell and Harvey, one for Hillsboro, and one for Alma. I have no doubt that they will foster a professional spirit among the teachers, inciting them to reading and study along professional lines."

Inspector Carter reports: "Several associations of teachers and parents have been formed in my district to bring about a greater interest in school matters. Some good results have been attained, but there are so many changes among teachers, that it is difficult to keep the organizations up. Teachers of contiguous districts have in some instances united with parents to form reading clubs, which have resulted in much pleasure and profit. Perhaps the most vigorous association at present is that of St. Stephen, Milltown and the adjoining section, which under the able leadership of Miss Grace Stevens, one of the St. Stephen Trustees, has had more than one very suggestive public meeting.

At my last visit I had very satisfactory combined meetings of trustees and teachers of both St. Stephen and Milltown."

Inspector Bridges says: "To promote a healthy educational public spirit and to obtain the active support of the class that are neither educated nor seriously interested in education, are subjects worthy of the serious consideration of all those engaged in educational work.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that I have to report the formation of several local Teachers' Associations whose object is for mutual benefit among the teachers themselves, and also to increase the interest taken in the schools by the parents of the children whom these teachers have under their control. It is to be

oped that the number of such organizations will increase in the next few years, I believe that through them we would have acting a power and a force that could widen and awaken public interest in school matters and add to the moral impulse behind the movement for good schools, and then small associations could act as agencies in securing the active co-operation of the friends of education of all classes in promoting the efficiency of the public school."

I would once more direct attention to the fact that it is impossible for six inspectors to discharge effectively for the whole Province the duties imposed on them by the law.

Appendix C.--Reports of Boards of School Trustees in Cities and Towns.

The eight School Boards whose reports appear in Appendix C. have charge of 270 schools or departments, with 296 teachers and 12,601 pupils. These boards are composed of leading citizens, both men and women, selected in part by the Governor in Council and in part by the City or Town Councils. Their duties are delicate and onerous. To discharge them properly demands, in each case, the closest attention, the exercise of the highest intelligence and the most selfless devotion to the best interests of humanity. These services are rendered gratuitously.

A careful perusal of these Reports will show the greatness of the interests both educational and financial which are entrusted to the City and Town School Boards.

Appendix D.—The School for Deaf Mutes and the School for the Blind.

The numbers in attendance at these Schools and the expenditure from the Provincial revenues and from the County School Funds for their support are given elsewhere in this Report. It is gratifying to know that our beneficent Government makes provision for alleviating the condition of the unfortunate children deprived of the power of speech or of sight; and of preparing many of them to earn a livelihood, instead of becoming a public burden.

Principal Fraser of the School for the Blind in forwarding Returns for the term says: "I am pleased to report steady and satisfactory work upon the part of the New Brunswick boys and girls. Two New Brunswick graduates in the school are now members of our teaching staff and are proving themselves excellent instructors."

Appendix E.--Teachers' Institutes and the Summer School of Science.

The outline of the proceedings of the several County Institutes held throughout the year shows the important subjects discussed, and is suggestive of the educating influences exerted upon teachers, trustees and ratepayers in connection with these conventions. The dates of the meetings and the numbers attended are as follows:

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES, 1899.

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NO. PRESENT.		
		Teachers.	Others.	Total.
Albert	Sept. 21 and 22..	46		46
Carleton	Oct. 12 and 13..	78		78
Charlotte	Sept. 14 and 15..	115	5	120
Gloucester.....	June 29 and 30..	51	1	52
Kent	Oct. 12 and 13..	25		25
Kings	Sept. 28 and 29..	59		59
Northumberland..	Oct. 26 and 27..	74		74
St. John	Sept. 14 and 15..	186		186
Victoria	Sept. 28 and 29..	18		18
Westmorland....	Nov. 2 and 3..	106	1	107
York, Queens and Sunbury.....	Oct. 5 and 6..	125	1	126
		886	8	894

The people of the communities in which the Institutes were held manifested in all cases, a lively interest in the proceedings. The public meetings were well attended and the addresses given could not fail to create a deeper sympathy with the teachers and their work.

The Provincial Institute, which meets biennially, is to convene at the City of Moncton on the last three days of the month of June. An excellent programme is in course of preparation by the executive committee of the Institute. Several distinguished educationists from other Provinces and from the United States will be in attendance.

The Summer School of Science of the Atlantic Provinces, which has now become an established institution is annually becoming more useful and more generally attended. The last convention of the school was held at Campbellton from July 25th to August 8th, 1899. Over 200 members enrolled. The next session will be held at Bear River, Nova Scotia, beginning on the 20th of July.

Appendix F. Schools Not Under the Supervision of the Board of Education.

For the purpose of embodying in my Annual Report, for the information of the public, a summary of all the educational work of the Province, I have given in appendix F, a few statistics of the Universities, Colleges and Schools which are not classed as public, in the sense that they are not subject to the control of the Provincial Board of Education. The list is not complete, as I have been unable in some cases to obtain the necessary data. The exceedingly important work done for the Province by most of these Institutions should not be lost sight of in estimating the educational forces of the country.

Appendix C.—Professor Murray's Address.

It has been customary for some years to publish in the Annual School Report one or more of the addresses delivered during the year at the Provincial or County Institutes. I have pleasure in presenting this year a paper of more than ordinary interest to teachers. Professor Murray has made his deductions after a careful study of our School Statistics; and these deductions are worthy of the most thoughtful consideration by all who wish to promote the welfare of the teaching profession.

Manual Training, — Technical and Agricultural Education.

In my last annual report I discussed at some length the question of Agricultural Education, incidentally touching upon the practicability of introducing some form of Manual Training in connection with our public schools. As I still adhere to the views then expressed it is not necessary that they should be now repeated. During the past year, however, the subject has assumed a practical form which promises satisfactory results at an earlier date than previously hoped for, especially in regard to Manual Training.

The Macdonald Sloyd School Fund.

In an address given by Professor J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion of Canada, before the Public School Board of Ottawa, in November last, the Commissioner announced that Sir William C. Macdonald, whose splendid benefactions to the cause of higher education in Canada are widely known, has now offered "to pay for the equipment required for educational manual training in one place in every province in the Dominion; and also to meet the expenses of qualified teachers, and of maintenance for three years in all those places." I quote from Prof. Robertson's address:

"In Ottawa he (Sir William Macdonald) offers to equip and maintain for three years as many centres as are required to give all the boys, about 1,000, between the ages of 9 and 14 in the public schools an opportunity to receive this training.

It is hoped that after a year or two an equally valuable course of practical instruction suited for girls of the same ages may somehow be provided; and, doubtless, "nature studies" will be given a proper place in rural schools.

Sir William has authorized me to make a similar offer to the school authorities of Brockville, Ont.; of Charlottetown and Summerside, P.E.I.; of some place in the Province of Quebec; of Truro, N.S.; of Fredericton, N.B.; of Winnipeg, Man.; of Calgary, N.W.T.; and of some place in British Columbia.

In every one of the Provinces there are many places where the children would derive immediate and undoubted benefit from its introduction. Public opinion is ripe for it. In naming the places to receive the first offer, consideration has been given to the desirability of selecting centres from which the movement could spread most readily throughout each Province, and most quickly and effectively benefit its school system and its children.

But from the beginning there must be departments of Agriculture, Horticulture, Mining and Manual or Mechanical Training. In the department of Mechanics and Engineering the course might be so arranged as to articulate with the higher and more extended courses of the School of Practical Science of McGill University; so that graduates of the Maritime Technical School might be thoroughly prepared to take up advanced courses at the higher institution at Montreal.

Compulsory Education.

As the expediency of enacting a compulsory attendance law has of late been discussed with much earnestness in the City of St. John and elsewhere, and may engage the attention of the Legislature at an early day, I beg to submit some statements and facts bearing on the question.

In a previous part of this Report I have presented some facts in regard to the proportion of the population enrolled on the School Registers and the regularity of attendance of those enrolled. From the data given I have drawn the conclusion that in some of the cities and towns there are hundreds of children growing up in ignorance, because of their own unwillingness to go to school, or because of the criminal indifference of their parents. In the rural districts, there are comparatively few who are wholly deprived of schooling; but the evil of irregular attendance exists to a much greater extent than among those who are enrolled in the city schools. Can these evils be remedied by legislation? My opinion formed after a careful examination of the working of compulsory laws in other countries, is that the evils referred to may be greatly ameliorated, but not altogether removed, by a judiciously framed and wisely administered compulsory attendance law. To those who accept the fundamental principles upon which our school laws are based, no argument against the enactment of a compulsory attendance law can be of any weight, except one—and that is that such a law cannot be adequately enforced. It must be admitted that the difficulties attending the enforcement of compulsory attendance laws have proved to be very formidable; but the fact that there is no record of the repeal of any such law in any country where it has once been placed on the Statute book, except to replace it by a more stringent law, confirms me in the opinion that such laws may be made fairly effective. The efficiency of a compulsory law depends more upon the spirit, the tact, the patience, and at the same time the firmness, persistency and uniformity, with which it is administered, than upon the severity of its penalties or the complexity of its machinery. In the State of Massachusetts where truant laws have for many years been enforced with much effort and at great cost, they have proved very effective in the larger cities and towns, but comparatively ineffective in the smaller towns and rural districts. In any effort to enforce a compulsory attendance law in New Brunswick we shall have a similar experience. The comparative effectiveness of the law will be in proportion to the population of the community or district

in which the attempt is made to put the law in operation. In the Massachusetts Report for 1897-8, p. 91, the following reasons for inefficiency in executing the laws are assigned:

1. A sluggish or defective public sentiment. The community does not seem to be awake to the evils of irregular attendance. Far from aiding the school authorities in suppressing these evils, it hampers them if they attempt such suppression.

2. The laxness or timidity of school committees. Either they are indifferent to the duties imposed upon them by the compulsory laws, or are afraid to discharge such duties.

3. The reluctance of truant officers to make complaints against their friends and neighbors.

I append the following, taken from the report for 1897-8 of the United States Commissioner of Education, the Hon. W. T. Harris:

"The enforcement of compulsory laws is widely variable. In general, the laws are most fully enforced in the older, well-established communities, while partially settled States, rapidly growing cities, and what may be called the frontier parts of old States, find occasion for freedom from rigid rules. Thus in Massachusetts the four counties formed of Cape Cod, the large coast islands, and the hilly west end of the State are exempt from the requirement upon all other counties to support county truant schools, singly or jointly.

Thirty States, one Territory, and the District of Columbia have laws making attendance at school obligatory in prescribed conditions. The table following shows the general outline of designated ages, time of required attendance, and penalties upon parents or those in their stead for neglect. Some of the variations from absolute requirements are explained in notes upon the table.

Ages for attendance under penalty for failure will be seen to vary from a minimum of seven years to a maximum of sixteen years. The prevalent limits are eight to fourteen years. The minimum period of attendance varies from eight weeks in Kentucky to the full term taught in the year in Massachusetts and Connecticut. There are conditional requirements involving years of age or periods at school, according to attainments or occupation of the child.

It may be seen by the table that the possible penalties upon the parent for neglect to send the child to school vary from a minimum of \$1 in New Mexico to a maximum of \$200 for repeated neglect in Nevada.

In some cases imprisonment is an alternative, or as an additional penalty, from two days to three months, or in the indefinite form of committal till fine is paid. There are also penalties upon parents for false statements as to age or attendance of children: Massachusetts, as to a minor over five years of age, not exceeding \$50; Kentucky, \$5 to \$20; Illinois, \$3 to \$20 and costs.

Besides penalties upon the parent, there are penalties upon the child and penalties upon an officer, including, in certain cases, the teacher."

COMPULSORY EDUCATION — REQUIREMENTS.

States	Edition of law	Age	Annual Period	Penalty on Parents (a)
North Atlantic Division.				
Maine	1893	8-15	10 weeks, a term of 8 weeks each, if practicable	Not exceeding \$25
New Hampshire	1895	8-16	12 weeks, 6 consecutive	First, \$10, subsequent, \$5
Vermont	1893	8-16	20 weeks	\$5 to \$25
Massachusetts	1894	7-14	Full term	Not exceeding \$20
Rhode Island	1896	7-14	8, 10, and when unemployed, Full term	10
Connecticut	1894	8-16	Full term	Not exceeding \$5
New York	1896	8-16	14 to 16 unemployed, and 8 to 12 full term, Oct. 1 to June 1, 12 to 14 40 days	First, not exceeding \$20, subsequent, not exceeding \$25, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days, or both fine and imprisonment
New Jersey	1895	7-14	20 weeks, 8 consecutive	\$10 to \$25, or imprisonment 1 to 3 months
Pennsylvania	1897	13-16	75 per cent. of the term	First, not exceeding \$2, subsequent, not exceeding \$5
South Atlantic Division:				
District of Columbia	1894	8-14	12 weeks, 6 consecutive	Not exceeding \$20
West Virginia	1897	8-14	10 weeks	First, \$2, subsequent, \$4
South Central Division:				
Kentucky	1896	7-14	8 consecutive weeks	First, \$5 to \$20, subsequent, \$10 to \$25
West Central Division:				
Ohio	1897	8-14	10 weeks, 10 consecutive, only 10 weeks, 8 consecutive, other districts	\$5 to \$20, or penal bond of \$100, or total imprisonment 1 to 30 days
Indiana	1897	8-14	12 consecutive weeks	\$10 to \$20 and, in discretion of court, imprisonment 1 to 30 days
Illinois	1897	7-14	10 weeks, 12 consecutive	\$1 to \$5 and costs, and stand committed till paid
Michigan	1894	13-14	16 weeks, 6 consecutive	First, \$4 to \$20, subsequent, not less than \$10, or costs, \$10 to \$20, or penal bond of \$100
Wisconsin	1894	7-13	12 weeks	\$5 to \$20
Minnesota	1897	8-16	12 weeks, 6 consecutive	First, \$25; subsequent, \$25 to \$50
North Dakota	1896	8-14	do	First, \$4 to \$20, subsequent, \$10 to \$25, with costs
South Dakota	1897	8-14	do	\$10 to \$25 and costs, and stand committed till paid
Nebraska	1897	8-14	12 weeks	\$10 to \$20
Kansas	1897	8-14	12 weeks, 6 consecutive	First, \$5 to \$10, subsequent, \$10 to \$20
Western Division				
Montana	1894	8-14	do	\$5 to \$25
Wyoming	1894	8-14	12 weeks	Not exceeding \$25
Colorado	1895	8-14	12 weeks, 8 consecutive	\$5 to \$20
New Mexico	1894	8-16	12 weeks	\$1 to \$25, or imprisonment not exceeding 30 days
Idaho	1894	8-14	20 weeks, 10 consecutive	First, not exceeding \$10, subsequent, not exceeding \$20, with costs
Nevada	1897	8-14	16 weeks, 8 consecutive	First, \$5 to \$10, subsequent, \$10 to \$20, with costs
Utah	1897	8-14	12 weeks, 8 consecutive	First, not less than \$5; subsequent, \$10 to \$20, with costs
Washington	1893	8-15	12 weeks	\$1 to \$25, defective children, \$40 to \$200
Oregon	1893	8-14	12 weeks, 12 consecutive	First, \$5 to \$25, subsequent, \$25 to \$50, with costs
California	1895	8-14	Two-thirds of full term 12 weeks consecutive	First, not exceeding \$20, subsequent, \$20 to \$50, with costs

a See preceding text

b To 16, if wandering about public places without lawful occupation, growing up in idleness and ignorance

c Not applicable to children over 14 lawfully employed and not enrolled at school.

d Not applicable to children over 14, regularly engaged in useful service.

e Not applicable to children over 14, and with financial ability, also if wandering about public places without lawful

Closely related to compulsory education laws, and in many cases incorporated with them, are laws providing against the employment of children in manufacturing establishments, and other occupations, during the time in which they should be at school. The penalties for infringing the provisions of child-labor laws and factory laws can be enforced much more summarily than those for non-attendance at the schools, inasmuch as they fall upon the owner or agent employing the children, and do not admit of so many plausible excuses for exemption from the conditions of the law.

The cost of enforcing a compulsory attendance law will be considerable. Provision must be made for a careful annual enumeration and registration of children of school age, for the payment of a sufficient number of truant officers, and for the maintenance in each city or town of a special school for incorrigibles. Additional school accommodation will be required in all the cities and most of the towns—the school buildings being now occupied in most cases to their full seating capacity.

SUGGESTED AMENDMENTS AND ADDITIONS TO THE SCHOOL LAW.

It has been intimated that at the approaching session of the Legislature the School Act of 1871, with the amendments and additions thereto, may be consolidated. I think, therefore, that the present is a favorable time to suggest a few changes and additions which, in my judgment, would remove some difficulties, and would make the law more effective in serving the purposes for which it was first enacted. I beg to make the following recommendations:

(a) District Assessment. That all real property shall be taxable for the benefit of the district in which it is situated, without regard to the place of residence of the owner. This change is in the interest of poor districts which have suffered severely, especially of late years, by change of ownership of property or the removal of owners to other parts of the same Parish. In case of this change being made in the laws it may be found expedient to provide for the safe-guarding of certain interests.

(b) Increase of the County Fund. That the amount per head to be assessed and levied upon each County for school purposes shall be raised from thirty cents to forty or fifty cents.

I am aware that this suggestion will meet with the determined opposition of many of those in whose interest it is proposed, for the very mention of an increase of direct taxation is likely to create a panic in some minds sufficient to paralyze for the time being their reasoning powers, and to render them blind to their own best interests. Nevertheless, the increase of the County Fund seems to me eminently reasonable, and almost essential to the maintenance of

PART II.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

PRELIMINARY TABLE.

A 3

COUNTIES.	SECOND TERM CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.				FIRST TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1899.				YEAR ENDING 30TH JUNE, 1899.			
	Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Pupils in attendance at Schools.		Schools.	Teachers and Assistants.	Pupils in attendance at Schools.		No. of Districts having Schools in operation in the June Term, that were without Schools in the Dec. Term.	No. of Districts having Schools in operation during the Dec. Term, that were without Schools in the June Term.	Total No. of different Pupils in attendance at Schools within the year.	
Albert,	77	80	2,321		73	76	2,463		4	10	2,734	
Carleton,	151	154	4,291		154	157	4,893		9	8	5,213	
Charlotte,	142	149	4,224		148	155	4,846		5	2	4,937	
Gloucester,	102	106	4,128		103	108	4,282		1	2	4,564	
Kent,	120	123	3,041		116	118	4,031		3	8	4,566	
King's,	160	165	4,094		168	176	4,576		15	9	5,005	
Madawaska,	56	57	1,914		53	54	1,985		3	6	2,231	
Northumberland,	140	145	4,076		142	151	5,328		5	3	5,684	
Queens,	98	98	2,208		97	100	2,351		10	10	2,769	
Restigouche,	48	51	1,789		47	50	1,816		2	3	2,021	
Saint John,	209	234	8,867		207	235	8,693		2	1	9,314	
Sunbury,	44	44	932		40	50	1,162		5	1	1,239	
Victoria,	54	56	1,372		59	59	1,708		8	4	1,838	
Westmorland,	207	217	8,426		208	228	8,794		4	3	9,430	
York,	189	200	5,974		185	197	6,309		1	7	6,884	
New Brunswick,	1,797	1,882	59,457		1,806	1,912	63,536		77	76	68,579	
Cor. Terms, 1897-98,	1,749	1,820	58,174		1,778	1,864	63,333		81	77	68,239	
Increase,	48	62	1,283		28	48	203		2	1	310	
Decrease, .....	..	..	..		..	..	..		..	..	..

TABLE III. PART ONE—Continued.

COUNTIES	FARM, COLOR AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.										PRINT-SCRIPT AND WRITING										SYSTEMS OF THEORY										OPTIONAL									
	GRADE										GRADE										GRADE.																			
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII								
Albert.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264	276	288	300	312	324	336	348	360	372	384	396	408								
Albany.	36	48	60	72	84	96	108	120	132	144	156	168	180	192	204	216	228	240	252	264																				

ued.

ing statement:

LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE.				LATIN (Optional)		FRENCH (Optional)	
PLANT LIFE—ANNUAL LIFE.				30		30	
GRADE.				GRADE.		GRADES	
						I to VIII	
IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	
11	413	310	61	75	92	1	24
17	647	770	151	152	125	49	54
22	658	625	109	103	141	22	52
47	582	203	100	73	54	6	32
47	471	274	75	61	65	12	91
13	788	604	94	80	64	7	40
10	104	81	19	20	27	29	77
10	670	568	108	133	140	29	77
10	457	307	109	16	15	5	5
10	277	200	49	35	48	28	24
10	1,254	1,031	713	595	419	383	201
45	138	147	21	10	3	1	8
45	106	149	44	24	23	9	5
45	214	834	338	300	224	157	187
45	934	784	239	135	104	119	118
45	809	6,940	2,152	1,931	1,610	828	921
45	438	6,722	2,182	1,816	1,561	713	883
45	461	227	30	115	29	115	38

may be seen by the

may be seen by the

SEMI-ANNUAL DISTRIBUTION OF COUNTY FUND IN 1875 AND 1898.

COUNTY	Average Sum to Each School, 1875.	Average Sum to Each School, 1898.
Ant.	\$28 58	\$19 52
Ant.	27 18	21 68
Ant.	32 62	24 35
Ant.	70 53	36 31
Ant.	58 47	28 61
Ant.	28 37	20 56
Ant.	155 01	27 62
Ant.	35 92	27 06
Ant.	24 43	17 35
Ant.	27 87	25 96
Ant.	47 54	34 71
Ant.	26 93	19 64
Ant.	27 54	21 40
Ant.	43 13	27 54
Ant.	24 19	21 74
Brunswick,	\$35 26	\$25 67

ALGERIA 46		GEOGRAPHY 47					
GRADE		GRADE					
VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
54	84	416	416	317	96	75	82
104	169	716	735	769	158	153	125
172	144	761	689	658	219	168	141
46	54	670	615	212	100	73	54
74	54	658	494	284	91	75	65
139	114	778	817	624	91	80	83
...	...	323	188	82	19	20	27
112	167	891	698	570	198	133	152
56	11	375	456	373	19	16	15
45	49	275	287	200	49	35	48
117	406	1,255	1,273	1,031	713	595	419
33	18	185	165	133	22	10	3
4	24	235	194	152	44	24	23
230	292	1,293	1,200	927	344	377	270
218	215	1,000	1,019	839	244	136	188
464	1,801	9,831	9,246	7,171	2,407	1,970	1,695
152	1,506	9,764	9,043	6,990	2,425	1,863	1,663
312	895	67	203	181	...	107	32

access; and that the expense of transporting such children to such school, and any fees that may be exacted for the tuition of such children under the provisions of Section 74, Sub-Section 1, of Cap. 65, Con. Stat., shall be assessed and levied upon the District to which the children belong. The trustees of the school to which such children shall be sent shall be required to admit them.

In support of the above recommendation I need only call attention to the fact that during the Term which ended in June last, there were 490 schools in operation with an average attendance of less than 12 pupils, and of these 76 had an average attendance of less than 6. An analysis of the attendance returns for any Term would disclose about the same proportion of small schools. If the children attending these 490 schools, could be assigned to half the number of schools, they would have the advantage of better schools, both pupils and teachers would be stimulated by the influence of numbers to more energetic and successful work and the large sum of from \$45,000 to \$50,000 would be saved on the annual expenditure. It would probably cost not more than half the amount thus saved to pay for the conveyance to the nearest schools of the children residing more than two miles from the school house.

In former Reports I have given statistics from the school returns of other countries—especially from those of the United States and Australia—showing a wonderful economy of expenditure and an immense gain in educational efficiency, from the adoption of the system of discontinuing weak schools and of conveying the pupils at public expense to central schools. Later returns confirm the statements before made, and indicate a remarkable extension of the system.

I have little hope of the adoption of the system in New Brunswick so long as it is left to the votes of ratepayers at the annual school meetings.

TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE (Health Readers.)										NATURAL LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE—MINERALS—PLANT LIFE—ANIMAL LIFE.										LATIN (Optional)		FRENCH (Optional)	
	GRADE.										GRADE.										50		51	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	I to VIII	GRADE.	50		51	
Albert,	297	420	404	401	305	96	74	81	308	452	411	411	310	91	75	92	1	21						
Charlotte,	674	483	643	716	750	151	120	111	648	516	637	647	779	153	152	125	49	54	20					
Charlotte,	586	515	716	608	657	199	162	134	749	552	622	625	625	169	102	149	22	52						
Gloucester,	1,110	844	670	600	209	100	73	54	1,279	820	647	582	203	100	73	54	6	32	813					
Kent,	1,200	650	584	478	268	88	73	64	1,266	676	587	473	274	75	101	65	12	17	717					
Kings,	500	675	721	808	623	96	86	83	513	639	713	788	604	94	80	64	7	40	10					
Madawaska,	741	373	277	207	62	19	20	27	666	395	280	164	81	10	20	27	29	77	393					
Northumberland,	1,077	908	873	693	554	108	133	157	4,045	902	850	670	508	102	133	116	29	77	188					
Queens,	373	423	377	452	363	19	16	15	360	432	303	457	307	19	10	15	5	5	26					
Restigouche,	343	379	286	263	185	49	35	48	341	378	270	277	209	49	35	18	28	24						
Saint John,	1,508	1,411	1,273	273	1,031	713	595	469	1,505	1,402	1,270	1,254	1,031	713	595	419	383	201						
Sunbury,	187	145	165	150	130	15		1	176	132	151	138	147	21	10	5	1	8						
Victoria,	378	226	229	185	130	44	24	23	380	233	226	196	149	44	24	23	9	5	32					
Westmorland,	1,098	1,236	1,199	1,228	942	240	320	258	1,784	1,244	1,155	1,212	844	338	360	224	157	187	628					
York,	1,068	862	866	993	816	245	173	170	1,047	784	908	941	784	239	135	164	119	118						
New Brunswick,	12,349	9,530	9,313	9,145	7,075	2,372	1,997	1,646	12,138	9,557	9,162	8,899	6,949	2,352	1,931	1,600	828	921	2,847					
Cor. Term, 1897...	11,692	8,993	9,000	8,944	6,893	2,391	1,807	1,500	11,253	8,777	8,432	8,410	6,722	2,382	1,816	1,580	713	882						
Increase	747	537	313	201	182	..	100	85	885	786	230	461	227	30	115	29	115	38						
Percentage	..	..	..	..	..	19	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

TABLE III. PART TWO.—The First Term Closed June 30th, 1899.

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN THE DIFFERENT BRANCHES OF INSTRUCTION.

COUNTIES.	Physical Exercises.	Optnl.	READING—SPELLING—REKITTATION, ETC.										GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION.										HISTORY.									
			GRADE.										GRADE.										GRADE.									
			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X
Albert,	1,778	2,182	454	445	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	442	
Carlton,	4,017	4,637	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	777	
Charlotte,	3,399	4,054	700	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	714	
Gloucester,	3,361	3,756	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	686	
Kent,	3,947	4,426	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	708	
King,	1,304	1,623	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	372	
Madawaska,	4,897	4,983	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	1,017	
Northumberland,	2,001	2,422	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	403	
Queens,	1,478	1,744	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	379	
Restigouche,	8,324	8,367	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	1,419	
Saint John,	840	1,058	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	271	
Sunbury,	1,343	1,595	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	375	
Victoria,	7,049	8,123	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	1,391	
Westmorland,	4,840	5,444	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	874	
York,	52,846	52,846	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	
New Brunswick,	52,846	52,846	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	
Cor. Term, 1898,	52,846	52,846	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	10,917	
Increase	30	550	42	7	160	285	75	180	421	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	
Decrease	30	550	42	7	160	285	75	180	421	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	40	

*In Country Districts only.

COUNTIES.	NUMBER—ARITHMETIC.						GEOGRAPHY.	
	44						47	
	GRADE.						GRADE.	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Albert,	388	452	452	443	372	140	101	102
Carleton,	906	657	777	922	1,002	180	170	101
Charlotte,	851	700	774	889	881	269	204	188
Gloucester,	1,355	980	670	734	279	115	58	209
Kent,	1,401	649	719	557	274	98	63	281
Kings,	792	875	848	195	846	111	78	108
Madawaska,	798	373	345	239	77	25	15	98
Northumberland,	1,272	1,013	923	840	670	26	147	111
Queens,	456	493	462	512	508	20	15	81
Restigouche,	379	415	268	246	235	65	40	25
Saint John,	1,870	1,449	1,256	1,339	1,054	685	556	211
Sunbury,	246	183	180	227	247	6	13	60
Victoria,	420	275	328	264	259	51	26	20
Westmorland,	2,137	1,404	1,372	1,401	1,154	368	384	354
York,	1,284	884	1,045	1,144	1,089	270	173	386
New Brunswick,	14,395	10,802	10,490	10,802	9,008	2,588	2,002	247
Cor. Term, 1898,	14,486	10,616	10,572	10,560	8,821	2,516	2,028	1,751
Increase,	160	186	82	242	187	8	34	1,757
Decrease,								6

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE (Health Readers).										NATURE LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE. MINERALS—PLANT LIFE—ANIMAL LIFE.										LATIN. (Optional).		FRENCH (Optional).
	GRADE.										GRADE.										50	51	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	to VIII	GRADES	GRADES	GRADES	GRADES
Allert,.....	297	377	435	475	369	100	101	102	390	378	411	413	305	100	101	102	21	21	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
C. rleton,.....	729	548	741	847	1,020	184	170	143	689	528	701	857	1,049	184	167	141	60	74	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Charlotte,.....	767	650	759	846	843	209	214	166	819	677	770	883	882	209	214	166	17	79	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cl. ucesett,.....	1,202	923	669	724	281	108	58	08	1,53	834	633	689	243	99	54	60	4	43	1,205	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kent,.....	1,203	657	646	535	263	91	68	56	1,490	641	634	427	265	79	58	50	7	10	764	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kings,.....	669	700	825	944	822	111	78	84	696	775	749	931	841	106	78	84	20	51	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ma. awas a,.....	583	295	309	199	70	25	15	22	559	301	37	173	62	25	15	22	32	71	593	.....	.....	.....	.....
N. rthumber and,.....	1,490	924	802	842	666	211	147	152	1,120	960	873	843	673	211	147	152	32	71	9	.....	.....	.....	.....
Queens,.....	365	456	453	536	52	20	15	23	379	456	436	524	513	20	15	23	3	71	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Restig uche,.....	291	338	287	200	233	65	49	32	306	373	267	282	233	65	49	32	20	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S. t John,.....	1,568	1,435	1,259	1,336	1,055	684	546	359	1,511	1,442	1,261	1,335	1,054	684	546	359	472	341	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sunbury,.....	233	141	175	212	238	6	13	12	223	169	173	208	238	6	13	12	3	3	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Vict. ria,.....	343	258	309	257	257	50	26	27	327	241	308	238	250	50	26	27	8	7	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Westmorland,.....	1,754	1,287	1,312	1,335	1,137	350	388	280	1,618	1,140	1,248	1,236	1,143	355	318	229	160	138	714	.....	.....	.....	.....
York,.....	1,063	747	970	1,087	1,066	248	172	219	1,064	705	985	1,081	1,080	251	163	219	120	124	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
New Brunswick,.....	12,157	9,816	9,981	10,515	8,892	2,462	2,090	1,745	11,924	9,670	9,886	10,120	8,800	2,444	1,964	1,687	923	980	3,428	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cor. Tern, 1898,.....	12,131	9,412	9,974	10,308	8,556	2,484	2,015	1,719	11,690	9,367	9,765	10,000	8,506	2,462	1,978	1,757	929	975	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Inc case,.....	26	404	7	117	336	90	45	26	284	308	101	90	354	18	14	70	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Decrease,.....																			.....	.....	.....	.....	.....

TABLE III.—SUPERIOR, GRAMMAR, AND OTHER SCHOOLS HAVING PUPILS IN ADVANCE OF GRADE VIII.

Part Two. Continued

[illegible]

TABLE IV. Part Two—FIRST TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1899.

COUNTIES.	Grammar School Teachers.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		NO. OF ASSISTANTS.		Total number of Teachers employed this Term.		
		CLASS.			CLASS.									
M.	F.	I	II	III	I	II	III	Male.	Female.	Both.	Trained.	Untrained.	Male.	Female.
Albert,	1	..	13	3	4	13	33	8	21	54	75	..	..	1
Carleton,	1	1	13	14	3	17	88	19	31	125	156	..	..	1
Charlotte,	1	..	18	9	2	34	80	9	30	123	153	..	..	2
Gloucester,	1	..	3	4	29	3	23	40	37	66	103	..	..	3
Kent,	1	..	7	1	16	7	20	65	25	92	117	..	..	1
Kings,	2	..	16	15	3	27	84	27	36	138	174	..	..	2
Madawaska, .....	..	..	2	..	9	..	2	40	11	42	53	44	9	1
Northumberland,	1	..	12	4	3	14	88	27	20	129	149	148	1	2
Queens,	1	..	5	22	5	10	38	18	33	66	99	99	..	1
Restigouche,	1	..	2	..	1	8	24	12	4	44	48	48	..	2
Saint John,	4	1	21	7	..	89	98	6	32	194	226	226	..	9
Sunbury, .....	..	..	5	2	4	4	21	14	11	39	50	50	..	..
Victoria,	1	..	5	7	4	2	16	24	17	42	59	59	..	..
Westmorland,	5	..	20	23	16	48	63	49	64	160	224	223	1	4
York,	3	..	18	8	4	28	97	35	33	160	193	193	..	4
New Brunswick,	23	2	160	119	103	304	775	393	405	1474	1879	1868	11	33
Cor. Term, 1898,	18	2	153	118	108	274	786	377	397	1439	1836	1820	16	25
Increase,	5	..	7	1	..	30	..	16	8	35	43	48	..	8
Decrease, .....	..	..	..	..	5	..	11	..	..	..	..	..	5	3

TABLE V. PUBLIC SCHOOLS: PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS EMPLOYED DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1899.
Part One. The Second Term closed 31st December, 1898.

COUNTIES.	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers in the service not more than 1 year in the service employed this Term.	Male Teachers Gr., Sup., and Ist Class.										Female Teachers Gr., Sup., and Ist Class.														
						No. first Term employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 4 years.	No. upwards of 4 years.	No. first Term employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 4 years.	No. upwards of 4 years.													
Albert,	16	20	11	2	32	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	2	1	4	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Carleton,	90	40	21	3	62	2	2	3	3	3	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	2	2	1	
Charlotte,	87	13	12	6	45	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Gloucester,	76	17	9	1	37	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kent,	77	34	9	2	38	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Kings,	103	43	13	7	80	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Madawaska,	28	15	13	1	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Northumberland,	94	35	10	4	44	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Queens,	48	41	9	1	14	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Restigouche,	41	3	4	1	12	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
St. John,	188	13	5	19	27	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Sunbury,	23	17	4	3	22	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Victoria,	36	15	3	2	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
Westmorland,	138	50	18	6	70	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
York,	126	48	16	7	64	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	
New Brunswick,	1,201	434	157	59	626	7	7	21	21	27	21	7	7	21	21	27	21	7	7	21	21	27	21	7	7	21	21	27	21	
Cor Term, 1897,	1,188	405	151	46	658	12	3	19	18	28	13	7	8	19	18	28	13	7	8	19	18	28	13	7	8	19	18	28	13	
Increase,	13	29	6	13	31	1	1	5	3	1	8	1	1	5	3	1	8	1	1	5	3	1	8	1	1	5	3	1	8	1
DEATH,						1	1					1	1					1	1				1	1						

TABLE V.—Continued. PERIOD OF SERVICE OF SECOND CLASS TEACHERS EMPLOYED DURING YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1899.

COUNTRIES.	DURING THE TERM CLOSED 1ST DECEMBER, 1898.										DURING THE TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1899.										
	MALE TEACHERS, 2ND CLASS.					FEMALE TEACHERS, 2ND CLASS.					MALE TEACHERS, 2ND CLASS.					FEMALE TEACHERS, 2ND CLASS.					
	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. 7 years and upwards.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. 1st Term employed.	No. 2nd Term employed.	No. from 1 to 2 years.	No. from 2 to 3 years.	No. from 3 to 5 years.	No. from 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.
Albert	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	3	6	0	1	1	1	1	2	2
Carlisle	3	1	2	1	4	1	3	11	3	7	11	27	11	18	1	4	2	1	1	3	3
Charlotte	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	8	11	18	10	20	2	2	1	1	1	1	1
Gloucester	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	5	2	1	2	2	7	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Kent	2	1	4	4	1	1	7	6	2	4	5	11	3	3	1	1	3	2	1	5	7
Kings	2	1	4	4	1	1	7	6	2	10	15	23	12	15	3	3	3	2	2	5	12
Madawaska	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	9	2	7	8	16	17	31	1	1	1	1	1	2	2
Northumberland	1	1	1	1	2	2	7	3	1	9	8	8	3	25	2	2	2	3	2	9	12
Queens	1	1	1	2	6	2	7	1	1	4	4	11	16	35	1	1	3	5	11	3	9
Restigouche	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	5	4	2	16	23	47	2	2	3	3	3	6	10
St. John	1	1	1	1	1	1	4	3	5	6	3	3	7	7	1	1	3	5	12	19	31
Sherbrooke	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	3	3	3	5	2	4	1	1	1	2	3	4	10
Victoria	1	1	1	1	1	1	6	8	1	6	7	14	5	22	2	2	1	2	4	1	5
Westmorland,	3	1	1	3	6	6	6	2	1	6	7	14	5	22	1	1	4	4	4	7	26
York	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	7	4	5	14	27	17	31	1	1	1	1	1	1	3
N. Brunswick	17	4	11	17	28	8	34	70	23	74	88	170	128	227	2	18	0	12	29	12	17
Cor. yr., '97-'98.	13	2	19	22	15	5	30	68	16	85	89	165	120	201	4	14	10	18	17	6	30
Increase	4	2	8	5	13	3	5	2	7	11	11	11	8	16	2	4	10	6	12	6	3
per cent.	30.77	16.67	42.11	22.73	46.43	37.50	16.67	29.26	28.57	12.86	12.35	6.63	6.33	7.06	2.94	28.57	10.00	5.00	40.00	33.33	16.67

TABLE VI.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: TIME IN SESSION DURING THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1899.

COUNTIES.	THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1898.										THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1899.				
	No. of Schools open this Term.	No. of Schools open less than 80 days.	No. in session 80 but less than 94 days.	Total in session less than 94 days.	No. in session the full term of 94 days.*	Average days schools in session during the Term.	Aggregate number of days schools open during this Term.	No. of Schools open this Term.	No. of schools open less than 80 teaching days.	No. in session 80 but less than 100 days.	No. in session less than 100 days.	No. in session 100 days but less than 123 days.	No. in session the full term of 123 days.	Average days schools in session during the Term.	Aggregate number of days schools open during the Term.
Albert.....	77	3	24	25	50	91.9	7,080	73	12	1	13	21	39	110.	8,048
Carleton.....	151	24	55	79	72	87.5	13,215 [†]	154	8	3	11	74	74	116.5	17,947
Charlotte.....	142	38	52	90	52	82.2	11,684 [†]	148	15	5	20	69	39	111.	16,451 [†]
Gloucester.....	102	5	38	43	59	90.3	9,218	103	1	4	5	40	58	118.8	12,239 [†]
Kent.....	120	5	50	55	65	91.25	10,950	116	11	4	15	28	73	114.9	13,335
Kings.....	166	20	50	70	90	88.4	14,145	168	20	6	26	75	67	112.	18,820
Madawaska.....	56	4	25	29	27	91.6	5,134	53	5	1	6	19	28	111.	5,918
Northumberland.....	140	13	50	63	77	88.2	12,352 [†]	142	9	7	16	46	80	116.4	16,536
Queens.....	98	14	43	57	41	87.46	8,536 [†]	97	9	6	15	44	38	112.8	10,943
Restigouche.....	48	3	14	17	31	90.1	4,326	47	2	3	5	17	25	115.6	5,436
Saint John.....	209	9	20	29	180	85.35	17,772 [†]	207	3	2	5	34	168	119.8	24,811
Sunbury.....	44	11	15	26	18	84.9	3,700	46	6	3	9	20	17	109.	5,016 [†]
Victoria.....	54	11	22	33	21	83.7	4,524 [†]	59	8	5	13	30	16	108.2	6,388 [†]
Westmorland.....	207	12	60	72	135	89.48	18,504 [†]	208	10	0	10	64	134	118.8	24,723 [†]
York.....	189	15	64	79	110	89.6	16,938 [†]	185	31	4	35	56	94	110.4	20,439
New Brunswick.....	1797	187	582	767	1028	87.96	158,068	1806	150	54	204	657	945	114.6	207,055
Cor. Term, 1897-98....	1749	192	681	873	876	86.66	151,571 [†]	1778	143	43	186	701	891	117.9	209,083 [†]
Increase.....	48	5	99	106	152	1.30	6,496 [†]	28	7	11	18	44	54	3.3	2,628 [†]
Decrease.....															

* In the second Term there were 84 teaching days in the city of Saint John and other incorporated towns. The actual number of days the schools were open in these districts is raised to the basis of 94 days.

** In the First Term there were 122 teaching days in Saint John and 123 days in other cities and incorporated towns and in other districts. The former is raised to the basis of the latter for purposes of comparison.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: VISITS—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—PRIZES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1899.

COUNTIES.	THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 31st DECEMBER, 1898.										THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 30th JUNE, 1899.																			
	Visits.					Examinations.					Prizes.					Visits.					Examinations.					Prizes.				
	No. by the Trustees and Secretary.	No. by the County Inspector.	No. by members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by other visitors.	No. of Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of Schools not holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the prizes.	No. by the Trustees and Secretary.	No. by members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by other visitors.	No. of Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of Schools not holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the prizes.	No. by the Trustees and Secretary.	No. by members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by other visitors.	No. of Schools holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of Schools not holding public examinations during the Term.	No. of prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the prizes.		
Alberta.....	269	50	12	100	782	69	7	8	\$2 32	197	49	19	47	778	67	6	11	\$2 90												
Calcutta.....	254	48	40	107	1,182	132	19	59	18 26	273	128	64	104	1,507	126	26	24	7 50												
Charlotte.....	40	82	7	85	1,411	127	22	19	6 50	401	125	3	134	2,065	125	22	18	7 06												
Gloucester.....	345	58	2	40	86	950	87	2	1 10	40	9	1	91	1,113	91	12	4	2 06												
Kent.....	417	42	6	70	74	1,212	11	32	10 70	460	78	7	105	1,577	110	7	26	8 45												
Kings.....	353	97	22	49	1,301	142	18	21	16 81	446	134	...	148	1,913	154	13	32	14 53												
Madawaska.....	210	39	41	56	571	55	1	34	10 05	180	24	1	61	438	49	4	27	4 90												
Northumberland.....	418	70	5	105	1,581	128	12	46	36 10	44	99	10	76	1,124	135	8	24	11 37												
Quebec.....	221	7	3	50	871	77	21	6	1 70	23	65	43	84	1,326	80	16	5	6 0												
Restigouche.....	141	36	1	35	481	39	9	2	1 0	163	19	1	16	669	45	2	1	75												
Saint John.....	188	54	1	21	63	460	10	2	1 0	62	113	2	111	2,160	203	2	9	1 85												
Sunbury.....	189	44	5	8	352	34	10	...	...	114	48	...	13	497	36	10	1	1 50										
Victoria.....	120	37	1	25	0	49	11	10	3 95	13	10	21	26	633	49	9	18	5 77												
Westmorland.....	791	110	6	14	264	185	22	56	27 80	671	123	4	109	1,774	186	17	61	27 80												
York.....	393	135	2	70	8	1,536	59	31	18 40	354	148	4	68	1,197	141	35	27	19 22												
New Brunswick.....	4569	972	74	741	16,549	1,579	217	38	\$154 87	578	258	76	853	2,1131	1,597	180	287	\$121 15												
For Terms, 1897-98.....	4630	41	33	818	53	17,992	1588	316	110 65	5186	1198	53	904	1676	2,3898	1,79	980	173 60												
Increase.....	61	40	41	773	1,444	0	56	22	43 72	608	58	17	132	2,787	1	10	103	452 85												

Note.—The above Table does not include a large number of prizes reported, but without a value assigned.

COUNTIES.

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOLS			COMMON SCHOOLS.			Average Superior Schools.	Average Grammar Schools.
	Average Rate per year to Male Teachers			Average Rate per year to Female Teachers.				
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Albert.....	\$349 00	\$263 43	\$220 37	\$249 89	\$212 79	\$187 22	\$533 33	See Table XIII.
Carleton.....	370 77	253 07	220 17	279 85	210 00	187 52	510 00	
Charlotte ..	138 54	301 22	227 50	317 92	232 57	191 00	675 00	
Gloucester ..	.....	287 00	238 56	236 11	221 83	185 86	600 00
Kent.....	288 33	258 00	220 78	258 00	215 36	177 08	512 50	
Kings	329 72	251 00	212 33	253 44	203 52	178 87	512 00	
Madawaska ..	295 00	.....	223 03	.....	197 00	176 14	500 00
Northumberland ..	364 68	276 25	217 75	259 64	232 16	184 94	638 00	
Queens.....	297 75	242 50	196 00	233 60	207 26	176 27	500 00	
Restigouche ..	300 00	.....	221 00	266 04	255 77	196 23	625 00
Saint John.....	813 61	476 57	.....	362 13	308 27	181 91	616 67
Sunbury.....	315 35	308 00	202 87	235 00	198 80	176 50	.....
Victoria	279 25	260 28	217 81	232 50	223 73	193 84	525 00	
Westmorland ..	316 25	274 43	224 11	309 66	227 20	197 51	575 00	
York	434 77	270 37	208 06	307 03	219 71	183 25	595 00	
New Brunswick	\$439 31	\$276 51	\$223 76	\$306 97	\$230 08	\$184 29	\$575 30	
Average Salaries 1898.....	465 99	278 40	224 35	309 03	229 75	187 65	608 55	
Increase .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$0 33	.....	.....
Decrease	\$21 68	\$1 89	\$0 19	\$2 06	.....	\$3 36	\$33 25

TABLE IX.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: DISBURSEMENT OF THE PROVINCIAL GRANTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1899.

COUNTIES.	F & S. SECOND TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31ST, 1898.			FOR FIRST TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1899.			FOR THE YEAR.		
	Ordinary Grants.	Superior Grants.	Total.	Ordinary Grants.	Superior Grants.	Total.	Special to the teaching in poor districts (in column 1).	Total.	Total.
Alberta.	\$3,107 88	\$318 99	\$3,426 87	\$3,484 61	\$431 95	\$3,916 56	\$207 97	\$4,124 53	\$7,700 26
Calcutta.	5,324 77	312 21	5,636 98	7,137 75	563 92	7,701 67	415 94	8,117 61	14,449 93
Charlotte.	4,916 86	595 65	5,512 51	7,207 77	731 17	7,938 94	297 97	8,236 91	13,771 79
Choules.	3,622 20	445 40	4,067 60	4,744 74	303 36	5,048 10	297 97	5,346 07	10,394 82
Kent.	3,192 57	419 05	3,611 62	4,803 34	561 62	5,364 96	297 97	5,662 93	10,028 01
Kings.	6,847 37	528 07	7,375 44	7,812 40	718 74	8,531 14	402 40	8,933 54	15,508 69
Madras.	1,602 90	165 20	1,768 10	1,855 31	141 70	1,997 01	90 41	2,087 42	3,763 11
Northumberland.	4,752 78	522 54	5,275 32	6,478 51	729 05	7,207 56	297 16	7,504 72	12,893 63
Quebec.	3,557 90	106 32	3,664 22	4,098 80	188 24	4,287 04	297 97	4,585 01	8,790 47
Restigouche.	1,721 39	100 48	1,821 87	2,100 32	141 70	2,242 02	297 97	2,540 00	4,472 73
Saint John.	7,818 75	319 13	8,137 88	10,072 62	421 64	10,494 26	829 12	11,323 38	20,926 30
St. Mary.	1,672 56	166 33	1,838 89	2,254 49	.....	2,254 49	.....	2,254 49	3,967 66
Victoria.	1,847 91	620 54	2,468 45	2,634 73	143 11	2,777 84	297 97	3,075 81	5,070 56
Westmorland.	7,357 64	585 51	7,943 15	9,840 11	1,010 42	10,850 53	31 11	11,082 21	20,210 59
Y. rk.	6,697 15	522 97	7,220 12	8,275 73	722 21	9,000 94	440 81	9,441 75	17,286 80
New Brunswick.	\$63,836 16	\$4,934 39	\$68,770 55	\$84,464 62	\$8,548 82	\$93,013 44	\$4,332 19	\$97,345 63	\$167,198 4
Year ending 1898.	61,241 76	4,915 11	66,156 87	84,262 70	6,464 32	90,727 02	3,677 47	94,404 49	168,021 86
Incre. ac.	\$2,594 28	\$29 28	\$2,623 56	\$141 92	\$504 50	\$646 42	\$131 71	\$781 64	\$4,000 54

In addition to the above total the sum of \$4,000 was granted for the School for the Blind and the Home for the Deaf.

PART ONE. — Second Term ended December 31st, 1896.
Drafts issued by the Chief Superintendent, payable to the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	(Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils received for County Fund Apportionment Term 96 days)	(a) In respect of the salaries of qualified teachers, exclusive of Salaries for the time the Schools were in Session	(b) Special to Poor Districts (as heard in Column 1)	(c) In respect of the average number of Pupils in attendance, as compared with the average number of Representatives of the Schools in the County and the time in operation	Special to Poor Districts (as heard in Column 2)	(3) Student to Poor Districts (as heard in Column 2)	Whole amount appropriated this Term	Total special to Poor Districts (included in Column 2)	In Ordinary Districts	In Poor Districts	Ratio per Pupil in attendance the 1st Term, per Column 4
Albert,	150,136	\$ 1,295 39	\$ 165 55	\$ 207 76	\$ 16 84	\$ 1,503 15	\$ 182 39	\$ 13	\$ 17 4		
Carleton,	249,603	2,195 40	79 46	1,070 22	24 24	3,265 62	103 70	0 10 +	0 53 +		
Charlotte,	251,185	2,065 96	133 77	1,391 81	10 53	3,157 80	174 30	0 52 +	0 69 +		
Gloucester,	237,233 1/2	1,722 50	236 14	1,982 05	212 17	3,704 55	448 45	0 78 +	1 01		
Kent,	229,842 1/2	1,967 48	221 46	1,466 77	112 07	3,434 25	333 53	0 59 +	0 79		
Kings,	246,830	2,491 28	207 45	799 52	40 69	3,290 80	248 11	0 36 +	0 40 +		
Madawaska,	113,548	871 53	67 29	675 27	11 79	1,546 80	109 08	0 56	0 75		
Northumberland,	320,115	2,217 09	174 51	1,572 36	66 04	3,789 45	240 55	0 46 +	0 61 +		
Queens,	123,361	1,510 26	138 08	190 45	11 70	1,700 71	149 78	0 11 +	0 18 +		
Restigouche,	117,752	792 98	86 80	453 22	29 52	1,246 20	116 32	0 36 +	0 48 +		
Saint John,	634,893 1/2	3,170 75	88 95	4,085 55	28 70	7,256 10	117 65	0 60 +	0 80 +		
Sunbury,	55,148 1/2	692 26	101 23	172 04	17 81	864 30	119 04	0 29 +	0 39		
Victoria,	75,209	882 71	141 41	273 01	30 03	1,155 75	171 17	0 31 +	0 45 +		
Westmorland,	517,565	3,156 58	125 95	2,545 02	53 75	5,701 60	179 70	0 16 +	0 61 +		
York,	282,498	2,565 28	216 56	978 77	48 63	3,544 05	265 19	0 32 +	0 43		
New Brunswick,	3,605,520	\$27,597 45	\$2,184 65	\$17,863 68	\$774 51	\$45,461 13	\$2,929 19	0 16 +	0 61 +		

* The balance of the County Fund (\$1,245 91) was granted to the School for the Blind, Halifax, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Fredericton. See Table XI.

See Table XI

* The balance of the County Fund \$1,745.00 was granted to the School for the Blind (Halifax) and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb (Fredericton).

Year Ended 30th June, 1900.

1874. 1875. 1876. 1877. 1878.

[illegible]

TABLE XII.—SUPERIOR SCHOOLS: FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1899.

Part Oct.—Term ended December, 1898.

Embodied in Table IX. and Foregoing Tables.

No. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	Parish.	County.	Teachers.	Provincial Allowance.	Total to County.
Elgin Corner, No. 2	Elgin	Albert.	Amasa Ryder.	\$106 33	
Hillsboro, No. 2	Hillsboro	"	W. M. Burns	106 33	
Hopewell Hill, No. 2	Hopewell	"	A. C. M. Lawson.	106 33	\$318 90
Harland, No. 3	Brighton	Carleton.	Allan Rideout.	106 33	
Jacksonville, No. 7	Wakefield	"	Clinton H. Gray.	104 97	
Centreville, No. 1	Wilnot and Wicklow.	"	Horace G. Perry.	101 81	312 21
North Head, No. 1	Grand Manan	Charlotte.	J. C. Carruthers	106 33	
St. George, No. 1	St. George	"	Wm. Veazey.	98 68	
Moore's Mills, No. 1 1-2	St. James and St. David.	"	Chas. Richardson.	100 68	
St. Stephen (Town).	St. Stephen	"	P. G. McFarlane.	100 48	
Miltown (Town)	"	"	John B. Sutherland.	100 48	506 65
Bathurst Village, No. 16	Bathurst	Gloucester.	Edw. L. O'Brien.	100 48	
Petit Rocher, No. 4	Beresford	"	Jerome Boudreau.	106 33	
Harcourt No. 5	Harcourt	"	do. bal. for pre. terms	238 59	445 40
Kingston, No. 2	Richbucto.	Kent.	Wm. S. McKnight.	100 66	
Bass River, No. 9	Weldford	"	Robert G. Girvan	106 33	
Buctouche, No. 1	Wellington	"	Geo. A. Coates.	106 33	
Penebiquis, No. 1	Cardwell	"	B. P. Steeves	106 33	419 65
Hampton Station, No. 2	Hampton	Kings.	G. T. Morton	65 61	
Hatchuck Corner, No. 2	Hatchuck	"	Aaron Perry.	39 59	
Bloomfield Station, No. 2	Hatchuck	"	Thos. A. Allen.	100 73	
		"	W. W. P. Starratt.	100 48	
		"	W. Ashley Wheaton	69 00	
		"	H. J. D.	97 97	

Edmundston, No. 1	Madawaska	Richard E. Sisson	106 20	106 30
Blackville, No. 6	Blackville	W. M. Corbett	106 33	
Deaktown, No. 4	Blossfield	Geo. A. Wathen	106 33	
Derby, No. 1	Derby	J. I. Clarke	110 12	
Douglstown, No. 6	Newcastle	M. R. Benn	109 48	
Newcastle, No. 7		F. P. Vorston	99 28	522 54
Chipman, No. 11	Chipman	Leonard H. Crandall	106 33	106 33
Dalhousie, No. 1	Dalhousie	Rebt. B. Masterton	100 48	100 48
Fairville, No. 2	Lancaster	W. A. Nelson	106 37	
Milford, No. 13	"	Samuel A. Worrell	101 80	
St. Martins, No. 2	St. Martins	J. Fred. Worrell	1 53	
Grand Falls, No. 7	Grand Falls	Geo. J. Trueman	106 33	319 03
Dorchester, No. 2	Dorchester	J. Leigh White	106 33	106 33
Middle Sackville, No. 11	Sackville	N. W. Brown	89 72	
Peitcediac, No. 1	Salisbury	F. A. Dixon	106 33	
Salisbury, No. 24	Salisbury and Moncton and Coverdale	Rupert D. Hanson	100 48	
Shediac, No. 10	Shediac	Amos O'Brien	106 33	
Port Elgin, No. 1	Westmorland & Hotsford	Herbert B. Steeves	74 05	
Keswick Ridge, No. 1	Bright	Frank Allan	33 30	
McAdam Junction, No. 9	McAdam	S. L. F. McKnight	106 33	620 54
Harvey Station, No. 2	Manners Sutton	Joseph Mills	106 33	
Gibson, No. 2	St. Mary's	Henry P. Perkins	106 33	
Marysville, No. 3	"	Ernest A. McKay	106 33	
		Lockwood Burpee	94 46	
		Annie L. Taylor	9 05	
		W. F. Day	100 48	522 97
				\$1934 30

TABLE XII. Part Two—TERM ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1899.

No. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	Parish.	County.	Teacher.	Provincial Allowance.	Total for County.
Elgin Corner, No. 2	Elgin	Albert.	Amasa Ryder	\$148 55	
Hillsboro, No. 2	Hillsboro	"	W. M. Burns	141 70	
Hopewell Hill, No. 2	Hopewell	"	A. C. M. Lawson	141 70	\$431 95
Harland, No. 3	Brighton	Carleton.	Allan A. Rideout	141 13	
Jacksonville, No. 7	Wakefield	"	Clinton H. Gray	141 70	
Centreville, No. 1	Wilmot and Wicklow	"	Horace G. Perry	139 39	
Renton, No. 23 A	Woodstock & Canterbury	" and York	Merville A. Oulton	141 70	563 92
North Head, No. 1	Grand Manan	Charlotte	J. C. Carruthers	139 39	
St. George, No. 1	St. George	"	Wm. M. Veazey	148 55	
Moore's Mill, No. 1 1-2	St. James and St. Davids	"	Chas. A. Richardson	148 55	
St. Stephen (Town)	St. Stephen	"	P. G. Macfarlane	147 34	
Milltown (Town)	St. Stephen	"	J. B. Sutherland	147 34	731 17
Bathurst Village, No. 16	Bathurst	Gloucester	E. L. O'Brien	148 55	
Petit Rocher, No. 4	Beresford	"	Jerome Boudreau	141 70	
Tracadie, No. 3	Saumarez	"	J. F. Doucet	103 11	393 36
Harcourt, No. 5	Harcourt	Kent	H. Parlee	137 09	
Kingston, No. 2	Richibucto	"	Robt. G. Girvan	141 70	
Bass River, No. 9	Wellford	"	Geo. A. Coates	141 70	
Buctouche, No. 1	Wellington	"	B. P. Steeves	141 13	
Penobscquis, No. 1	Cardwell	Kings	G. T. Morton	139 39	561 62
Hampton Station, No. 2	Hampton	"	Thos. Allen	148 55	
Havelock Corner, No. 8	Havelock	"	W. W. P. Starratt	148 55	
Bloomfield Station, No. 2	Norton	"	H. Ashley Wheaton	141 70	
Apoahqui, No. 25	Studholm and Sussex	"	T. E. McLeod	140 55	718 74
Edmundston, No. 1	Madawaska	Madawaska	Richard E. Sisson	141 70	141 70
Madawaska, No. 6	Madawaska	Northumberland	Wm M Corbett	141 70	

Chapman, No. 11.	Chapman	Queens	W. Norman Bradley.	138 24	138 24
Dalhousie, No. 1.	Dalhousie	Restigouche	R. B. Masterton.	141 70	141 70
Eauville, No. 2	Lancaster	St. John	S. A. Worrell.	138 24	
Millard, No. 13.	"	"	W. A. Nelson	141 70	
St. Martins, No. 2	St. Martins	"	Geo. J. Trueman.	141 70	421 64
Grand Falls, No. 7	Grand Falls	Victoria	J. L. White.	143 11	143 11
Dorchester, No. 2.	Dorchester	Westmorland	Amos O'Blanes.	139 97	
Sackville, No. 9.	Sackville	"	N. W. Brown.	10 75	Dec. '98
Middle Sackville, No. 11.	"	"	F. A. Dixon.	146 13	
Petitcodiac, No. 1.	Salisbury	"	A. J. McKnight.	88 70	
Salisbury, No. 24.	do Moncton & Coverdale	"	J. G. A. Belyea.	53 00	
Shediac, No. 10	Shediac	"	R. D. Hanson.	147 35	
Port Elgin, No. 1.	Westmorland & Betsford	"	E. A. McKay	141 70	
Keswick Ridge, No. 1	Bright	York	H. B. Steeves.	141 12	
McAdam Junction, No. 9	McAdam	"	S. L. T. McKnight.	141 70	1010 42
Harvey Station, No. 2	Manners Sutton	"	Joseph Mills.	141 70	
Gibson, No. 2	St. Mary's	"	H. F. Perkins.	141 70	
Marysville, No. 3.	"	"	F. Coburn Jewett.	148 55	
		"	John E. Porter.	148 55	
		"	W. T. Day	722 20	
				Total	
				\$6842 82	

TABLE XIII. GRAMMAR SCHOOLS: THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1899.

(INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS TABLES.)

PART ONE.—THE TERM CLOSED DECEMBER 31ST, 1898.

LOCALITY.	COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	NAMES OF PRINCIPALS AND OTHER TEACHERS RECEIVING GRANTS.	ABOVE GRADE VIII.				Legally authorized days.	PROVINCIAL AID FOR THE TERM.			Rate of Salary for year.		
				No. of Departments.	No. of Teachers and Assistants.	PUPILS.				Provincial aid for the term.	Salary from Teachers per year.			
						Grade IX.	Grade X.		Grade XI.		Grade XII.		Total No.	Trustees per year.
Albert		Alma	T. E. Colpitts, A.B.	1	1	6	6	3	..	\$148 86	\$130 00	\$ 700 00		
Charlotte		Woodstock	G. H. Harrison, A.B.	2	2	30	24	14	..	140 67	130 00	1,000 00		
Charlotte		St. Andrews	Julia Needles	1	1	16	20	1	..	140 67	130 00	700 00		
Gloucester		Bathurst	Wm. Brodie, A.B.	1	1	14	9	..	..	138 55	130 00	700 00
Kent		Richibucto	L. R. Hetherington, A.B.	1	1	5	6	..	..	148 86	130 00	700 00
Kings		Sussex	C. H. Copthorne, A.B.	2	2	21	24	8	5	149 04	425 00	775 00		
Northumberland		Chatham	J. A. Allan	2	2	23	14	15	..	140 67	350 00	700 00		
Queens		Chatham	Philip Cox, Ph.D. A.B.	1	1	7	9	3	..	134 00	650 00	1,000 00		
Restigouche		Campbellton	D. E. Mitchell, A.B.	1	1	21	9	6	..	127 60	600 00	600 00		
St. John		St. John	E. W. Lewis, A.B.	9	9	166	173	63	8	140 67	600 00	1,250 00		
Victoria		Andover	G. R. Deavitt, M.A.	1	1	11	11	4	..	141 35	150 00	1,250 00		
Westmorland		Moncton	T. E. Powers, A.B.	1	1	83	61	44	..	141 35	150 00	900 00		
York		Fredericton	M. M. Narravay, A.B.	1	1	11	11	4	..	141 35	150 00	900 00		
			C. H. Elliot, A.B.	4	5	83	61	44	..	139 00	430 00	800 00		
			Frank Allen, A.B.	1	1	11	11	4	..	113 56	430 00	800 00		
			G. J. Gaulton, M.A.	1	1	11	11	4	..	17 94	430 00	800 00		
			H. L. Brittain, A.B.	1	1	11	11	4	..	17 94	430 00	800 00		
			H. A. Sinnott, A.B.	1	1	11	11	4	..	17 94	430 00	800 00		
			Susie W. Gray, A.B.	1	1	11	11	4	..	17 94	430 00	800 00		
			B. C. Foster, M.A.	1	1	11	11	4	..	17 94	430 00	800 00		
			H. C. Henderson, M.A.	1	1	11	11	4	..	17 94	430 00	800 00		
			H. H. Hagerman, M.A.	1	1	11	11	4	..	17 94	430 00	800 00		
New Brunswick, for Term 1897-98.				31	31	478	468	160	13	\$141 70	\$1,245 00	\$20,475 00		
Increase, Dec. review.				25	25	418	408	117	1	24 90	1,415 00	17,060 00		
				6	6	60	100	71	14	\$20 91	\$730 00	\$9,535 00		

JUNE 30TH, 1899.

(INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS TABLES.)

LOCALITY.	COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	NAMES OF PRINCIPALS		OTHER TEACHERS		RECEIVING GRAMMAR		SCHOOL GRANTS.		ABOVE GRADE VIII.				PROVINCIAL GRANTS, &c.—SALARIES OF THE TEACHERS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
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† Includes a grant on account of D. E. A. 1898.

TABLE XIV. PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL : FOR SESSION ENDED JUNE, 1899.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.	FRENCH DEPARTMENT.		MODEL DEPT.		SPECIAL PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO OCTOBER 31ST, '99.	
	DEPARTMENT.		DEPT.			
STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE.	PUPILS.		ON ACCOUNT OF SALARIES.		AMOUNT.	
	No. admitted.	Left through various causes.	Placed to Classify.	Eligible for Examination.	Males.	Females.
					Males.	Females.
					Total.	Total.
					Boys.	Girls.
					Total.	Total.
First Term ended Dec. 1898,...	91	..	91	8 55 5 23 91	82 115 197	Eldon Mullin, A. M.,..... \$1,400 00
First Term ended Dec., 1898,...	91	..	91	8 55 5 23 91	82 115 197	H. C. Creed, A. M.,..... 1,100 00
Session ended June, 1899,.....	215	..	215	48 167 .. 215	215	Alphée Belliveau,..... 950 00
Second Term ended May, 1899, 10 ..	10	..	10	10 10	10	John Brittain,..... 1,050 00
Second Term ended June, 1899, ..	..	..	..	..	..	G. A. Inch, A. B.,..... 1,000 00
						M. Alice Clark,..... 800 00
						Ed. Cadwallader, A. B., 200 00
						John F. Rogers,.....* 165 00
						Annie Harvey,.....* 183 76
						Clara A. Bridges,.....* 183 76
						Grace Porter,.....* 150 00
New Brunswick,.....	316	..	316	56 222 5 33 316	316	Total..... \$7,182 52
Cor. Session,	281	..	281	47 199 7 28 281	281	
Increase,.....	35	..	35	9 23 .. 5 35	35	
Decrease,.....	..	..	..	.. 2 ..	..

*These amounts are paid by the Board of Education in addition to the Provincial Allowance and to Salaries by Trustees.

ISSUE OF SCHOOL LICENSES, AWARDED UPON EXAMINATION IN DECEMBER, 1898, AND MAY AND JUNE, 1899

The number of applicants for each Class will be seen from the preceding table. The following list contains the names of successful candidates only.

DECEMBER, 1898.

Third Class. Charles F. Boone, N. Marcus Hutchinson, Bruce E. Jones, Barton A. Leonard, Burton W. Morgan, Jacob Silliker, Bessie R. Allen, May Armstrong, Bessie B. Barton, Ida V. Beckim, Jennie K. Belmore, Lizzie A. M. Black, Laura B. Brewster, Annie M. Briggs, Sadie A. Carson, Lida Case, Ida J. Cooper, Helena A. Daley, Mary D. Downing, Fannie F. Doyle, L. M. Dunphy, Aggie Egan, Melinda Ellis, Mande V. Elhson, Janet R. Fraser, Aggie M. George, Mary A. Gill, Martha H. Gray, Nina G. Hanes, Alice G. Hansel, Priscilla J. Hourihan, Hattie M. Jameson, Clara J. Jones, Anne C. Kehoe, Jennie V. Langstroth, Mary E. Larsen, Mary A. Long, Fernie M. Lovely, Helen S. Marshall, Nellie J. Musgrove, Rachel Melwen, Emily I. McFee, Net McKay, Vina M. McMaekin, May McVicar, Rose A. O'Hagan, Alma L. Ogden, Edna I. Oldfield, Nettie M. Pollex, Martha H. Renouf, Gracie O. Russell, Mary A. Slater, Kate A. Smith, Myrtle L. Spencer, Amanda M. Stiles, Beatrice M. Sullivan, Ellie I. Yeamans, Mary A. Wishart, Antoine Boudreau, Theophil Fournier, Tranquil Landry, Cyrille Savois, Eselda Belliveau, Georgina Boudreau, Marie T. Boudreau, Marguerite E. Comeau, Marie Dupuis, Virginie Gaudet, Bridget N. Hachey, Eustelle A. Hachey, Eselda P. Landry, Mary Lanningan, Anna La Plante, Hermine M. Leger, Marguerite M. Murrais, Anna Nadeau, Louise Nadeau, Marie M. Poirier, Marie A. Robichaud, Philomene Robichaud.

MAY, 1899.

Third Class. Catherine M. Albert, Adelaide Boudreau, Laurette Cormier, Delia Cyr, Mary J. Godin, Emelienne Mallet, Salomee D. Melanson, Mabel Michaud, Agnes Soucy, Celina Richard, Mary E. Rice.

JUNE, 1899.

Grammar School. Fred L. Daye, David W. Hamilton, A. Stirling McFarlane, Lorne E. Rowley, George H. Turner, Gustavus C. Crawford, Frank O. Erb, Aaron Perry.

First Class.—W. C. Anderson, John Barnett, Edgar H. Crawford, Ernest A. Crocker, Angus T. Firth, Melville C. Murray, Clive M. McCann, Herman J. McLatchey, Alfred H. Schriver, Henry E. Sinclair, G. Douglas Minkley, Beverley F. McLeod, Alonzo B. Boyer, Pauline D. Balloch, Katherine E. Come, Bessie P. Ebbett, Alida J. Estabrooks, G. May Forge, Lottie R. Fullerton, Kate Gindwood, Jessie I. Lawson, Katie McNair, S. Janie Patterson, Daisy A. Perkins, Etta G. Phillips, Ruth L. Reid, Annie F. Wetmore, Oceana W. Crosby, M. H. Alberta Dully, Margaret R. Graham, Grace Hazen, M. Maude Hoppe, Jennie A. Ingalls, Ida A. Keagin, Marie T. Sugrue, Grace B. Brown, Margaret McGorman, Alonzo D. Jonah, Jessie Duston, Mary E. Carey, James B. Carr, Fred J. Carruthers, Agnes Ferguson.

Second Class.—Jepson F. London, Deborah E. Bishop, Lilian Mary Beckwith, Sabra A. Allen, John Brittain (Jr.), Norval R. Britton, George W. Burton.

* With process in reading.

Raymond D. Colpitts, Lloyd A. Corey, Harry M. Daggett, Chas. I. Fillmore, Howard A. Garland, William Girdwood, Samuel H. Hagerman, Charles L. Huestis, Brougham Johnson, J. Fraser McCain, Miles F. McCutcheon, Holland R. McGill, George McMorris, Malcolm L. Orchard, Ernest M. Reid, Alfred E. Shirley, James West Smith, Samuel W. Smith, John H. Speer, Frank C. Steeves, Ernest F. W. Towers, James S. Trueman, Wm. H. West, John E. Wright, John C. Guy, Leoline A. Allaby, Ada E. Allen, Eva E. Allen, Martha J. Avar, Cynthia M. Barton, Nettie Beairisto, Sara R. Bennett, Idella M. Black, Willa M. Blakeney, Ella P. Blakney, Ellen J. Bleakney, Perina A. Bourgeois, Annetta A. Bradley, Lucy G. Brannen, Julia F. Brewster, Bessie L. Britton, Gertrude E. Burke, Louise Burpee, Maggie L. Carmalt, Mabel E. Cluston, Annie E. Cochrane, Annie E. Cosman, Florence M. Cunningham, Maggie Currie, Janet M. Curry, Katie H. Dalling, Elizabeth A. DeBow, Georgina G. L. Dickson, Lizzie A. Dixon, Muriel Ellis, Fannie B. English, Blanche E. Farnham, Olive E. Fowler, Laura M. A. Fowler, Paulina P. Fox, Blanche E. Gardiner, Jennie M. Gilliland, Jean B. Glen, Mary M. Goodine, Kate O. Gray, Lena A. Haskins, Mary Haslam, Laura A. Hayter, Florence Hibbard, Beatrice A. Hoskin, Bessie G. Howard, Nellie O. Humphrey, Maisie H. Jamieson, Hattie E. L. Jonah, Mabel I. Jones, Mabel G. Kierstead, Maude A. Kelly, Kate M. Keswick, Susanna Lamb, Nellie F. Mahoney, Bessie R. Marr, Lucy A. Marston, Georgie K. Milbery, Amy E. Miller, Hattie L. Mills, Mary E. Miner, Ella B. Mitchell, Grace E. Mitchell, Mary A. Moore, Georgina M. Murphy, Louise M. Murray, Sarah L. McDonald, Effie J. McFarlane, Ethel F. M. McGrand, Annie L. McIntyre, Nora N. McIntyre, Helen A. McKendrick, Mabel McKinney, Josie E. McMahon, Josephine M. McNeil, Blanche M. Nesbitt, Margaret C. Osborne, Teressa Oulton, Ida B. Patterson, Sophie M. Pickle, Annie L. Pinder, Blanche E. Plumer, M. Agnes E. Reynolds, Clara M. Robinson, Henrietta P. Saunders, Emily L. Scholey, Jessie M. Sherrard, Edna P. Sinnott, Clara M. Smith, Loula S. Smith, Mabel V. Steeves, Josephine H. Stewart, Cassandra Stickney, Harriet E. Trecarten, Louise A. Trenholm, Jessie G. Vince, Mary Walker, Katie G. Waters, Jessie L. Watt, Arlie W. West, Orpah A. West, Mary A. Williams, Effie M. Yerxa, E. Maude Allen, Lenore A. Barton, Mehssa J. Cook, Ella M. Forbes, Marie Eugenie Hachey, Margaret S. McNabb, Alice M. Norrad, Annie J. Palmer, Lena J. Pitt, Martha E. Powell, Mary Russell, Esther A. Steeves, Beatrice Sutton, Agnes M. White, Agnes B. Joynes, Martha L. Orchard, Mary G. Paul, Reuben S. Gunning, Lizzie Goucher, Dannie Goucher, Adrienne McKenna, Fred. J. E. McGinn.

Third Class. — Artemas Allen, David J. Allen, William A. Trenholm, Robert B. Atkinson, Willie V. Steeves, Nettie C. Cadwallader, Sophronia A. J. Colpitts, Grace M. Coughlan, Bessie M. Fitzgerald, Annie A. Jackson, Bertha A. Lee, Ella M. Mersereau, Laura A. Mills, Maggie E. Patterson, Bessie M. Scott, Mary E. Stafford, Sarah E. Wallace, Gertrude E. Wiggins, Amanda J. Hagerman, Lida C. Jewett, Fannie Murray, Florence I. Perkins, Elinor Brown, Sarah A. Gesner, Isabella G. Cassidy, Mary A. Gordon, Thorburn Bowser, S. May Floyd.

Passed for Superior School Class, Mina L. Fisher, Edgar H. Crawford, Angus T. Firth.

Passed for Superior School Class at the Departmental Examinations held in July, 1899. — W. L. McDiarmid, F. Minnie Day, M. Eliza Dougherty, Etta G. Phillips, Grace B. Brown, Beatrice Duke, Edna W. Gilmour, Jessie I. Lawson, Nora A. M. Bourque, Marvin L. Hayward, Mary I. Baker, Janie M. Kinney, Harvey P. Dole, Ella J. Kierstead, Helena Atkinson, Joseph O. Howe.

TABLE XVI. -PUBLIC SCHOOLS: LIBRARIES.

BONDS PAID TO DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1899.

LOCALITY.			DATES OF PAYMENT.			VALUE.		Number of Volumes.
County.	Parish.	District.				Local.	Provincial.	Total.
Albert	Alma	No. 5.....	Paid May 5, '99.....			\$6 17	\$3 08	\$9 25
"	Coverdale	" 1.....	" " 10, '99.....			9 67	4 84	14 51
"	Elgin	" 11.....	" April 8, '99.....			7 20	3 60	10 80
"	Hillsboro	" 14.....	" Feb. 3, '99.....			8 66	1 31	13 00
"	Hopewell	" 6.....	" Aug. 23, '99.....			6 63	3 31	9 94
"	"	" 10.....	" May 22, '99.....			10 02	5 00	15 02
Carleton	Brighton	" 9.....	" April 12, '99.....			7 08	3 50	10 58
"	Richmond	" 3.....	" Mar. 15, '99.....			6 63	3 31	9 94
Charlotte	Grand Manan	" 4.....	" Dec. 29, '98.....			38 36	19 19	57 55
"	St. George	" 1.....	" Oct. 10, '99.....			23 12	11 71	35 13
"	St. James	" 7.....	" Dec. 8, '98.....			18 00	9 00	27 00
"	St. Stephen	Milltown	" Jan. 10, '99.....			8 20	4 10	12 30
"	"	No. 7.....	" Oct. 5, '99.....			4 01	2 00	6 01
"	West Isles	" 3.....	" Dec. 24, '98.....			8 83	1 12	13 26
Gloucester	Bathurst	" 2.....	" Dec. 9, '98.....			3 17	1 58	4 75
Kent	Harcourt	" 5.....	" June 7, '99.....			20 27	10 11	30 11
Kings	Hampton	" 2.....	" Mar. 10, '99.....			17 27	8 64	25 91
"	Havelock	" 8.....	" Feb. 10, '99.....			21 00	12 00	36 00
"	Norton	" 2.....	" Oct. 2, '99.....			11 43	5 72	17 15
"	Rothesay	" 2.....	" Aug. 8, '99.....			7 72	3 87	11 59
Northumberland	Newcastle	" 6.....	" May 5, '99.....			3 33	1 67	5 00
Restigouche	Addington	" 1 A.....	" Feb. 10, '99.....			32 04	16 00	48 14
Westmorland	Moncton	City	" Dec. 17, '98.....			50 00	20 00	70 00

		No.		Sep. 19, '99.	22 00	11 00	33 00	
"	Salisbury	" 21	"	Nov. 4, '98.	20 00	10 00	30 00	76
York	Douglas	" 8	"	Nov. 12, '98.	24 22	12 00	36 22	93
"	Manners Sutton	" 2	"	April 4, '99.	5 07	2 53	7 60	32
"	Queensbury	" 7	"	Dec. 5, '98.	11 56	7 18	21 74	48
"	"	" 7	"	June 15, '99.	5 00	2 50	7 50	31
					\$473 06	\$226 23	\$699 29	1416

* Not reported.

TABLE XVII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES PAID TO STUDENT-TEACHERS ATTENDING THE
SCHOOL DURING THE TERM ENDED JUNE AND MAY, 1898.

(PAID IN 1899.)

(Allowance of Mileage, 3 cents a mile.)

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AM
1	Allen, Austin A.,	Westmorland,	S
2	Barker, Arch'd H.,	Restigouche,	
3	Blakney, Wm. S.,	Westmorland,	
4	Duffy, Matthew G.,	Sunbury,	
5	Field, Burton R.,	Westmorland,	
6	Hallett, G. Adrian	Victoria,	
7	McAdam, Guy J.,	Carleton,	
8	McDonald, Purdy A.,	Albert,	
9	McCrear, Geo. P.,	Queens,	
10	Ross, Edwin B.,	Carleton,	
11	DeLong, John B.,	York,	
12	Bourque, Elodie E.,	Westmorland,	
13	Carson, Flora M.,	St. John,	
14	Chambers, Rebecca D.,	Westmorland,	
15	Day, Minnie D.,	York,	
16	Drake, Jennie S.,	St. John,	
17	Dunham, Helen L.,	Carleton,	
18	Kavanah, L. Maude	St. John,	
19	Kinney, Evangeline	Carleton,	
20	Morrow, M. Isabel	St. John,	
21	MacDonald, Maud	Carleton,	
23	McLean, Annie J.,	Carleton,	
24	Ramsay, Harriet O.,	Westmorland,	
25	Roderick, Lulu Y.,	St. John,	
26	Shaw, Mabel	Carleton,	
27	Smith, Maggie C.,	Kings,	
28	Smith, Margaret K.,	Albert,	
29	Sullivan, Eva M.,	Westmorland,	
30	Webb, Gerlrude J.,	St. John,	
31	Wilson, Lizzie A.,	Charlotte,	
32	McDougall, Effie C.,	Westmorland,	
33	Baldwin, Lewis H.,	Charlotte,	
34	Bulyea, John P.,	Queens,	
35	Carruthers, Fred. J.,	Kent,	
36	Clark, Collingwood S.,	Westmorland,	
37	Corcoran, W. Burnham	Queens,	
Carried forward, . . .			

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME,	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
		Brought forward, . . .	\$235 50
38	Daigle, Auguste E.,	Kent,	10 20
39	Goodwin, Tuttle J.,	Westmorland,	13 50
40	Jewett, Leon H.,	Carleton,	4 38
41	Jones, L. Delbert	Carleton.	5 40
42	Milmore, H. Murray	Carleton,	3 78
43	Moore, Edward M.,	Charlotte,	5 22
44	Mowatt, A. Sterling	York,	2 58
45	McFee, Harry W.,	Westmorland,	8 16
46	McGinn, Fred. J.,	Westmorland,	9 36
47	Perry, B. Disraeli	Carleton,	5 34
48	Pickle, Weldon U.,	Kings,	6 72
49	Rideout, Wilford A.,	Carleton,	4 08
50	Ward, Henry B.,	Westmorland,	11 70
51	Whalen, J. Herbert	Kings,	7 20
52	Witzell, Alfred J.,	Gloucester,	10 20
53	Atkinson, Marion R.,	Albert,	11 04
54	Bailey, M. Jane	Queens,	3 30
55	Barker, Emily F.,	Carleton,	4 86
56	Brown, Lillian H.,	Kings,	5 34
57	Campbell, Winifred S.,	Westmorland,	10 38
58	Clayden, Annie L.,	Westmorland,	9 36
59	Coates, Ada M.,	Kings,	6 90
60	Coburn, Laura M.,	York,	00
61	Crammond, Jennie S.,	Northumberland,	6 84
62	Crawford, Mary J.,	Restigouche,	12 84
63	Crisp, Emily S.,	St. John,	4 02
64	Crocker, Daisy M.,	Northumberland,	6 48
65	Curren, L. Mabel	Queens,	4 68
66	DeWolfe, M. Alice	Charlotte,	5 76
67	Duffy, Ethel J.,	Kings,	5 04
68	Ellis, Hilda E.,	Gloucester,	9 48
69	Estey, Cora M.,	Carleton,	4 26
70	Estey, Sadie J.,	"	4 26
71	Fletcher, Hattie		8 22
72	Garland, Rachel E.,	Albert,	8 88
73	Goodine, Margaret A.,	York,	60
74	Goodwin, M. Morita	Westmorland,	12 90
75	Goucher, Damie J.,	Kings,	6 90
76	Goucher, Lizzie M.,	"	6 90
77	Haley, Bernice M.,	Carleton,	4 20
78	Hartley, Alice M.,	Carleton,	4 50
79	Harvey, Elizabeth	Westmorland,	9 36
80	Hayes, Emily G.,	Kings,	4 20
81	Hibbard, Elinor C.,	Charlotte,	11 70
82	Holder, Mary A.,	St. John,	4 02
		Carried forward, . . .	\$541 20

TABLE XVII. CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	Am.
		Brought forward.	\$
83	Hovey, Janie M.,	Carleton,	
84	Hughes, Maggie B.,	Northumberland,	
85	Hunter, Louise B.,	Sunbury,	
86	Ingalls, Jennie A.,	Charlotte,	
87	Jewett, Edith S.,	York,	
88	Joyes, Agnes B.,	Kings,	
89	Kirkpatrick, Emma	St. John,	
90	Lawler, Maud C.,	Northumberland,	
91	Lester, Agnes L.,	Kings,	
92	Lewis, Della M.,	Westmorland,	
93	Lockhart, Maggie E.,	Kings,	
94	Maguire, Elizabeth	Charlotte,	
95	Manuel, Elva E.,	York,	
96	Melanson, Helena	Gloucester,	
97	McCrum, Lida A.,	Charlotte,	
98	McDonald, Jennie H.,	Kings,	
99	McDonald, May M.,	Northumberland,	
100	McGorman, Margaret	Albert,	
101	McKeen, Annie J.,	Carleton,	
102	McKenzie, Alice	Restigouche,	
103	McLean, Laura A.,	Northumberland,	
104	McLeod, Lena B.,	Carleton,	
105	McLeod, Maggie M.,	Carleton,	
106	McNaughton, Hattie M.,	Westmorland,	
107	McRae, Mary	Restigouche,	
108	Noble, Robina	Northumberland,	
109	O'Leary, Belle F.,	Kings,	
110	Orchard, Martha L.,	Carleton,	
111	O'Shea, Mary S.,	Northumberland,	
112	Parent, Georgia F.,	Maine, U. S.,	
113	Paul, Mary G.,	Victoria,	
114	Pickett, M. Louisa	Victoria,	
115	Porter, Bell	York,	
116	Price, Lillian J.,	Northumberland,	
117	Price, Susan V.,	Kings,	
118	Prior, Evelyn A.,	Carleton,	
119	Renouf, Sumner	Gloucester,	
120	Richard, Oselie S.,	Kent,	
121	Rosborough, Margaret	York,	
122	Smith, H. Beatrice	Charlotte,	
123	Smith, Clara R.,	Sunbury,	
124	Smith, Dora W.,	Westmorland,	
125	Smith, Emma A.,	Albert,	
126	Smith, Hazel A. B.,	Sunbury,	
127	Snowden, Bessie M.,	Westmorland,	
		Carried forward,	\$85

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED.

No.	COUNTY.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
		Brought forward, . . .	\$828 54
128	Stewart, Mamie	Albert,	10 80
129	Stockall, J. Myrtle	Westmorland,	9 36
130	Tapley, Florence L.,	York,	18
131	Thompson, Charlotte G.,	St. John,	5 28
132	Tingley, Ethel L.,	Westmorland,	12 00
133	Tingley, Mary E.,	"	12 00
134	Whelpley, Laura B.,	Kings,	4 20
135	White, Emma B.,	Qucens,	3 90
136	Winton, Winifred	Restigouche,	11 22
137	McCain, G. Leonard	Kings,	6 66
138	Prebble, Harry A.,	Kings,	8 76
139	Brown, Maud M.,	Sunbury,	72
140	Carpenter, R. A. A.,	Carleton,	4 38
141	Flieger, Emily W.,	Northumberland,	7 02
142	Keith, Mabel L.,	Westmorland,	12 00
143	Kennedy, Jennie M.,	Carleton,	4 38
144	Patchell, Isabel B.,	St. John,	4 02
145	Price, Queenie A.,	Carleton,	3 78
146	Shoetill, Theresa V.,	York,	36
147	Strange, Ellen B.,	"	90
148	Thompson, Annie I.,	"	2 58
149	Ward, Nettie,	Sunbury,	66
150	Belanger, Leon,	Madawaska,	8 40
151	Blanchard, Pierre X.,	Gloucester,	13 50
152	Roy, Jos. Adelard,	"	10 20
153	Babineau, M. Virginie,	Kent,	10 20
154	Cormier, Emelie,	Westmorland,	11 16
155	Doucet, Catherine I.,	Gloucester,	10 20
156	Doucet, M. Emma,	"	10 20
157	Doucet, Philomene X.,	"	10 20
158	Gallant, M. Olympe,	Kent,	11 58
159	Hebert, Elizabeth,	"	11 58
160	Michaud, Thais,	Madawaska,	8 10
161	Richard, M. Celina,	Kent,	10 44
162	Richard, Louise,	"	10 44
163	Robichaud, M. Emelie,	"	10 44
164	St. Pierre, Rose Anna,	Madawaska,	9 96
165	Theriault, Ozithe,	"	8 40
165½	*McKnight, Wm. S.	Kings,	5 10
166	*Prescott, Mary A.,	Westmorland,	12 90
167	*Turner, Sadie,	St. John,	4 02
168	*Hunter, James Malcolm,	Sunbury,	1 50
169	*Gillis, Lila L.,	Charlotte,	6 00
170	*Dunfield, Florence L.,	Kings,	8 10
171	White, Geo. W.,	St. John,	7 20
172	Barnes, Ethel B.	Westmorland,	11 88
173	Kierstead, E. L.,	Kings,	4 38
Gov't War. No. 413,			\$1,179 78

* In attendance previous Terms, but claims for travelling expenses just matured.

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED, TERM ENDED DECEMBER, 1898.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT
1	1Thompson, C. Lorne	Gharlotte,	\$
2	1Bardsley, Emily C.,	St. John,	
3	1Ellis, M. A. Beatrice	Northumberland,	
4	1Gale, Alice G.,	St. John,	
5	1Jenkins, May L.,	Kings,	
6	1Love, Ada M.,	St. John,	
7	1Shaw, Ethel G.,	"	
7½	1Bishop, Howard A.,	Albert,	
8	1Gunning, Reuben	"	
9	1Reid, James	Charlotte,	
10	1Broghill, Julia	St. John,	
11	1Hyslop, Jessie B.,	Charlotte,	
12	1Morrison, Kate C.,	St. John,	
13	1Mulherrin, May E.,	Victoria,	
14	1Munro, Jennie M.,	St. John,	
15	1Shanklin, Annie J.,	"	
16	1Thompson, Annie M.,	Restigouche,	
17	1McPartland, Kate	St. John,	
18	1Woostes, Kathleen	Charlotte,	
19	1Brown, Elinor	St. John,	
20	1Brady, Rose A.,	"	
21	1McGuire, Minnie	"	
22	1Chalmers, Agnes A.,	"	
22½	1McMullin, Florence	York,	
23	1Earle, M. May	"	
24	1McLaskey, Miles E.,	Charlotte,	
25	1Haley, Jane	"	
26	1Ready, Olive	Kings,	
26½	1Ebbett, Bessie P.,	Restigouche,	
27	Boone, Chas F.,	York,	
28	Cody, Warren D.,	Queens,	
29	Hutchinson, N. Marcus	Kent,	
30	Jonah, Bruce E.,	Albert,	
31	Leonard, Burton A.,	Kings,	
32	Morgan, Burton W.,	Carleton,	
33	Silliker, Jacob	Albert,	
34	Allen, Bessie R.,	York,	
35	Armstrong, May	Kings,	
36	Barton, Bessie B.,	Queens,	
37	Beckim, Ida V.,	Carleton,	
38	Black, Lizzie A. M.,	St. John,	
39	Brewster, Laura B.,	Albert,	
40	Briggs, Annie M.,	York,	
41	Carson, Sadie A.,	Charlotte,	
42	Case, Lida	Kings,	
43	Cooper, Ida J.,	Queens,	
44	Daley, Helen A.,	Albert,	

1In attendance previous terms, but claims for travelling expenses just matured.

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
45	Doyle, Fannie F.,	Westmorland,	13 08
46	Dunphy, L. May	Sunbury,	90
47	Egan, Aggie	York,	96
48	Ellison, Maud V.,	Kings,	6 66
49	Flanagan, Maggie T.,	"	2 94
50	Fraser, Janet R.,	York,	1 44
51	Gray, Martha H.,	"	1 20
52	Hains, Nina G.,	Kent,	9 90
53	Hanselacker, Alice G.,	Queens,	2 70
54	Jameson, Hattie M.,	Carleton,	4 20
55	Jones, Clara J.,	York,	1 80
56	Kehoe, Annie C.,	Charlotte,	5 88
57	Langstroth, Jennie V.,	Kings,	5 40
58	Larsen, Mary E.,	Victoria,	5 88
59	Long, Mary A.,	Kings,	7 20
60	Lovely, Ferne M.,	Carleton,	4 50
61	Musgrove, Nellie J.,	Kings,	6 42
62	McEwen, Rachel	Northumberland,	7 24
63	McFee, Emily J.,	Westmorland,	8 34
64	McKay, Nett	Kent,	8 58
65	McMackin, Vina M.,	Kings,	8 88
66	Ogden, Alma L.,	Westmorland,	11 88
67	Oldfield, Edna J.,	Kings,	7 20
68	Page, Bessie B.,	Carleton,	5 10
69	Renouf, Martha H.,	Gloucester,	10 80
70	Russell, Gracie O.,	Northumberland,	6 48
71	Smith, Kate A.,	"	2 88
72	Spencer, Myrtle L.,	"	2 88
73	Sullivan, Beatrice	Restigouche,	13 26
74	Thompson, M. E.,	"	13 86
75	Wishart, Mary A.,	Northumberland,	9 30
76	Boudreau, Antoine	Gloucester,	10 32
77	Cyr, Ubald	Madawaska,	8 04
78	Fournier, Theophile	Gloucester,	10 32
79	Landry, Tranquil	"	11 40
80	Savoie, Cyrille	"	7 50
81	Belliveau, Exelda	Westmorland,	10 98
82	Boudreau, Georgina	"	11 16
83	Boudreau, Marie F.,	Kent,	11 40
84	Comeau, Marguerite E.,	"	11 04
85	Dupries, Marie	Westmorland,	11 16
86	Gaudet, Virginie	"	10 68
87	Hachey, Bridget N.,	Gloucester,	9 60
88	Hachey, Eustella A.,	"	9 60
89	Landry, Exelda P.,	Westmorland,	10 68
90	Lannigan, Mary	Gloucester,	9 60
91	LePlante, Anna	"	10 20
92	Leger, Hermonie M.,	Westmorland,	10 08

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED. TERM ENDED DECEMBER, 1898.

NO.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
93	Murrais, Marguerite	Gloucester,	11 58
94	Nadeau, Anna	Madawaska,	9 96
95	Nadeau, Louisa	"	9 96
96	Poirier, Marie M.,	Northumberland,	8 76
97	Robert, Clementine	Gloucester,	11 40
98	Robichaud, Alice M.,	"	10 20
99	Robichaud, Osithe B.,	Northumberland,	8 76
100	Robichaud, Marie A.,	"	8 76
101	Robichaud, Philomene	Gloucester,	13 50
102	Sirois, Celina	Maine, U. S.,	6 36
A.	Perkins, F. Ida	Carleton,	4 86
Govt. War. No. 970,			\$747 45

(In attendance previous term, but claim for travelling expenses just matured.

TABLE XVIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Year Ended 31st October, 1899.

OF CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S PROVINCIAL DRAFTS TO TEACHERS,
AND OF COUNTY FUND DRAFTS TO TRUSTEES.

(Summarized in Tables IX., X and XI.)

MEMORANDUM.	Provincial Drafts to Teachers.	County Fund Drafts to Trustees.
Term ended December 31, 1898.		
—Warrants Nos. 411, 412, 414, 541	\$ 72,002 23	.....
School for Blind, Halifax, Warrant No. 3-0	1,087 50	.....
County Fund, for Term ended De- cember 31st, 1898—Schools		\$ 45,461 13
for the Blind, Halifax		1,087 50
for the Deaf and Dumb, Fred- erick		657 52
Term ended June 30th, 1899.		
—Warrants Nos. 971, 972 973, * ..	95,986 17	.....
for the Blind, Halifax, Warrant 18	1,050 00	.....
County Fund for Term ended June 1899,—Schools		45,226 22
for the Blind, Halifax		1,050 00
for the Deaf and Dumb, Fred- erick		895 99
	\$ 170,125 90	\$ 94,378 36

* Warrant for Extra Schedule not given.

TABLE XIX.—SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR THE SCHOOL SERVICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1899.

Schools. (See Table IX for details):

Common, .....	.....	.....	.....	\$148,240 68	
Superior, .....	.....	.....	.....	11,783 21	
Grammar, .....	.....	.....	.....	7,964 51	
				<hr/>	\$167,988
School for the Blind Halifax, (Table XI.)					2,137
Normal School: Salaries (Table XIV.),					7,182
Travelling Allowance to Student Teachers, (Table XVII.),					1,927
Inspectors' Salaries,					7,200
" Allowance, attending Conferences,					600
Education Office Salaries:					
Chief Superintendent, .....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,000 00	
Chief Clerk, .....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	
Clerk, .....	.....	.....	.....	800 00	
Clerk, .....	.....	.....	.....	440 00	
				<hr/>	4,040
Travelling Allowance to Chief Superintendent,					400
Incidental Expenses:					
Stenographer and Typewriter, .....	.....	.....	.....	\$147 95	
Inspector Smith, special work by order of Chief Superintendent, .....	.....	.....	.....	11 10	
Inspector Mersereau, do., .....	.....	.....	.....	15 00	
Geo. W. Allen, Digest of Law re collection of School Rates, .....	.....	.....	.....	20 00	
Geo. R. Devitt, examining Special Papers by order, .....	.....	.....	.....	25 00	
P. J. Veniot, special work by order of Chief Superintendent, .....	.....	.....	.....	12 00	
Charles Toner, truckage, .....	.....	.....	.....	4 37	
Sundries, office work, .....	.....	.....	.....	17 00	
				<hr/>	252
Carried forward,					<hr/> \$191,728

Brought forward,	\$191,728 07
Examination Expenses:	
License examinations, December, 1898, and May and June, 1899,	548 58
Departmental examinations, (Normal School Entrance, Matriculation and High School Leaving), July, 1899.	\$916 22
Less amount received in fees,	677 72
	<hr/> 238 50
School Libraries (Table XVI.)	226 23
School House Grants (see statement in Chief Super- intendent's Report),	989 00
	<hr/> <hr/> \$193,730 38

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PART III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR THE SESSION ENDED
JUNE 30TH, 1899.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 1st., 1899.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR:— I beg leave to submit for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and the Honorable the Board of Education, my Annual Report on the Provincial Normal and Model Schools for the year closing with June 30th, 1899,—and to offer certain suggestions and remarks connected therewith.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

The total enrolment for the whole year, reached the unprecedentedly large number of 338,—64 young men and 276 young women. The largest number previously enrolled in any one year was 320 in 1893-4. The numbers enrolled for ten years past are given below viz :—

1889-90	239
90-91	243
91-2	269
92-3	269
93-4	320
94-5	280
95-6	247
96-7	266
97-8	283
98-9	338

The average enrolment per year for the ten year period is 275.

This average includes a considerable number of teachers who return to the Normal School for advance of class, so that it does not mean an addition of 275 teachers annually to the teaching staff. In point of fact the actual average of new material will not exceed 225 per year for the period named. Considering the number of schools in the Province, and the large exodus from the teaching profession annually, this number is not excessive.

Every Section of the Province and every Educational Institution in the Province is represented in the enrolment for the past year. The table given below, shows how the work of preparation for the Normal School is being carried on:

Common Schools.....	156
Superior ".....	101
Grammar, ".....	68
Normal ".....	9
Colleges, 	4
	<hr/>
	338

A little over one-half of the total number of students enrolled, came from the Grammar and Superior Schools. The number from these Secondary Schools is gradually rising, showing that they are taking their proper place in preparing our teachers. They could easily take the whole responsibility of preparing our students, as far as scholarship goes, for the higher class of license in the Normal School work, to the great benefit of the whole system of Public Education in the Province.

At the opening of the year 252 candidates presented themselves for admission, 69 of whom had passed either the Normal School Entrance Examinations or the University Matriculation for Class I.,—108 for Class II. and 75 for Class III.

Of the 69 candidates entering for Class I. in September, only 24 were finally recommended for that Class in the following June, 41 were recommended for Class II., one for Class III. and the others were not classified.

One hundred and eight (108) students entered for Class II. in September. 1 was recommended for Class I., 91 for Class II., 6 for Class III., and the remainder were not classified.

Seventy-five (75) students entered for Class III. Of these 17 were recommended at the close of the year for Class II., 55 for Class III., and the rest not classified.

Twenty-two (22) students were not classified in all, most of these having left the School because of ill health or for other sufficient reason.

The above figures do not include the students enrolled in the French Department.

At the beginning of the Second Term, in January, 1899, forty-eight holders of Provincial Licenses joined the Classes and another Class of students was enrolled in the French Department, bringing the total enrolment up to 338, as before stated.

At the close of the year and of the Terms, the students were recommended for Examination for License as follows:—

For Class I.,	45
For Class II.,	171
For Class III.,	100
Not Classified,	22
	<hr/>
	338

The number for Class III. in the above statement includes the enrolment in French Department for both terms, 38 in all.

It may be of interest to exhibit the number of students recommended for various Classes of License for several years past as below.

	CLASS I.	CLASS II.	CLASS III.
1891-2	46	122	85
92-3	40	132	76
93-4	68	129	117
94-5	31	133	106
95-6	35	131	75
96-7	44	137	76
97-8	49	144	88
98-9	45	171	100

The Counties of the Province were represented in the enrolment as follows,

Albert	22
Carleton	44
Charlotte	39
Gloucester	19
Kent	14
Kings	32
Madawaska	8
Northumberland	21
Queens	14
Restigouche	8
St. John	20
Sunbury	5
Victoria	5
Westmorland	47
York	49
Other Countries	1
	<hr/> 338

By religious denominations the students were classified as follows :—

Baptist	66
Church of England	40
Free Baptist	31
Methodist	67
Presbyterian	56
Roman Catholics	70
Other Denominations	8
	<hr/> 338

FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

There were 38 students enrolled in this Department during the year—28 in term beginning in August, '98, and 10 in that beginning in January, '99.

The students in this Department, besides having the advantage of special preparation in scholarship by the Instructor in charge have the same professional training that is provided for the students for Class III. in the Normal Department. Every possible inducement is thus held out to them to come to the Normal School. They have not done so as yet to the extent that is necessary to equip all the Schools in Acadian districts with trained teachers, but we are still hoping that the future will see a decided improvement in this respect. It is certainly an encouraging fact that in the current year we will have a total enrolment of 51 students, the largest in the history of the Department. If this could be maintained for a few years, we should soon make up the deficiency in the present supply of properly qualified teachers for Acadian districts.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

This important Auxiliary of the Normal School is organized and conducted as last reported, and has done its work quietly and effectively during the year, though the observation and practice of so large a body of student-teachers must necessarily have imposed a somewhat heavy strain upon the School as a whole.

GENERAL REMARKS.

Considerable additions were made to the Museum and Laboratory during the year, and our equipment for the Science Department is now fairly adequate to our requirements. I regret that the grant of \$150 for general equipment (including books of reference) has not been replaced, and I would strongly recommend that a sum be placed in the educational estimates this year for this most necessary purpose.

The public closing exercises were held on June 8th. The Assembly Hall was crowded with visitors and friends of the students, and the occasion was more than usually interesting.

The Governor General's medals for highest professional standing were awarded to Miss Margaret K. Sugrue of St. John, and Miss Louise Burpee of Gibson, York Co., in the senior and junior divisions respectively. The medals were presented to the successful candidates by the Hon. H. R. Emmerson, in a very practical and suggestive address.

During the exercises the students under the direction of Prof. Cadallader, the instructor of music, rendered an excellent programme of vocal music.

The valedictorian for the year was Mr. Henry E. Sinclair, of Milltown, and he discharged his duty with taste and discretion.

The students' paper, "The Normal Light," was conducted with success and ability. For several years past the business management of this little sheet has left a legacy to their successors in the shape of a supply of periodicals for the Reading Room.

The Debating Society and the Chorus Club were maintained with much spirit and interest. A concert was given during the winter under the auspices

of both, which reflected credit on the literary and musical ability of the school.

The deportment of the school was very satisfactory, never more so. Throughout the year the utmost harmony of purpose and effort pervaded the work, and both within and without the institution the students comported themselves in such a way as to win and to deserve the approbation of all who came into touch with them.

During the latter part of the year the health of the students was excellent. Typhoid fever was epidemic in the city in the autumn months and unfortunately the Normal School did not escape. We had in all some eight or ten cases, a few of them of a very serious nature, but I am deeply thankful to say that all recovered safely. The majority of the fever cases had the great advantage of skillful treatment and nursing in Victoria Hospital. They speak in the highest terms of the medical staff, the lady matron and the nurses.

The students came up to the close of the year in the finest health and spirits.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

In concluding my Report for the year, I crave permission to offer the following suggestions and recommendations with respect to certain matters which I consider of vital importance to the future of the Normal School.

1st. With respect to the Entrance and Closing Examination for License, I would respectfully suggest (a) that the Standards of the Closing Examination be raised to correspond with the gradual rise in the Standard of the Entrance Examination. The Standard for Class III. should be raised nearly to what is now required of Class II., and a corresponding increase made in the requirement for Classes II and I. (b). That the purely professional subjects should count for more in the Closing Examination than they have hitherto. We are now devoting half or more of the time of the Normal School to strictly professional work. While there have been hitherto only two papers out of some seventeen in the Final Examination for Class I. As to the professional subjects, I would recommend that instead of a single paper on Teaching and School Management in the Closing Examination there should be separate papers on Method, School Organization, School Discipline and Educational History for Grammar School License and Class I., and that there should be papers on the three first mentioned divisions of the subject for Classes II. and III. As an alternative to this I would offer the suggestion that every paper set for candidates should contain Method questions and that such special papers should be given as would then be necessary to cover the ground.

2nd. With respect to eligibility for examination for Provincial License—I would suggest (a) that the period of training for teachers of Class III should be at once lengthened to at least six months; that the three-year Licenses be abolished or allowed to expire, and that no holder of Class III be hereafter eligible for Class II without spending an additional term at the Normal School (b) that the course for Class I be made a year and a half, or that no holder of

Class II should be eligible for Class I without at least a year's experience in teaching and a further term spent at the Normal School, and (c) that graduates in Arts be required to spend a term at the Normal School before being eligible for examination for License.

3rd. That each year more of the academic subjects required in the case of ordinary candidates be placed in the Entrance Examination, until all but the purely Normal School subjects would be preliminary to entrance at the school, and that the final examination be a professional one entirely. This would immensely stimulate the work of our Common, Superior and Grammar Schools, which would then be responsible for the academic preparation of candidates for teaching, and relieve the Normal School, leaving it free to devote all its energies to the strictly professional training of its students.

4th. That steps be at once taken to make the Normal School largely if not entirely a Professional School, and thus to place it in its true relation to the other parts of our Public School System.

5th. That some action looking towards the early provision of a suitable Residence Building for the young lady students be at once taken. I am thoroughly convinced from my experience of the past sixteen years that we can never have the conditions necessary to the economical and effective outlay of the large public and private funds now expended in the training of our teachers till we are equipped with a proper and Modern Residence for the young women who must in the nature of things form the large majority of the teachers of the future.

I have so often urged the necessity of this step, that I need not here repeat the arguments in its favor.

In conclusion, Sir, I have to thank the members of the Honorable the Board of Education for their kindly interest in the welfare and progress of the Normal School, and to express my earnest hope that the opening years of the New Century will not pass without witnessing a great and substantial advance in the usefulness of the Normal School, for the benefit and advantage of the Province at large.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ELDON MULLIN,

Principal.

APPENDIX B

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO 1

Geo. W. Mersereau, M. A., Inspector, Doaktown, N. B.

THIS DISTRICT EMBRACES THE COUNTIES OF RESTIGOUCHE, GLOUCESTER AND NORTHUMBERLAND.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D. }
Chief Supt. of Education, }
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR:— I have the honor to submit my annual report on the condition of the Public Schools in Inspectoral District, No. 1, for the year 1899.

NEW SCHOOLS.

Three new schools have been opened during the year, one in No. 3 Hardwicke, which began work the first school day in the year, one in No. 1, Rogersville, in September, and one in No. 13½, Berestord, in September. In addition to these in Districts that never had schools before, a new department was added to the schools in Black Brook, No. 3, Chatham, thus increasing the number of schools under my supervision by four.

NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

New School Houses were built during the year in the following districts:— No. 2, North Esk; No. 4, Eldon; No. 3, Ludlow; No. 7, Alnwick; No. 10½, Rogersville; No. 11, Bathurst.

In addition to this in a large number of districts extensive repairs have been made to the School Buildings both inside and outside, and some painting has been down.

In No. 2, Nelson, the old building was cut into two parts and ten feet built between, thus making a good sized room and one suited to the needs of the district.

In No. 3, Alnwick, a partition was taken down and a clothes-room built on the end of the School House which was painted within and without, giving it a very neat and attractive appearance. The school grounds were also enclosed with a neat fence, nicely painted. Repairs of the same kind were made in No. 1 Blackville, except as to the fence, and this for the reason that the district owns barely enough ground on which to place the buildings. Nevertheless, in appearance, convenience and comfort, these buildings are a credit to the district.

In No. 3, Acadieville and Rogersville, the school house was finished inside and outside but not painted. In No. 11, Rogersville, the school house was much enlarged and ceiled inside with neatly painted boards. Extensive repairs and improvements were made in No. 4, Saumarez, and No. 5¹/₂, Hardwicke and No. 5, Shippegan, the cost in the case of the latter being about one hundred dollars.

DISTRICTS ORGANIZED.

As No. 5, Eldon, the only unorganized District in Restigouche County, has so few ratepayers that it could never operate a school, it was joined to No. 4. All existing districts in Restigouche County are thus organized and all support schools with more or less regularity, except No. 11, Durham, which has barely begun the erection of a school house. No. 13, Blackville, was organized and good progress made in the erection of a school house, which the trustees hope to have ready for school early in May next. No. 4, Caraquet, organized and proceeded to the erection of a school house, but dissatisfaction arose over the location and work was stopped when the outside was nearly finished. The result will be, I fear, a division of the district. No. 5, Rogersville and Acadieville organized near the end of the year.

The foregoing are a few of the many indications of progress observed during the year. Sometimes the outlook from a given district or parish is disheartening, but when a wider field is brought under review the prospect is more encouraging. Districts and parishes do not progress uniformly but with irregular alternation as the more progressive or less progressive dominates for the time, or the finances flourish or decline. A general survey of the whole year from the vantage ground of the closing days of the year shows me that decided progress has been made in every department of the work. Our Schools are not perfect by any means, but we have some that approach very near to the ideal and the number is happily increasing from year to year. The most important factor in the production of the ideal School we undoubtedly possess, viz., the devoted Teacher, but how long he (or she) will remain with us at present series is a problem worthy of our most serious consideration. Many of our best have left us in the past few years to enter other professions that pay better, and more and more are going every year. It is not pleasing to think that in time we shall have our children's future entirely entrusted to the inexperienced and the ambitious, but the indications clearly point to such an undesirable consummation.

I fear that we are attempting too much in the ungraded Schools, in which a large proportion of the teachers are young and inexperienced. A majority of these Schools have five Standards with sometimes more than one class in one of the Standards and not infrequently an Advanced Class. The first problem is to keep the pupils constantly and profitably employed in such a School. The experienced Teacher can easily solve the problem, but to the inexperienced it is a herculean labour. The employment is often *not profitable* and the pupils lose interest and contract idle habits as a consequence. Then again there is no

for needful review and the lessons though well taught fade from the pupils' minds for the want of necessary repetition. In many of these Schools the pupils are neither *rapid* nor *accurate* in the elementary operations of Arithmetic and the variable excuse is *want of time*. Other subjects not necessary to name suffer in the same cause.

Many Boards of Trustees seem to forget that a copy of the minutes of the annual School Meeting should be sent to the Inspector. There are districts that have not sent me a copy of the minutes in the past fifteen years. Many of the minutes sent to me are scarcely worthy of the name, written, as they are, on soiled pieces of paper and containing nothing but the names of the Trustees and the amount of the assessment voted. They should contain, in addition to that, a short statement of the financial condition of the district—assets and liabilities as given in the Trustees' Report, at any rate—and a few words about the Educational condition of the district, derived from the same source. If a financial statement were furnished, each year, many district difficulties, now exceedingly vexatious, would be very easily adjusted.

In several Parishes of this Inspectorate the schools have been closed for short periods on account of diphtheria. The attendance has been lessened by the prevalence of measles and whooping cough also, throughout large sections. From these causes the grand total days' attendance has been very materially lessened.

SCHOOL HOUSES BURNED.

Near the end of the First Term, the School Houses in No. 3 Ludlow, (Boiestown), No. 7 Alnwick, (Tabusintac), and No. 6½ Chatham and Gleneleg, (Upper Napan), were burned. The Boiestown Trustees provided a room in the presters' Hall and kept the school open till the end of the Term and had their new building ready for occupation by the beginning of the Second Term. The Tabusintac Trustees could not find a room to rent but began at once to rebuild and opened their school in the new building at the commencement of the Second Term. The Napan Trustees have not yet begun to build. The reason for the delay is chiefly failure to agree about the site and a desire to have the district boundaries rectified.

At the close of the Second Term the School House in No. 1 Inkerman, (Pokemouche) was burned. The Trustees have rented a room in which to continue their school during the winter. It will be difficult for this district to operate school while rebuilding except it receives substantial assistance from the School House Grant. A large number of ratepayers, chiefly those who have no children, are opposed to having the school re-opened in a rented building.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

There are eighteen districts in this Inspectorate which have supported Graded Schools during the year. Nine of these are in Northumberland, including one Grammar and four Superior Schools; seven in Gloucester, including

one Grammar and three Superior; and two in Restigouche one Grammar and one Superior. Ten of these schools have but two departments, three have three departments; one has four; one has five; one, seven; one, ten, and one twenty-one. This makes in all seventy-six graded departments in this Inspectorate, where the work is of a fairly satisfactory character and in some of which a high degree of excellence is attained.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar Schools of this Inspectorate are maintaining their efficiency and in some cases where deterrent causes are being removed, increasing it. The only change in the principalship has been in Bathurst where Mr. L. K. Hetherington, M. A., resigned at the close of the first term to accept a position in the Moncton schools, and was succeeded by Mr. King, B. A., formerly Principal of the Sussex Grammar School. He comes to us well recommended and though I have not yet inspected his work, my impression is that he is conducting his department with zeal and skill.

Miss Lena Meahan has taught the advanced department of this school for several years and her pupils have given evidence of careful teaching, especially at the last two inspections.

Miss Emma C. J. Stout is in charge of the Primary department. By a change in the organization of the school she was given four Standards at the beginning of the year. So many Standards makes it impossible for her to do the best work.

A change was made in the teaching staff of the Campbellton Grammar School in September last, by the resignation of Mr. Ernest McKenzie to continue his studies in New Brunswick University, and the appointment of Mr. Frith in his place. One of the pupils of this school led the Province in the last University matriculation examinations and several others took very creditable places on the list.

In June last, Donald McLean, B. A., was appointed to the Staff of Harkins' Academy, to succeed Mr. H. Crocker, B. A., whose failing health compelled him to resign. Mr. McLean has been a decided success so far, and in many ways has shown himself possessed of qualities that insure success in the teaching profession.

The Chatham Grammar School continued without change of any of its Staff throughout the year. The school is sadly in need of better accommodation which the Board hastens very slowly to supply, though every member is convinced of its pressing necessity.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

There has been no change in the Teaching Staff of any of these schools since my last report. In Dalhousie the Primary Department under Miss Maggie Shaw had far too many pupils enrolled for one teacher to manage advantageously. In the advanced department, taught by Miss Emma Harquail, pupils

been advanced from Standard V. to Standard VI., but a few months before visit (March) with a view to their grading into Standard VII. in June. The pupils were necessarily ill prepared for the work they were pursuing and the class did not make as good a showing as usual. Nevertheless, I consider Harquail one of the most conscientious and painstaking of our teachers.

In Bathurst Village Superior School, the Second Department consisting of Standards is taught by Miss Laura J. Eddy, who has maintained her position for the past six years by painstaking and successful work. She pays much attention to Nature Study in which the pupils take a lively interest. She is compelled by the demands of the parents to teach French of which she is an enthusiastic student though all the pupils understand English.

In the Advanced Department of the Douglas Town Superior School, the pupils are well taught and most thoroughly drilled by Miss Mary Carney, one of the most skillful and industrious of teachers. Miss Agnes Cameron teaches the Primary Department of this school in a very satisfactory manner.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

A large proportion of the Graded Schools of this Inspectorate contain but two departments, the Primary, consisting of Standards I. to IV. and the Advanced, Standards V. to VIII. The Shippegan school engaged as Principal Second Term a Second Class Female. This was done on economical grounds alone, as the Trustees realized that a Male Teacher would be preferable in a school containing a large number of big boys.

In Nelson Village there are but two departments and the principal is a female. I have never heard any complaint from this school but am decidedly of opinion that the Trustees should employ a male teacher of the first class in this situation, instead of a female of the second class, and the district is abundantly able to afford the extra expense. The wealthier parents send their children to the Newcastle Superior School, and seem not to realize that their poorer neighbors should have provision made for their children to advance beyond the Common School course in their own district. This district should have better apparatus, better premises and better accommodation than it has, an example to the poorer districts, if for no other purpose.

Black Brook, No. 3, Chatham, has now, as already noticed, three departments, and the school shows a gratifying improvement since its re-organization and occupation of its new quarters. Mr. Elmer E. King has been principal here for the past ten years, and though he has given satisfaction to his Board of Trustees, he has been heavily handicapped by the number of Standards in his room, and by being forced by the numbers in the Primary department to receive pupils totally unprepared for advancement.

The new building, though peculiar in appearance, is well suited to the needs of this thriving village.

In Rogersville Village the schools are well housed in a rented building near

the church. The school has two departments with a second class male teacher as principal. All the conditions are favorable except that the people disagree among themselves and this reacts disastrously upon the schools. The teachers feel that they live in an atmosphere of suspicion, espionage and intrigue, and are unable to do themselves justice under such undesirable conditions.

Almost the same conditions obtain in No. 10, Caraquet, though the effect is not nearly so detrimental. Mr. Jos. E. Lantaigne has been principal of this school for the past eleven years. He has some strong opponents as well as many strong supporters among the ratepayers. The school must suffer from this constant wrangle as to the teacher's merits. At any rate the school has made no progress for several years and I cannot think it Mr. Lantaigne's fault, as he seems devoted to his work and his classes give evidence of careful training. There is a too frequent change of teachers in the Primary departments. At my last visit (February '99) there were only forty-five pupils present in the two departments, and only one working in advance of Standard VI.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Some teachers seem careless about following the Course of Instruction, or they purposely work their pupils in one Grade and present them in another — thus meriting and receiving in my report of their work "Classification poor." They do not seem to realize that when a school is poorly classified the work must necessarily be inferior. As already noticed, weak and inexperienced teachers in Ungraded Schools complain that the Course is overloaded. Undoubtedly there is plenty of work to tax their skill and resource, but *trained teachers* should not find it an impossible task to find profitable employment for all the pupils while allotting to each subject the amount of time its importance demands.

In some districts the pupils are not supplied with the necessary Text Books, and the teachers say they have in vain repeatedly requested the Trustees to supply this deficiency, when the parents fail in this duty. It is impossible for pupils to make satisfactory progress when they have neither Reading Books or Slates of their own, and I have unfortunately found too many in that condition during the year. In all cases the Trustees have promised to see these things supplied so that there is hope for an improvement in this respect.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

On the last two Teaching Days in June, the Gloucester County and Restigouche County Teachers' Institutes met in Bathurst. By some oversight the Restigouche County Teachers had not received sufficient notice, so that the attendance from that County was small. The exercises were interesting and profitable. The Public Meeting in connection therewith was held in the Masonic Hall. There was a fair attendance despite the unfavorable weather. The meeting was addressed by the Chief Superintendent, Geo. U. Hay, Esq., M.A., P. Veniot, Esq., M. P. P., Jerome Boudreau, Esq., and others.

Northumberland County Institute was convened at Newcastle, in October,

d proved one of the best attended and most interesting of all the meetings of the Institute. One of its strong features was an afternoon excursion to the carries at Mill Cove, where under Dr. Cox's direction the strata were examined and some interesting fossils collected.

It is proposed to have the three Institutes of this Inspectorate meet together at Bathurst next year. I trust that the arrangements may be carried out successfully.

I notice with great satisfaction that the people are beginning to take more pride in the appearance of their school houses. This is manifested by the efforts made, here and there, to have these public buildings painted outside. The movement is not yet very general, but I trust it will extend. In Restigouche County the school houses are, very generally, kept painted as a measure of economy as well as for the sake of appearance, but that has not been the rule in Gloucester and Northumberland Counties.

Parents should take more interest in the schools. Other things being equal, the poorest schools are in the sections where few people visit the schools. There, the children attend school when they choose and remain at home for the merest trifles. On many occasions during the year I have counted more children playing on the roads than I found in the schools. Some form of compulsory attendance should be adopted.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MERSEREAU.

Doaktown, N. B., Dec. 30th, 1899.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT. NO. 2.

George Smith, A. B., Inspector, Shediac, N. B.

THIS DISTRICT COMPRISES THE COUNTIES OF KENT AND WESTMORLAND.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR:—I have the honor to forward my Annual Report for the year ended 31st December, A. D. 1899.

During the year just closed schools have been kept in operation with a regularity unsurpassed in any previous year. Every organized district in Westmorland County has had a school in operation during the year; very few only a part of the year. A very few of the organized districts in Kent County have had no school during the year.

A few new districts are being formed year after year, and some of the graded schools keep adding additional departments, hence the number of teachers employed in this Inspectorate is yearly increasing.

I have been pleased with the evidences of progress and increased interest in the schools, and all that pertains to them that have been manifest.

One very hopeful sign is the demand for good teachers, and the appreciation of them when secured. It is a matter of regret, however, that there is not the tangible appreciation of the efficient teacher that there should be. Under-bidding is an evil that exists to some extent in this Inspectorate and this evidently has a tendency to lower the salaries.

Two new districts have been formed during the year; one in Weldford Parish embracing a small but thrifty settlement, the residents of which are too remote from any school at present. This district is known as Maple Ridge, No. 24, Weldford. The other embraces a settlement known as Black River, and is on the road between Kouchibouguac and Point Sapin. The amount of property in this district is small but there is a large number of children who will avail themselves of the school when one is in operation. This district is established under the name of Black River, No. 9, Carleton.

In Midgie District No. 13, Sackville, two schools have always been kept in operation. The ratepayers on the south side of the railroad asked that there be two separate districts established, on the ground that they paid a large proportion of the taxes for the support of both schools. The request was not granted. Other applications have been made for the formation of new districts or for the division of those already existing, but these requests have not been granted. It seems unwise to form a small section of a settlement into a separate district so long as the residents of the section are within possible reach of the school.





NEW SCHOOL HOUSES.

New School Houses have been built in No. 13 Wellington, lately organized, No. 3 Acadieville, Nos. 15 and 19 Wellford and Nos. 2, 12 and 14 Dorchester. A new house is in course of construction in No. 5, Acadieville. Extensive repairs have been made on the house in No. 23 Wellford, so that this house is now quite comfortable. In District No. 5, St. Paul, which has had no school in operation for many years, repairs were made on the School House and school opened in August last. There is now no unorganized district in St. Paul Parish, and no district not operating a school.

I am pleased to be able to report that the much needed and often requested improvements have been made on the Superior School Building in Kingston, No. 2, Richibucto Parish. A new building has been added for the accommodation of the Primary Department, and there are now three good school rooms each about 30x28. New furniture of a superior quality has been provided for each room. The transformation made in the interior of the school rooms by the new furniture must be productive of a vast amount of comfort and pleasure to teachers and pupils.

The new Superior School Building in Dorchester No. 2, built to replace the one destroyed by fire in December last, is a fine structure. Provision has been made for five departments and an Assembly Hall. School was opened in this building early in November, with the five departments in operation. The loss of the valuable Museum and Library continues to be keenly felt, but a movement has already been made to replace both, and other needed apparatus. At an entertainment given near the close of the year, under the auspices of the school, the sum of fifty dollars was realized which will be spent in purchasing books for the Library. The Board of Trustees have expended seventy-five dollars in the purchase of maps. The liberality of the Trustees in this respect is worthy of imitation by other Trustees.

In addition to the new buildings and repairs specifically mentioned here, many general improvements have been made, and I may add that the improvements made throughout this Inspectorate during the year have on the whole been very satisfactory. Much also has been done in the way of providing apparatus and appliances for school work, and the interest shown by many of the teachers in raising money for this purpose deserves the highest praise.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar School of Kent County is in Richibucto. It consists of four Departments, and is in charge of the same staff of teachers as last year, namely, Mr. C. H. Copperwaith, B. A.; Mr. George A. Hutchison, Miss Agnes Ferguson, and Miss Mary Crystal, in the order named.

The Grammar School of Westmorland County is now in Moncton city, with Mr. George J. Oulton, M. A., Principal, and associate teachers in the High School, Mr. H. A. Sinnot, B. A., Mr. C. H. Acheson, B. A., and Mr. L. R.

Hetherington, B. A., who succeeds Mr. H. L. Britain, M. A., who resigned at the end of June.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

There are in Westmorland County seven Superior Schools. At Petitcodiac No. 1, Salisbury, three departments, Mr. R. D. Hanson, B. A., principal; at Salisbury, No. 24, three departments, Mr. E. A. McKay, B. A., principal; at Dorchester, No. 2, five departments, Mr. Amos O'Blenes, principal; at Sackville, No. 9, eight departments, Mr. F. A. Dixon, M. A., principal; at Sackville, No. 11, four departments, Mr. A. J. McKnight, principal; at Port Elgin, No. 1, Westmorland, three departments, Mr. S. L. T. McKnight, principal; and at Shediac, No. 10, six departments, Mr. H. B. Steeves, B. A., principal.

In Kent County there are four Superior Schools. At Harcourt, No. 5, three departments, Mr. H. H. Parlee, principal; at Bass River, No. 9, Weldford, two departments, Mr. George A. Coates, principal; at Kingston, No. 2, Richibucto, four departments, Mr. R. G. Girvan, principal; and at Buctouche, No. 1, Wellington, four departments, Mr. B. P. Steeves, B. A., principal.

Other Graded Schools in Westmorland County: Mill, No. 9, Moncton, two departments; Lewisville, No. 10, Moncton, two departments; Fox Creek, No. 3, Moncton, two departments, and Baie Verte, No. 2, Westmorland, two departments. There is no Graded School in Kent County outside of the Grammar School and Superior Schools. The Grammar Schools, Superior Schools and other Graded Schools, including the City of Moncton, employ eighty-nine teachers. There were employed last year in this Inspectorate 334 teachers; hence 245 teachers were employed in the ungraded schools.

The character of the work done in the Grammar and Superior Schools is quite up to that of any previous year and I believe I may safely say that there has been at least some improvement. In the other Graded Schools the work is also very satisfactory. In this latter class I may make mention of the one at Fox Creek, Moncton, as having very much improved under the present principal, Miss Nora Bourque, who holds a license of the Superior class. An effort is being made to raise this school to the rank of a Superior School, and if it continues in its present efficient state it will deserve to so rank.

Of the Ungraded Schools there is not much to report different from other years. In some of them excellent work is being done, in very many good work is done, and of course in some the work is not as good as I would like to see. Summing up, however, I may say that the work for the year has been quite as satisfactory as that of any previous year.

The subject in the Course of Instruction in which I think the most improvement has been made, is writing. In the City of Moncton, the work done in this subject has reached to a degree of excellence excelled by no schools in the Province. While the writing in all the Graded Schools has much improved in the last few years it is in the Ungraded Schools where the improvement made is

the most conspicuous. In some of these the writing is quite equal to anything seen in the Graded Schools except perhaps some of the departments in Moncton city. Vertical writing is now almost universally adopted.

As a rule the reading is at least good, though there is in some schools a lack of expression and a failure to group, painfully apparent. Children should be encouraged to read aloud at home especially where those listening are capable of making corrections where corrections are needed. In this subject proficiency is attained by practice and the lack of practice is the great drawback.

In the subject of arithmetic I find a lack of system and neatness and a lack of rapidity and correctness in performing operations in the fundamental rules. I think teachers should make haste slowly in the first stages of arithmetic, but should introduce more variety in the problems given for practice.

GROUNDS AND PREMISES.

There is not as much done in putting and keeping the school grounds and premises in order as there might be. Some teachers, however, take sufficient interest to make an effort, and they are generally well repaid for any labor expended. A conspicuous example of what may be done in this respect is seen in the School Grounds in connection with the Bass River Superior School. By enlisting the aid and sympathy of the pupils, Mr. Coates has succeeded in making the grounds the finest to be seen in a country district. Trees are planted every Arbor day and any that have died are replaced. In this way continual improvement is made and the grounds always present a neat and tidy appearance.

INSTITUTES.

The Westmorland County Institute met at Sackville in the Assembly Hall of the new school building in No. 9. The attendance was large and the sessions interesting throughout. A public meeting was held in the evening in Beethoven Hall, which was kindly placed at the service of the Institute by Dr. Borden.

The Kent County Institute met at Kingston, and though the attendance was small, even smaller than usual, the interest was well sustained through all the sessions. A public meeting held on Thursday evening was addressed by Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education, George U. Hay, Esq., Ph. B., editor of the Educational Review, Revd. Mr. Meeks, and Revd. Mr. Fraser. Good music was furnished by the musical talent of Kingston.

LIBRARIES.

Respecting school libraries my report must be similar to that of last year. Most of the libraries started and additions made to libraries have been in the Graded Schools while in the ungraded schools there has not been enough done. I believe, however, that the interest in this very useful and necessary addition to the apparatus of a well equipped school is yearly increasing. Many teachers give entertainments, the proceeds of which are expended in either procuring

new libraries or in adding to those already procured. As I cannot give a complete list of those teachers who have been instrumental in raising money by means of entertainments, I shall not name any.

ARBOR DAY.

Arbor Day was observed throughout this Inspectorate in the usual way and by the usual number of schools.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

GEORGE SMITH.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO 3

R. P. Steeves, M. A., Inspector, Sussex, K. C.

THIS DISTRICT COMPRISES THE COUNTY OF ALBERT, THE COUNTY OF KINGS
EXCEPT THE PARISHES OF WESTFIELD AND GREENWICH, AND THE
COUNTY OF QUEENS EXCEPT THE PARISHES OF CANNING,
GAGETOWN, HAMPSTEAD AND PETERSVILLE.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.,

SIR:—I have the honor to lay before you my report of the educational
condition of Inspectoral District No. 3, for the year closing December 31, 1899.

Two new districts have been formed Reed's Point, No. 16, Kingston,
made up of portions taken from Clifton, Kingston Village and Perry Point,—
and Elkin Coal Mines, No. 15, Chipman. The former was organized during
the winter and has operated a school both terms. A school house is now in
course of erection. No. 15, Chipman, held a school meeting and elected
trustees, but took no steps to build a house or provide a school. I am told
there are some twenty children in the district, mostly children of miners. It is
to be regretted that they are not receiving some school education.

School houses have been built in Collina, No. 15, Studholm and Springfield,
and Upper Golden Grove, No. 19, Rothesay and Simonds, to replace old,
dilapidated structures, and in Markhamville, No. 8, Hammond and Sussex, to
replace a building destroyed by fire a year ago. These houses are substantial,
spacious and convenient, creditable alike to trustees and rate payers.

In Johnston, No. 8, Cambridge, No. 7, Waterboro', No. 8, and Wickham,
No. 8, Queens County; Harvey, No. 8, and Hillsboro', Nos. 8 and 15, Albert
County; Hammond, No. 5, Hampton, No. 7, Springfield, No. 4, Kings County;
the condition of the school houses is such that it would be wisdom to build new
ones. To repair such buildings is both expensive and unsatisfactory.

Speaking generally, the condition and appearance of School Houses through-
out this Inspectorate, continues to improve. A large amount has been spent in
repairs. It is with much satisfaction I observe that, each succeeding year more
care is taken to keep houses in repair. Under such circumstances the districts
needing new buildings are not very many. Considerably over one-half of the
school edifices are painted, and the number is increasing. Many districts have
erected woodsheds, which besides affording protection for fuel from rain and
snow, are of great advantage in keeping the school grounds neat and tidy.

Not so much new furniture has been procured as in some former years. The
indications are that a considerable quantity will be furnished the coming year.

The supply of good apparatus is increasing in a very marked degree. A great many schools are well equipped.

As far as I am able to ascertain, the number of schools in operation this year has increased. During the summer Term of 1897, there was school in 248 districts. For the corresponding Term there were 261 districts which had school. There has been a school in Dufferin, No. 14, Chipman, for the first time.

As the accompanying table shows there are in this Inspectorate 307 districts, 19 of which are unorganized. In most of these latter there is no need for school. Many districts which have school have very few children. Some of these are on the list to receive special aid from the Province as Poor Districts. In a large number, therefore, the cost to Province and district per pupil must stand very high. Still it must be said a great many of these are very weak schools. Teachers and pupils are both liable to be influenced by lack of numbers, and sluggish, desultory work is the result.

PARISHES.	Number of Districts.	Districts not organized.	Districts having School Winter Term.	Teachers Employed.	Districts visited.	Districts having School Summer Term.	Teachers Employed.	Districts visited.
Alma,.....	9	2	5	6	0	7	8	7
Coverdale,.....	13	0	11	11	12	12	12	0
Elgin,.....	20	3	14	15	13	15	16	14
Harvey,.....	13	2	10	11	4	8	9	10
Hillsboro,.....	15	1	13	16	12	14	17	8
Hopewell,.....	10	0	9	13	7	10	14	6
Brunswick,.....	6	1	4	4	0	5	5	5
Cambridge,.....	10	0	9	9	10	10	10	4
Chipman and Harcourt,....	16	1	12	13	2	14	15	14
Johnston,.....	17	1	12	12	13	11	11	10
Waterboro,.....	10	0	10	10	9	9	9	8
Wickham,.....	9	0	9	9	9	8	8	1
Cardwell,.....	10	1	7	8	8	7	7	7
Hammond,.....	8	1	6	6	6	7	7	7
Hampton,.....	10	0	10	13	5	9	12	6
Havelock,.....	15	0	14	15	9	14	15	11
Kars,.....	6	0	5	5	1	6	6	6
Kingston,.....	16	0	16	16	15	14	14	3
Norton,.....	11	3	8	10	7	7	9	1
Rothsay,.....	8	1	7	7	0	7	7	7
Springfield,.....	18	0	16	16	13	17	17	5
Studholm,.....	24	1	21	22	22	21	22	13
Sussex,.....	16	0	15	21	16	15	21	13
Upham,.....	8	0	6	6	5	7	7	7
Waterford,.....	9	1	8	8	7	7	7	7
	307	19	257	282	205	261	286	180

*Class-room Assistants not included.

From the tabulated statement included in this report can be gathered the amount of school visitation that I have been able to accomplish. All the Graded Schools have been visited during the year. I find it an utter impossibility to visit all the ungraded schools each term, unless the visits are made so short that they are quite unsatisfactory. During the winter term, 228 departments and districts were visited, and 182 the summer term—a total of 410 for the year.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar department of the school at Alma continues to be efficiently conducted. The Primary department is very large and the equipment is not at all sufficient. The teacher, Miss Annie Keirstead, retires at the end of this term.

The Sussex Grammar School has again changed its principal. Mr. J. A. Allen assumed charge in August. At the same time Miss Annie Briggs accepted a position on the staff as teacher of Grades II and III, Miss Ryan retiring.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Queens County—Mr. H. P. Dole who in August was appointed Principal of the Chipman school, is, I understand, giving excellent satisfaction. The conditions for a Superior School here are favorable; I trust its era of good work has fairly begun.

Albert County—In June Mr. W. M. Burns, who has for many years taught the Superior School at Hillsboro' with much success, retired from the profession to engage in mercantile pursuits. He was succeeded by Mr. S. B. Anderson. Under present conditions efficient work in this school cannot be done, overcrowding prevents. A third department should be opened.

Mr. B. P. Steeves, B. A., becomes Principal of the Elgin Corner School in January. With satisfactory repairs to the house and other improved facilities, a more prosperous and efficient school may be looked for.

Provision was made at the last Annual School Meeting at Hopewell Hill, for enlarging and repairing the Superior school house at that place.

Kings County.—Improvements in the Apohaqui school are worthy of note. The Trustees are energetic and up-to-date in their efforts to have one of the best schools in the county.

Mr. R. C. Hubby assumed charge of the Hampton School in August, with fine prospects of success. In October, however, he asked to be relieved to join the Canadian contingent for the Transvaal. After much delay, caused by difficulty in getting a substitute, the Trustees re-opened the school with Mr. W. B. Stewart in charge. Mr. James Howe is the Principal for 1900.

OTHER GRADED SCHOOLS.

These schools continue to do good work. Nearly all of them are taught by teachers holding Superior Class Licenses. It may also be said that in respect

to buildings and equipment, they are for the most part equal to the Superior Schools. The schools at Albert and Riverside—about a mile apart—are in a flourishing condition. It would be wisdom, in my judgment, for these districts to unite and establish a central High School, which might easily become the leading school of the county.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

There were 327 of these schools open during the Winter Term, and during the Summer Term 241. This report would be made too lengthy were I to particularize in regard to them. Many are large, well-equipped, efficient schools that are each year giving good account of themselves. In some, good classroom assistants are employed; in more, they are needed. In most Ungraded Schools pupils in Grades I. to V., inclusive are found. Where such schools are of average size the teachers' energy and skill are constantly exercised. The creditable showing which pupils from these schools make, when tested with those from Graded Schools, gives evidence of the industry and devotion of the teachers.

SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

I observe with satisfaction, the earnest efforts of Teachers and Trustees to establish School libraries, and the greater care that is being taken to preserve the books from injury and loss. Most of the Graded and some of the Ungraded Schools have a very good supply of well-selected books.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

I have held eight public educational meetings during the year—3 in Queens, 3 in Albert and 2 in Kings. Results have been very satisfactory. In most cases increased interest among ratepayers, shown by a willingness to make the schools more efficient, has followed a free discussion of school matters. Parents, Trustees and Teachers have participated, and in consequence home sympathy for the school has been stimulated.

PARISH TEACHERS' ASSOCIATIONS.

Three Teachers' Associations have been formed this year in Albert county, one for Hopewell and Harvey, one for Hillsboro, and one for Alma. I have no doubt but that they will foster a professional spirit among the teachers, inciting them to reading and study along professional lines.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

In September, Institutes were held in Albert and Kings, at Elgin Corner and Hampton respectively. The attendance of teachers at Hampton was not as large as usual. At both the interest was well sustained. The papers read and

sons taught were profitable and suggestive. The papers on local history are highly appreciated by all.

Largely attended evening public meetings were held addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Education and others.

The Kings County Institute will next year be held at Norton, that of Bert County, at Albert.

Respectfully submitted,

R. P. STEEVES.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO. 4.

W. S. Carter, A. M., Inspector, St. John, N. B.

THIS DISTRICT EMBRACES THE COUNTIES OF ST. JOHN AND CHARLOTTE, AND THE
PARISHES OF WESTFIELD AND GREENWICH, IN KINGS COUNTY.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR :—I beg to submit the following report for the year ended December, 1899.

With the exception of a very few schools I have been able to cover my district during each Term. No organized district has been unvisited during the year, except in the Parish of Clarendon, which I have not been able to visit regularly, owing to its distance from my district. The two districts in operation there were visited during the year by Inspector Bridges, whose district they adjoin.

I desire to express my obligation to him for the kindness.

As I have not for two years reported my district by parishes, I will do so this year.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

LEPREAUX.—After several attempts, the school at Little Lepreaux has been again organized and a school was opened during the Second Term. The new house at Lepreaux Village has been completed and is a great boon to the district. This is the only district in my experience that has built a house without assessment, and at the same time without contention. The house at Mace's Bay has been repaired and furnished with slate blackboards. It is the practice in this district to take very long summer vacations, owing to the older pupils being engaged in dulse picking. I think it a disadvantage to the younger pupils to close the school.

The school at New River Mills has not been in operation during the year, as there are very few children in the district. At Pocologan the attendance has increased to such an extent that it was found necessary to enlarge the house. It has also been painted, and slates as well as additional apparatus have been provided.

PENNFIELD.—In No. 1, Central, many additional improvements have been made, including slate blackboards. These are largely due to the energy of the teacher, Miss Mary Hawkins, who has been teacher for nine years. The school is one of the best in the parish. In No. 2, Beaver Harbor, the Primary department is kept in regular operation, but the advanced does not usually open until November 1st. This is due to the older pupils being at work in the

mine factories. The house needs repairs and painting. Both rooms have an excellent supply of slates. A small but very good school is maintained in No. 3, Edbrook. The house and grounds have been made very attractive. Owing to increased attendance the house at No. 5, Black's Harbor, has been enlarged, the blackboards have been added. Teachers are changed too frequently in this district and the school is a difficult one to manage.

ST. GEORGE.—The schools in the village are well managed and efficient. I regret to have to report the death of Miss Eliza Magowan, who for so long a time filled the position of teacher in her native village. She labored almost to the end and during her life enjoyed the esteem of the entire community. Mr. Jos. O'Malley, who was the instructor of the fathers and mothers of most of the pupils of St. George, has, after a long period of service, been compelled through illness, to give up his work, temporarily at least. Few teachers have enjoyed for such a length of time the esteem and respect of his employers. In No. 2, Head of Letang, the house has been painted, slates have been added and a good school supported. No. 3 has painted and repaired its house and supports a school for nine months. There are few pupils in this district. No. 4, Red Granite, changes teachers too often for the good of the school. It is not behind neighboring districts in improvements. No. 5, Bonny River, has had an excellent school. It is well provided with apparatus. Owing to the revival of the lumbering industry enlarged accommodation is required. No. 6, Second Falls, does not operate as good a school as formerly; neither in pupils nor resources is this district as flourishing as formerly and the school does not open at the beginning of the second Term. No. 7, Lee Settlement; No. 8, Somerville; No. 9, Red Rock, and No. 10, Piskahegan, are poor districts with but few pupils. They do as well as they are able and keep schools in operation about half the year. No. 11, Caithness, maintains a fair school. No. 12, Mascareen, aims always to support a good school. It is well provided with apparatus. The district is much indebted for its progress to the care and interest of its excellent secretary, Angus MacVicar. No. 13, Letete, has a fine new house and a large school, which is among the best in the county. Some excellent teachers have been in charge, but an assistant is required. No. 14, Back Bay, has a very large and irregular attendance. The school is well housed but is deficient in furniture and apparatus. An assistant is much needed, but there is yet considerable debt upon the house. No. 15, Upper Letang, supports a fair school. The grounds have been fenced in front. No. 16, Letang, has not a large school, but a very regular and satisfactory one and its interests are carefully attended to by Mr. William Hickey, who has for a long time been secretary. No. 9, Edbrook, does not operate its school during the whole year. All but two of the schools in this parish, from Second Falls to the coast, are provided with slate and black boards. The same is true of the Parish of Pennfield, with one exception.

ST. PATRICK.—There seems to be a revival of interest in No. 1, Lower Boca. The house has been repaired and newly furnished and I hope to see the

district again take the rank of former days. No. 2, Boabec Ridge, has had a first class school and there is much educational activity in the district. No. 4, McMinn supports a fair school. Many improvements have been made to apparatus, and the school grounds have been graded and attractively laid off. A fine flag pole and flag have been provided. No. 5, Elmsville, is one of the best ordered and most satisfactory schools in my district, as I have noted in former reports. It is one of the few country districts, as yet, owning an organ, and which has voted money to add to the school library. Much of this good work is due to the progressive school board of which J. H. Dyer, Esq., is the efficient secretary. No. 6, Clarence Ridge, does not operate its school during the whole year. The grounds have been fenced. No. 8, McCallum, maintains a fairly good school. No. 10, Digdeguash Mills, maintains a much better school than formerly and it is now kept open during the whole year. There has been much new apparatus and the grounds have been fenced. Much of the improvement is due to the capable teacher Miss Annie M. Holt.

DUMBARTON.—Pleasant Ridge, No. 1, has repaired and painted its house and operates a school during about nine months. Whittier Ridge, No. 2 1-2, is a large district with a scattered population. A new house is a necessity and I hope provision will soon be made for the same. I apprehend some difference of opinion regarding a site. No. 3, Flume Ridge, supports a fair school. The house has been repaired but needs painting. No district of the same resources makes a more commendable effort to maintain a regular school than Tryon. No. 4, Sorrell Ridge, No. 5, supports a fairly good school. The people of Rolling Dam, No. 6, are justly proud of the excellent record of their school, which is largely attended by advanced pupils from other districts. No. 7, Greenock, maintaining a good school. No. 7 1-2, Dumbarton, has added to its apparatus and through the exertions of the teacher, Miss Mildred McCann, has raised money enough to begin a library.

ST. DAVID.—Tower Hill, No. 1, has maintained an excellent school as usual. Dickie, No. 2, does not operate its school as regularly as some of the ratepayers desire, but gives promise of improvement. Levar, No. 3, is a very satisfactory district and supports a good school.

There is a strong desire on the part of the ratepayers of Ragon, No. 4, to maintain a good school and for the most part they succeed, though, the school is not up to date, as to its furniture and some of its apparatus. Meadows, No. 4 1/2, has a large school with a very irregular attendance. The interest in school matters needs stimulating. Hill's Point, No. 5 1-2, seeks the best teachers and has a good school. Many improvements have been added to house and grounds. No. 5 has one of the best fenced grounds in the county. Oak Bay, No. 6, is one of the best appointed districts in my territory, both as to its house and grounds. It usually employs First a Class Teacher and the trustees and ratepayers are alert to the advantages of the best schools. Orrin Doten, Esq. is the progressive secretary. No. 7, Smith has a small school open for nine

months. Miss Agnes Boyd, the only lady in the county acting in that capacity, is the efficient secretary. Young, No. 8, has a small, but well ordered school. Many town schools would be proud of the supply of slate blackboards and apparatus possessed by Bay Road, No. 9. Many additions have been made to the appointments of No. 10.

Moore's Mills, No. 11-2, continues to be one of the most efficient Superior Schools in my district and affords to a greater extent than ever the chance to obtain an advanced education to the pupils of an important section of the county. The resignation of Principal C. A. Richardson is regretted. He will be succeeded by Mr. Henry Sinclair, a teacher of good promise.

ST. ANDREWS.—The schools of the Town maintain their usual high standard of efficiency. The school rooms were thrown open to the inspection of the County teachers and others at the time of the Institute. The completeness of the appointments elicited the most favourable comment and I feel sure the example of St. Andrews will be imitated and bear fruit in other districts.

Mr. William Brodie, M.A., who has been Principal of the schools for fourteen years, retired at the end of the First Term of this year to take a post-graduate course at Harvard. Mr. Brodie was not only an excellent instructor, but made himself a factor in the community. His resignation was universally regretted by the citizens and he was the recipient of some very valuable and flattering testimonials at his departure. Speaking for myself and I think for the teachers of the County, we will miss his co-operation and advice in our educational work. He has been succeeded by Mr. F. L. Daye, A.B., a teacher of excellent reputation. Miss Annie Richardson, after taking a course at the Worcester Normal School, has resumed her work in St. Andrews.

Chamcook, No. 6, has a good house and appliances but curtails its school time.

ST. CROIX—No. 2, Lower Bayside, has a large school but needs a better house and more extensive grounds. Upper Bayside, No. 3, is a large and wealthy district, but to the surprise of many closed its school during the second term. No. 4, Bartlett's Mills, does not maintain a school during the whole year. It needs new furniture. Wawcig, No. 5, is an important district supporting a regular school, but is not up to date as to furniture, which will, however, soon be provided. Orr, No. 41-2, is a compact little district with most attractive surroundings, and supports a regular school.

DUFFERIN—Crocker Hill, No. 1, has a well appointed school house, with fine grounds, but needs new furniture. The Ledge, No. 2, has a large school well provided with apparatus. The school in this district is closed during December—one of the best school months in the year.

ST. JAMES.—Dewolf, No. 1, needs a new house. Baillie, No. 2, has a small attendance, but supports a regular school. Lawrence station has made several improvements and needs others. Upper Old Ridge, No. 31-2, does not operate its school during the whole year. The attendance is small. No. 4,

Anderson, has of late had a regular school but there is more or less discord in the district. Meredith, No. 5, has made extensive repairs and supports a school half the year. No. 7, Lynnfield is one of the largest schools in the parish and is well supported. A good library has been begun chiefly through the exertions of Miss Jessie D. Henry, a former teacher. No. 8, Basswood Ridge Road, is a poor district, and maintains a school during nine months. Oak Hill, No. 9, has a large attendance but a very poor house. At my last visit I called a public meeting to discuss a new building. There was much interest manifested, which I have no doubt will result in a modern and comfortable new house. No district in the county, according to its means, maintains a better school than Basswood Ridge, No. 10. It employs the best teachers and has a number of advanced pupils. The interest of the people in the school is shown by their care of the school grounds and buildings. There is now a fine iron fence in front of the grounds. Canoose, No. 11, supports a school part of the year. Gleason Road, No. 13, maintains a good school during ten months. Little Ridgeton, No. 14, has one of the best houses in the county, and supports an excellent school. There is a good supply of apparatus including slate and blackboard surface. The grounds need fencing in front. Pomroy Ridge, No. 15, has a fair school poorly housed. The attendance and interest in Scotch Ridge, No. 16, have greatly increased. An excellent school is maintained. The house, grounds, furniture and apparatus of Lower Little Ridge, No. 17 1-2, are among the best to be found in the county. A good school always goes along with these things.

ST. STEPHEN (parish). Mayfield, No. 1, supports a regular school but as there are too many changes of teachers to obtain as good results as would otherwise follow. Barter Settlement, No. 2, is a very small district but keeps a school in operation quite regularly. Moannes, No. 4, has an excellent house and grounds, and a fair school. Upper Mills, No. 5, endeavors to have a good school and for the most part succeeds, but the American plan as to holidays interferes with its efficiency. The house at Heathland, No. 6, is too small for the number of pupils attending. Good work cannot result under such conditions. It seems to be the aim of this district to obtain a cheap teacher. Cheapness and excellence seldom are found in combination. Blacklands, No. 7, and Old Ridge, No. 6 1-2, have most satisfactory schools, both as to work and surroundings. Hayman Hill, No. 7 1-2, regularly maintains a good school. The attendance at Valley Park, No. 8, is small and the interest in school matters inactive.

THE ISLAND PARISHES—I may say generally regarding the schools on the islands, that in many respects they are the most progressive in my district. In the matters of school buildings, modern apparatus and generous teachers' salaries, they are easily first. In regularity of attendance and sustained interest to produce advanced pupils, they are not so satisfactory. It would be difficult to find more attractive school buildings in country districts than are to be found

Lord's Cove, Lambert Town, Leonardville and Richardsonville. Few city schools have a better supply of apparatus than the departments at Welchpool and Grand Harbour. A new house has been built at Castalia. In appearance and comfort it has exceeded my expectations. An assistant has been employed at Wilson's Beach, and one is required at Seal Cove and at Lambert's Cove. A new department will be opened at North Head. Whitehead by commendable management is now clear of debt and as usual maintains two departments.

ST. STEPHEN, (Town).—I have little to add to former reports regarding schools of St. Stephen.

The efforts of a progressive School Board are seconded by enlightened public opinion, and the best results are obtained. Some of the rooms are rather small but full for convenience and comfort. None but First Class Teachers are employed. Miss Frances Everitt, A.B., has succeeded Miss McIntosh, A.B., as assistant teacher in the High School.

MILLTOWN.—In Milltown, as in St. Stephen, the best citizens are not averse to giving their time and efforts toward the interests of the schools, and the School Boards enjoy the confidence of the community. No schools in my district have made greater strides toward excellence than those of Milltown. One evidence of this is its record of attendance, which has for some time been the best in the province. It has set the example in the matter of free school material.

At my last visit I had very satisfactory combined meetings of trustees and members of both St. Stephen and Milltown.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

MUSQUASH—Prince of Wales, No. 5, supports a fair school. A good school is maintained at Musquash, No. 6. There is the beginning of a library—some apparatus is needed. Dipper Harbour, No. 7, has a fair school. Chance Harbour, No. 8, has one of the most satisfactory schools in the Parish. The grounds are especially well cared for. The school at Cranberry Head, No. 9, is closed at present. No. 10, South Musquash, maintains a fair school.

LANCASTER—This is a wealthy and thickly populated parish, having many good schools. All of them are efficiently maintained and well supplied with school appliances. Beaconsfield has two departments, Fairville six and Milford six. All of these are most satisfactory. The ungraded schools are all largely attended and well maintained. Probably no parish in my district averages as well as Lancaster in general efficiency. Increased attendance has rendered necessary the employment of an assistant at Pisarinco, No. 12, and it will soon be requisite to enlarge the house in No. 11.

The schools in this parish with one exception, are provided with slate blackboard surface.

SIMONDS—There are twenty-three districts in this parish, two of which, Fernia and West Beach, are not organized, there being few or no pupils in a place to attend school. Nos. 1, 2 and 3, maintain good schools which are well

equipped. The school at No. 4, Silver Falls, is an excellent one both as to work and appliances. No. 5 has a heavy debt and supports a fair school. No. 6 is also in debt. It has few pupils, which should be conveyed to the school at No. 4. No. 7 has fenced its grounds and added new furniture and apparatus, largely through the exertions of the teacher, Miss May Watters. Nos. 8 and 9 are wealthy districts, having fairly good schools. The prospects of No. 10, Mispec, have greatly improved through the erection of the pulp mill there. Nos. 12, 13 and 14 have fair schools. Owing to the exertions of Miss McPartland the house in No. 12 has been painted and much apparatus supplied. No. 15 needs a new house. No. 16 is well equipped and is still under the excellent tuition of Miss Anna K. Miller. No. 18 supports a regular school. No. 19 is partly in St. John County. It has built a new house which is very creditable to the district. No. 20 has also built a new house, but not so satisfactory one as that in No. 19. Nos. 21 and 22 are poor and thinly populated districts supporting irregular schools. Fairfield, No. 23, has re-opened its school permanently, it is to be hoped.

ST. MARTINS.—There are several districts in this parish that have no organized existence, being mainly wilderness. No. 1 supports a fair school and has greatly improved its school grounds. Under the able principalship of Mr. Geo. J. Trueman the schools of Quaco, No. 2, have made marked progress. A new department has been opened to relieve the pressure upon the high and intermediate departments. The pupils from the High school compare favorably with those of any other school similarly situated in my district. Nos. 3, 3-1-2, 4 and 9 are poor districts, supporting fair schools. No. 10 has a fine house and a good school. No. 11, Hardingville, has for some years maintained an excellent school, but the loss of the mills by fire and the removal of some of its ratepayers will cripple it for the future. No. 12, Shanklin, has a good school but a poor house. Salmon River, No. 13, supports a regular school. No. 30 will probably have a school next year, it has never had one in operation before.

KINGS COUNTY.

WESTFIELD.—There are fourteen districts in this parish, two of which Nos. 2 1-2 and 4 are not organized. There are no graded schools and none having a very large attendance, but they are all well equipped as to buildings and apparatus and support very satisfactory schools. No. 1, Grand Bay, has had an excellent school. The resignation of its secretary, Mr. Chas. Hayter, is a loss to the district. No. 2, Westfield Beach, is a wealthy district, with a well appointed and efficient school. No. 3 has taken a rest for a term, but will resume again at the beginning of the year. No. 5, Cheyne, is a turbulent district, its school is again in operation. Nos. 9, 7 and 8 support good schools. The grounds and fence in No. 7, are worthy of imitation by all other districts.

The fence is due to the exertions of Miss Sarah Daly, a former teacher. No. 9, Kennebecasis Island, supports a school during a portion of the year.

No. 10, is a model district. Nos. 11, 12 and 13, are well appointed and maintain good schools.

GREENWICH.—There are no poor districts in this parish. No. 1 has a fair school, which is not supported in accordance with the wealth of the district. Oak Point, No. 2, has a fine house, well equipped with apparatus and neatly fenced. The latter is due to the zeal of the teacher, Miss Lillian Flewelling. No. 3, Round Hill, has got into debt repairing its house. It is a large school, but has not been as well maintained as heretofore. Improvement has begun. There is considerable interest taken in schools in Lily Lake, No. 4, and the district has had an excellent school. In No. 5, Greenwich Hill, the teacher, Miss Estella Flower, has been instrumental in bringing about many improvements.

CITY OF ST. JOHN.—There are about one hundred and fifty teachers employed in this city, a slightly greater number than in all Charlotte county. I visited the schools in the South and West Ends, during the first term, those in the North End and the High Schools during the Second Term. During the year the Indiantown school building, containing eight departments, was destroyed by fire. A new house is being erected to take its place, which gives promise of being the equal of any in the city. The loss of the Indiantown school has no doubt postponed the erection of a much needed building to replace the old Madras school, which has long been unfit for use.

The unsanitary condition of the Douglas Avenue building is regarded by many as a menace to public health. There are about three hundred children in attendance at this school and there is no sewerage provided. The Trustees express themselves as desirous of bringing about better conditions, but the City Council has thus far proved obdurate. A city school building should not be located where there is no sewerage. Some of the rooms in the Leinster Street Church have again been occupied as school rooms. Much new apparatus has been provided for the St. John schools since my last report and more is required. In the matter of maps, there should be a good one of the World in all but the Primary rooms, as well as others pertaining to the work of the grade or grades. If teachers have to send to other rooms for necessary maps, the temptation is not to take the trouble, and maps are kept rolled up that should be displayed for use. An excellent supply of chemical apparatus has been provided for the High school and there is now a very satisfactory class doing the work of Grade XII. During the year death removed Miss Hannah Crawford, one of the most esteemed and faithful of the city teachers.

Some excellent appointments have been made to the staff of teachers during the year and considering the fact that the field for selection is somewhat circumscribed, perhaps the best possible is done.

I have not attempted to enumerate nearly all the improvements and additions to the buildings and equipment of the various schools reported, as space would not permit me to do so. Nearly all School Boards are more progressive in these matters than formerly, and the list of teachers who have by

their efforts added to school furnishing and appliances is fully as large as in the former year. There is one item of improvement that deserves especial notice—that is, the amount of slate blackboard surface that has come into use in my district. The city of St. John supplies no other kind. In St. John county and my portion of Kings county, I estimate that one half the districts are supplied with more or less of it. In Charlotte county nearly one-half of the districts have it in use. Its excellent surface and durability appeals to the common sense of the average School Board.

Several associations of teachers and parents have been formed in my district to bring about a greater interest in school matters. Some good results have been attained, but there are so many changes among teachers, that it is difficult to keep the organizations up. Teachers of contiguous districts have in some instances united with parents to form reading clubs, which have resulted in much pleasure and profit. Perhaps the most vigorous association at present is that of St. Stephen, Milltown and the adjoining section, which under the able leadership of Miss Grace Stevens, one of the St. Stephen Trustees, has had more than one very suggestive public meeting.

A well selected school library is a great boon to all the residents of a Country district. There are many such in my district and the interest in them shows no sign of decreasing. I think it would be a good plan to provide travelling libraries for the benefit of those Country districts which cannot afford to provide for themselves. If a few were furnished for each county, I am sure they would be greatly appreciated and do a deal of good.

More taste and a deeper interest is being shown each year in providing pictures for the school rooms.

Several districts co-operated with the teachers on last Arbor Day, to give assistance not only on the school grounds, but on the roadsides as well. Among these may be mentioned Moore's Mills, Basswood Ridge and Letete.

Owing to the ideas of assessment which prevail, it is difficult with the present limit, to keep the number of poor districts within bounds. If all property were assessed in the district in which it lies, many schools would receive more support. I think if there were parish instead of district School Boards, that the rich sections would afford more support to the poorer ones, good work would be more justly remunerated, and the tenure of office of the teachers would be more permanent.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

The St. John County Institute having been held upon the same days as that of Charlotte county, I was unable to attend. I understand that the attendance was larger than usual—nearly two hundred—and the proceedings of the usual interest.

The Charlotte County Institute was held at St. Andrews. One hundred and twenty teachers enrolled, and invitations having been sent to each school

to send representatives, fifty or sixty were present. Most of the papers read to five and ten minutes, which permitted many teachers to take part. Discussions upon them were more than usually animated. Not the least interesting feature of the meeting was a debate upon "Centralization of Schools," stated in by laymen. Those who took part were Messrs. E. H. Balkam, J. H. Dyer, J. E. Peacock, P. H. McCallum and E. Daggett. As far as may be said as to the weight of argument, there is no denying that the weight of sentiment is as yet against centralization. While all admit many advantages in the plan, it is difficult to establish that it would cost less than the present system.

A crowded public meeting was held, and the citizens of St. Andrews, with liberal hospitality, provided conveyances for the entire Institute, after work was done, to Chamcook Mountain.

The Board of Education having given permission, the Charlotte County Board has accepted the invitation of the Washington County, Maine Institute to meet with them in Calais, in September, 1900.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. CARTER.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO 5

H. V. B. Bridges, A. M., Fredericton, N. B. Inspector.

THE COUNTY OF YORK, EXCEPT THE PARISHES OF CANTERBURY AND NORTH LAKE,
THE COUNTY OF SUNBURY, AND THE PARISHES OF CANNING, GAGETOWN,
HAMPSHIRE AND PETERSVILLE IN QUEENS COUNTY.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.

SIR: I beg leave to submit my report for the year ending, 31st Dec., 1899.

While there is no marked feature of progress for me to dwell upon, I am happy to state that the year compares very favorably with previous years, both in the interest displayed by local Boards of Trustees in keeping their schools in operation, and also in the general efficiency of the work done in the school rooms.

Schools have opened for the first time in No. 17 Stanley and No. 8 Blissville, and an additional department will be opened at McAdam the beginning of the new year. In no organized district was the school allowed to remain closed throughout the year, and the total number of schools in operation was slightly in excess of the previous year. I do not think, however, that there has been any improvement in the matter of regularity of attendance, or any increased interest displayed on the part of the ordinary ratepayers in the work of the school room.

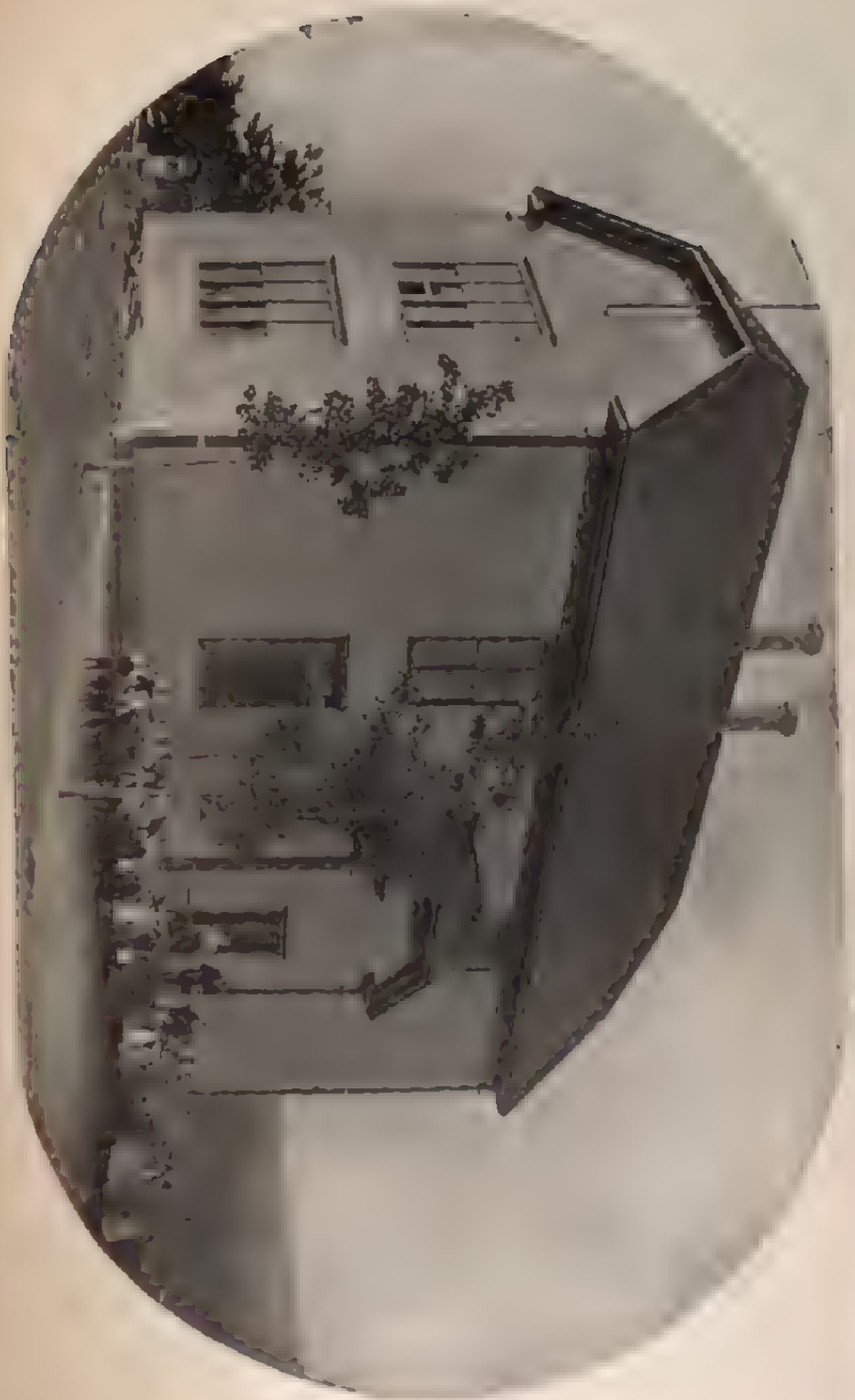
We have undoubtedly advanced far, very far, in the training of teachers, in adopting correct methods of teaching, and in the character of our school buildings and appliances for school work. It is probably true also, that educational progress in New Brunswick is coincident with the improvement in scholarship and professional training of our teachers, and conscientious methods of supervision.

It has sometimes seemed to me, however, that perhaps too much attention has been paid to the education and training of the teacher, and to questions of method in teaching, and that in the meantime we have neglected to keep the people informed of the progress of our schools, of what good schools are, and especially of the difficulties in the way of their best development.

High appreciation of education surely ought to be one of the most precious traditions of an English speaking people. The interest which the people have in their own children is large, and the anxiety of the community is great enough that public sentiment may ordinarily be relied upon to take proper measures for the administration of schools.

Not infrequently, however, the control of the school is found to be in the hands of those who are destitute of a knowledge of the needs of their district,

New School House at McAdam.





and we know that occasionally indifference and mercenary motives degrade the school.

To promote a healthy educational public spirit and to obtain the active support of the class that are neither educated nor seriously interested in education, are subjects worthy of the serious consideration of all those engaged in educational work.

It is with pleasure, therefore, that I have to report the formation of several local Teachers' Associations whose object is for mutual benefit among the teachers themselves, and also to increase the interest taken in the schools by the parents of the children whom these teachers have under their control. It is to be hoped that the number of such organizations will increase in the next few years, for I believe that through them we would have acting a power and a force that would widen and awaken public interest in school matters and add to the moral impulse behind the movement for good schools, and then small associations would act as agencies in securing the active co-operation of the friends of education of all classes in promoting the efficiency of the public school.

Educational progress with us would be much greater if the parents of our children would all learn that education begins in the home, and that the home is the first school and in certain respects the most important; if, in a word, the home would awaken to its own educational influences. The home must co-operate with the teacher if the best results in education are to be secured; for it has been well said that the hope of our future citizenship rests with the sympathetic, intelligent co-operation of home and church and school in the training of the young.

I have noted briefly as follows, the material improvement in school houses and appliances:

New school houses have been erected during the year at McAdam, No. 2 Douglas, No. 3 Southampton, and No. 11 Stanley, and they are all buildings which are very creditable to the districts in which they are situated.

The buildings in the following districts besides receiving considerable repairs, have been painted—No. 1 Dumfries, No. 11 Queensbury, No. 7 St. Mary's, No. 2 Manners Sutton, Nos. 1 and 11 Southampton, No. 1 Gladstone, No. 5 Lincoln, No. 2 Northfield, No. 2 Sheffield, Nos. 3 and 11 Petersville and No. 4 Hampstead; and necessary repairs have been made in the school houses in No. 7 and 10 Stanley, No. 7 St. Mary's, No. 1 Canning, No. 3 Sheffield, Nos. 12 and 13 Petersville, No. 1 Douglas and No. 13 Burton.

At the annual meeting in October more than usual activity was displayed by the ratepayers in providing means for improvements, in the way of painting and repairing school buildings and providing furniture. An imperfect list of these is here presented: No. 5 Kingsclear, Nos. 6, 7, and 10 Queensbury, No. 9 Southampton, Nos. 10, 11 and 17 Douglas, Nos. 11, 12, 5 and 13, St. Mary's, Nos. 1 and 3 Manners Sutton, Nos. 2 and 10 Bright, No. 5 Northfield, No. 4 Blissville, No. 4 and 7 Gagetown.

Very much useful apparatus has been supplied again through the energy of many teachers in getting up entertainments for such purposes.

CITY OF FREDERICTON—The only change on the staff of teachers during the year was in the principalship of the Regent Street School. Mr. Owens resigned to accept a more lucrative position on the St. John staff, and he was succeeded by Mr. Jas. A. Hughes, who has entered upon his duties with energy, and brings to bear upon his work considerable experience. New desks have been provided in this department. The school house at Morrison's Mills was thoroughly renovated.

The High School under the same principal, Mr. B. C. Foster, and the same staff, continues well attended. The graduating class this year was a large one, and many of them are now attending the University of New Brunswick.

GAGGETOWN—Mr. D. L. Mitchell continues in charge of the Grammar School here. He is hampered in his work by having so many classes, but is doing successful work. Mr. Dingee who has had charge of the Primary department for some time, has signified his intention of giving up the work of teaching.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

HARVEY STATION.—The School house was newly painted and the primary department room considerably improved in appearance. Mr. F. C. Jewett has been in charge of the advanced department during the year, and his services have been retained for the next year. The school under his management, gives evidence of steady progress.

KESWICK RIDGE: Mr. J. Mills, B. A., has been in charge of the school for three terms. He brings much enthusiasm to bear upon his work and possesses the confidence of both his pupils and the ratepayers. Miss Bina Coburn of the primary department, after several year's service has resigned her position and is succeeded by Miss Mary Mitchell who has the reputation of being a successful teacher.

McADAM.—The handsome new building recently completed, and capable of accommodating four departments is a credit to this busy centre and the Trustees are to be congratulated upon the success that has crowned their efforts in this connection. The building was opened on the 10th Sept. last at a public meeting at which the Chief Sup't. and Inspector were present; the band was in attendance as well as old and young, thus exhibiting much local pride in their new school building.

It is not saying too much that McAdam owes a great deal to Mr. J. W. Hoyt who has worked zealously as a Trustee to bring about this result.

A third department will be opened at the beginning of next Term. Mr. H. F. Perkins has had charge of this Superior School for several years. Through his exertions very much useful apparatus has been supplied. With the opening of the 3rd department, he will be able to give his time more exclusively to advanced work.

MARYSVILLE.—The six departments in this town are still under the

Principalship of Mr. W. T. Day, who is able to look back upon many years of successful work in his present position.

It is to be hoped that before many years a substantial brick building may take the place of the three buildings that are now in use. Miss Clayton has conducted her departments, 5th and 6th grades, very successfully for a number of years.

GIBSON AND ST. MARYS.—Mr. J. E. Porter has had charge of the Superior School for the past year, but resigned at the close to complete his course at the University of New Brunswick. The Trustees are unfortunate in not being able to obtain the services of a principal for any length of time. The different departments of which there are five, have been well attended and well conducted during the year. The Trustees are about making arrangements to put down hardwood floors throughout.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION.—I am glad to state that the Superior School at this place, for some time abolished, has been established again upon the request of the Trustees. As there are a large number of pupils in the advanced department, the field is a good one for such a school. Mr. H. H. Stuart was employed here throughout the year, and he exerted himself strongly in getting the Trustees to apply for this grant. It should not again be allowed to lapse.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

The difficulties arising out of the annual School meeting have been few, and the Trustees have been more than usually prompt in holding the meeting on the proper date.

The centralization of ungraded schools, as far as my knowledge goes, meets with little or no favour, but I am firmly of the opinion that any further demand for the division of our larger school districts into small ones to suit the exigencies of a few ratepayers, should be resisted. There is a growing demand for the equalization of taxation for school purposes in Parishes at least, and it seems not only fair, but a fitting and proper demand. At present some districts are taxed more than a reasonable amount while others escape with but a light assessment, and some few in districts without organization where there are no children to attend school, pay no school taxes whatever. Too often also the control of the school falls into the hands of those who have little or no knowledge of what a good school is, and what makes one, and who are destitute of a consciousness of the needs of the district.

THE COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The large majority of teachers, I believe, are trying faithfully to carry out the course of study as laid down. There are frequent complaints from the teachers in Ungraded Schools that too much work is demanded of them—more than ought reasonably to be expected of them, and that there is not time for thoroughness when the irregularity of attendance is taken into consideration.

In many isolated districts, to see that pupils are properly provided with prescribed text-books, engages much of the teacher's attention.

The teaching of current topics during the last month of the year received a wonderful impetus. A map of South Africa might be observed in all school houses, and the keenest interest was shown by even the younger pupils.

The celebration of Empire Day next 23rd May, will give some adequate expression to the intense loyalty and patriotism of the pupils in our schools.

ARBOR DAY.

A great deal of good work was performed, as the improved appearance of the school grounds readily indicates. I am satisfied that the official report which I forwarded does not represent nearly the number of teachers who in some way celebrated the day. As upon inquiry I find that many teachers teach most of the day and then spend much time in setting out trees, in planting flower seeds and potting plants.

COUNTY INSTITUTES. •

In October, the two Institutes for the County of York and the Counties of Sunbury and Queens, met in the commodious Assembly Hall of the Fredericton High School, which had been appropriately decorated for the occasion. At least two hundred teachers were present, although there were hardly that number enrolled. Such an attendance is conclusive proof that the large majority of the teachers in these counties are fully alive to the benefits to be derived from being present at such gatherings, and that they regard them at least as very important agencies in keeping themselves abreast of the times.

The papers read gave evidence of careful preparation and the discussions were animated and to the point.

A public meeting which filled the City Hall, was held on the evening of the first day and was addressed by His Worship Mayor Beckwith, Mr. B. C. Foster, Premier Emmerson, the Chief Superintendent of Education, Chancellor Harrison, Principal Mullin and the Hon. Geo. E. Foster.

The following programme was carried out :—

Thursday 10 a. m.—Enrollment. Address by the President, Inspector of Bridges.

Thursday 2 p. m., Paper.—The Teaching of History, Mr. D. L. Mitchell B.A., Gagetown. Discussion opened by Mr. Jas. A. Hughes, Regent Street School, Fredericton. 2 p. m. session 1, continued.—Plants and their Way—Mr. Jno. Brittain. Discussion opened by Mr. H. H. Hagerman B. A., Fredericton High School.

Thursday, 9 a. m.—Routine business, Election of Officers, The Teacher's Self-improvement—Mr. H. C. Henderson M. A., Fredericton High School.

11 a. m.—Institute in Sections, Elementary Section, First Steps in Reading, at

address by Prin. Mullin. Advanced Section—Algebra, Factoring and some applications by Principal Foster.

Thursday, 2 p. m.—Correlation of Studies in Ungraded Schools, Miss Sadie Thompson, M. A., Marysville. Discussion opened by Mr. Alva White, Lincoln. Composition, Mr. Joe Mills, B. A., Keswick Ridge, Superintendent of School. Discussion opened by Mr. A. S. McFarlane, M. A.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

HEDLEY V. B. BRIDGES.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO. 6.

F. B. Meagher, M. A., Woodstock, Carleton Co., Inspector.

THE DISTRICT EMBRACES THE COUNTIES OF CARLETON, VICTORIA AND MADAWASKA,
AND THE PARISHES OF CANTERBURY AND NORTH LAKE, IN YORK COUNTY.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR:—I beg leave to submit the following report for the year ended Dec.,
31st, 1899.

The salient points of the year's work in this Inspectorate are as follows: the reorganization of a number of districts in which no school has been operated for many years; the settlement of long standing disputes in others, which have seriously interfered with their educational welfare; the completion of a large number of new schoolhouses, and the making of many general improvements which are partially alluded to it in this report.

CARLETON COUNTY.

GRADED SCHOOLS:—Some of the departments of the Woodstock schools were in an overcrowded state at the time of my last visit, a defect which can only be remedied by the erection of another building and the employment of additional teachers.

During the second term, Upper Woodstock and East Florenceville operated ungraded schools. This is greatly to be regretted, as the advantages of the graded system are too many to be enumerated here. It is probable, however,

that Upper Woodstock will resume its primary department this year, and I trust that East Florenceville will adopt a similar course.

Grafton is now operating continuously a graded school.

There are five Superior Schools in this county in which as a rule excellent work is being done.

At the close of the First Term, Mr. C. F. Hendry resigned the Principalship of Superior School at Florenceville, a position which he had held for many years. Mr. Hendry discharged the responsible duties of his position with singular ability, and his loss will be keenly felt by the people of Florenceville, capable successor, however, has been secured in the person of Mr. D. Hamilton.

Hartland has just completed a magnificent building for its Superior School at a cost of over five thousand dollars. The building contains rooms for four departments. It is heated throughout by hot air, and will be provided shortly with modern sanitary arrangements. I regret that owing to unavoidable circumstances a photograph of the building could not be procured to accompany this report.

UNGRADED SCHOOLS: With few exceptions, the teachers of the ungraded schools in this County are doing faithful and effective work. In small districts, of course, where there are often not more than nine or ten pupils in regular attendance, it is hard to arouse their interest and keep the school life from developing into a course of drudgery, but even in those cases I think that as a rule the best is being done that can be done under the circumstances.

Generally speaking, the results in Grammar are poor, and the same remark is applicable to Canadian History, an interesting subject certainly, but a *répété* to most teachers, the blame being laid on the text book. Too little is done in the way of the establishment of school libraries, considering the generous provisions of the Board of Education in this respect. No teacher can afford to neglect such an opportunity at his disposal for awakening a taste for good literature amongst his pupils.

I am glad to report that much attention is being now paid to the teaching of current events. In many schools that I have recently visited, I found charts of the battle ground in South Africa, on which the pupils could locate the places that have lately been brought prominently into notice. They were also able to answer intelligently, questions that were put to them on other topics of present interest.

The introduction of the vertical system of writing will lead, I believe, to good results. Most of the teachers in my Inspectorate are now adopting it.

The teachers generally speak favourably of the new Primers.

OTHER NOTES.

Through the efforts of Miss Mary Flemming, the energetic teacher in Debec, a library has been established and a fine book-case procured for the school in that district.

Minerals and chemical apparatus have been obtained for the Superior School in Benton by the Principal, Mr. M. A. Oulton. The same have also been obtained by Miss Kinney, in No. 9, Wicklow. New maps have been procured in No. 3, Wicklow. The school room in No. 2, Brighton, has been wainscoted throughout, and presents a very neat appearance. The same improvement has been made in No. 16, Wilmot. Cedar Hill, No. 4, Woodstock, needs to bestir itself in the way of school-house improvements. New blackboards, a cover for the register, and a teacher's desk have been procured in No. 4, Aberdeen. The house in Foreston has been repaired and painted. A fine new school house has been completed in No. 9, Kent, in which school was operated during the Second Term. School flags have been procured in Elmwood and the Watson Settlement through the efforts of the teachers, Miss Carson and Miss Dunham. No. 19½, the new district in the northern part of the Cloverdale Settlement, employed a first-class teacher and operated a good school continuously through the year. South Cloverdale has not done well for several, perhaps unavoidable, reasons. At the last annual meeting there the affairs of the district were put into proper shape, and it is to be hoped that things will run more smoothly in the future.

A new school house has been erected in the DeMerchant Settlement. It is painted white, and presents a very neat appearance. School was operated in it during the Second Term. This is very encouraging, for formerly there was nothing in this district but trouble and turmoil, and every school house erected was destroyed by fire. It is to be hoped that the latter state of affairs will never recur there.

Extensive improvements have been made in the interior of the house in Middle Simonds, No. 1. New outbuildings have been erected in No. 1½ Kent and Peel. It is surprising that in a district like No. 2, Wicklow, more attention is not paid to the care of the school house. It presents a very dilapidated appearance, both exteriorly and interiorly.

A large terrestrial globe, minerals and chemical apparatus have been procured for the school in Bath. Mr. Cormier, the teacher of this school, is faithful and energetic in his work. The Standard Dictionary, in two volumes, and other books have been provided in the Jacksonville Superior School through the efforts of the popular Principal, Mr. Clinton H. Gray.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

On the whole, the schools of this county are progressing favorably. In many districts, however, the appliances are defective. During the year I have sent letters to the Boards of Trustees of those districts urging upon them the need of improvement in this respect, and have received in most cases encouraging replies. Much can be done by the teachers in the way of raising money for various improvements, and I expect to see a more active interest displayed by them in this direction in the future.

ANDOVER.—The Grammar School at Andover is still prospering under the control of C. H. Elliott, B.A. Through the efforts of the teachers and pupils, school apparatus, books for the library, and a flag have been procured; also a large bell, which has been placed in the tower of the building. The people of Andover are giving abundant evidence of the interest they take in the welfare of their school. Some improvements are to be made this year, including the provision of modern sanitary arrangements, in connection with the new building.

DRUMMOND:—The new school house in No. 1 1-2 (Little Salmon River) has been completed and is now ready for occupancy. The schools in No. 4 and No. 9 were closed during the Second Term. I trust that No. 9 will not revert to its former remissness in the way of school support. A new house is badly needed in this district. Improvements might well be made in connection with the house and apparatus in Innishone, No. 8. New furniture has been procured in Lower Innishone, No. 8 1-2. New maps have been procured in No. 11.

GRAND FALLS:—The new house in the Portage district, No. 4, has been painted. A handsome new building has been erected in Silver Beach, No. 5. This district embraces only a few ratepayers with a very small property valuation, and the cost of the new building and the maintenance of a school will bear quite heavily upon them.

At the close of the First Term, Mr. J. L. White retired from the Principalship of the Superior School at Grand Falls. Mr. White's resignation was greatly regretted by all concerned. His successor is Mr. Barker, who I am informed, is giving good satisfaction.

GORDON:—Some of the schools of this parish are poorly supplied with apparatus. I shall look for a change at the time of my next visit, particularly in No. 6.

LORNE:—The house in No. 2 has been painted, the school room wainscoted and new outhouses built. A very handsome building was completed recently in Riley Brook, No. 4. The little district of Nictau near the forks of the Tobique River is maintaining as usual a well equipped and satisfactory school.

PERTH:—New furniture has been procured in No. 3. The house in Perth Centre has been painted and a number of other improvements made both interiorly and exteriorly. The new house in Border, No. 15, has been painted.

THE DANISH COLONY.

From a comparative point of view the Danish Colony affords one of the best examples of educational growth in my Inspectorate. It now embraces five school districts, Little Salmon River, No. 11², having been recently established.

The four original districts were, New Denmark, No. 1; New Denmark, No. 2; Blue Bell, No. 13; and Foley Brook, No. 12. When I first visited the Colony, about seven years ago, unlicensed teachers were in charge of all the schools except in Foley Brook. The school in No. 2 was operated in a corner of the old Emigrant House. The house in No. 1 was a very dilapidated affair, and

in both cases the furniture and appliances were of the meanest description. Now each of the four districts named employs a trained teacher, a handsome new building has been erected besides the Emigrant House; another has been erected in No. 1; new maps and other appliances have been procured in both districts; a new house has been erected in No. 1½, and in every way there is a marked contrast to the old state of affairs. The Colony has prospered too in other ways, but that side of the question need not be touched upon here.

I might remark that the opening of the new school in No. 1 1-2 at the commencement of the First Term in January will give a large number of Danish children access to educational privileges which they have never before enjoyed. Instruction is given solely in English in these schools even in the primary grades, and this notwithstanding the fact that Danish is the language of the home and play ground. The pupils are bright and tractable.

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

ST. ANNS:—The house in No. 1 has been thoroughly repaired and painted, and new furniture is to be procured. The people in No. 6 are as remiss as ever in the support of their school. This is the only district in the Parish which did not maintain a school at all during the year. The interior of the house in No. 7 has been wainscoted throughout.

ST. BASIL:—The graded school at St. Basil is still maintaining its reputation for effective work. The house and appliances in No. 9 are very unsatisfactory, and I have notified the Trustees that if I do not find things improved at the time of my next visit compulsory measures will have to be resorted to.

ST. FRANCIS:—A marked improvement along educational lines took place in this Parish during the year, much of which was due to the untiring efforts of the Rev. Father Gauvin. New school houses have been erected in the Portage and Lakeview districts; new furniture has been procured in Lower St. Francis and Baker Lake; and at the annual meeting in the Long Settlement (No. 10) money was voted for the erection of a new school house and the support of a school. Repairs have been made on the house in Webster Brook. For the first time in a number of years the school in Glacier Lake, No. 6, was operated, although during a part of the year only.

ST. HILAIRE:—During part of the year an assistant teacher was employed in Baker Brook, No. 3. Some repairs have been made on the house in No. 5. School was operated during both terms of the year in the new district, Riceville, No. 9. A new house has been erected in the Ouellette Settlement, No. 7.

ST. JACQUES:—There are five districts in this parish in all of which school was maintained during the year. No unlicensed teachers were employed, but the needs of the schools are not well supplied in other respects, the general apparatus and furniture being poor.

ST. LEONARD:—All the schools of this Parish were in operation during both terms of the year, except in No. 8. At the annual meeting in Grand River,

No. 5, the sum of fifteen hundred dollars was voted for the erection of a new school house suitable to the needs of the district.

MADAWASKA. — A new house is being erected in No. 4. Pending the completion of the new building, school is being operated in a vacant dwelling. During the First Term a new house was completed in No. 5, in which a school was maintained during the Second Term — the first in this district for a number of years. No. 6 is a small district, and gives only occasional support to a school.

ARBOR DAY.

Arbor Day was observed in thirty-nine districts in Madawaska and Victoria Counties. Seventy-three trees and six shrubs were planted, and twenty-two flower-beds made. In Carleton County seventy-three districts observed the day. One hundred and ninety-five trees and sixty-eight shrubs were planted, and eighty-three flower-beds made.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institutes were held during the year at Andover and at Hartland. The attendance at Andover was not as large as it should have been, but in other respects the meeting was a successful one. Practical and interesting papers were read, and profitable discussions ensued. The public meeting on Thursday evening was well attended, and was addressed by the prominent men of the place. I was unable to attend the Institute at Hartland, but I learn that a very large number of teachers were in attendance, and that the presence of Mr. Brittain, of the Normal School, was greatly appreciated by all present. The public meeting was addressed by Mr. Brittain and others.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. B. MEAGHER.

APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

I. CITY OF FREDERICTON.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

G. E. COULTHARD, Esquire, M. D., Chairman.

A. A. STERLING, Esquire,

WILLARD KITCHEN, Esquire,

JOHN J. WEDDALL, Esquire,

MRS. W. G. CLARK,

JAMES T. SHARKEY, Esquire,

MRS. MARGARET L. DEVER,

JOHN W. SPURDEN, Esquire,

G. CLOWES VANWART, Esquire, M.D.,

CHARLES A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education. }

SIR.—I have the honor to submit for your consideration the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Board of School Trustees for the City of Fredericton.

The term of office of John J. Weddall, Esquire, having expired on 31st December, 1898, the City Council at its first meeting in January re-appointed him. The term of office of James T. Sharkey, Esquire, expired with the close of the present year, and at a subsequent meeting of the City Council, he was re-appointed. In April last the City Council also re-appointed Mrs. W. G. Clark to her seat at the Board. We also have to report that in March last the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council re-appointed John W. Spurdén, Esquire, and Mrs. Margaret L. Dever, and also during the year the Lieut.-Governor-in-Council re-appointed Willard Kitchen, Esquire, to his seat at the Board.

It is with profound regret we have to report the decease of Wesley Vanwart, Esquire, Q. C., who for eighteen years most faithfully served the public in the capacity of School Trustee. His legal training, his broad liberal spirit, and his genial manner eminently fitted him for the responsible and often onerous duties he was called upon to perform. As an interpreter of law and wise counsellor during the discussion of intricate questions, we are sure our schools benefitted by his judgment, and as a Board his associates always respected his views. Mr. Vanwart also served the public for several terms as Mayor of the city, and ~~has~~ been left on its departments.

While serving in this capacity, he was largely instrumental in effecting a satisfactory adjustment of financial affairs between the city and School Board. A resolution appreciative of the labors of deceased is recorded in the Minutes of the Board.

At a meeting of the City Council held in September the vacancy of the Board caused by the death of Mr. Vanwart was filled by the appointment of **Clowes Vanwart, Esquire, M. D.**

Only one of our schools was subjected to a change of teachers during the year just closed. Mr. J. Frank Owens, for several years Principal of the Regent Street Schools, asked to be relieved from his engagement in March last to accept a position under the St. John School Board. His request was granted, and Mr. James A. Hughes was appointed to succeed him. At the beginning of the year Miss Annie Cassidy was appointed to the charge of the Second Department in this school, and she gives promise of much success in her work. The other teachers on the staff of this school are Miss E. G. McLaughlin, a most painstaking teacher, and Miss Duffy, who is one of our most experienced and successful teachers. We are very pleased at the present condition of Regent Street School. General improvement is noticeable in the tone of the school ever since the change was effected in the interior arrangement by which the boys and girls prosecute their studies side by side, as is the case with the other schools. During the summer new furniture was placed in two of the departments, and the class rooms present an inviting appearance.

The principals and teachers of the High School, the Model School and the Charlotte Street School are the same as reported to you last year. And as will be seen by reference to table "E," the same young ladies are in charge of the schools at Doak Settlement, at Morrison's Mill, and in Brunswick Street.

We cannot fail to observe many defects as the outcome of the work year after year when we compare results with the ideal of success anticipated. In seeking for the cause of failure numerous complications arise, and where strength was expected weakness is often discovered. We appreciate the teachers' difficulties and sympathize with them in the meagre assistance they receive from the home in many instances. In order to keep the parents acquainted with the attendance, deportment, and progress of their children, a report is sent to the home every month, and this has a beneficial effect in many ways. After all, the great drawback to satisfactory school work is irregularity of attendance, and while absence is often unavoidable, in a majority of cases it is the cause of carelessness or ignorance in respect to consequences. As the result of a little extra effort on the part of the teachers, we are gratified to be able to report an attendance of more than 86 per cent. of all our registered pupils for the half year just closed. We are year by year adding to the equipment of our schools, and during the past summer a number of wall maps were provided as well as wall cards and other teachers' helps. In all the schools the blackboard surface was either made new or repaired, and in other respects the classrooms were brightened and made attractive alike to teacher and pupil.

The school building at Morrison's Mill after many years of wear and tear was found lately to be most uncomfortable. Extensive repairs and improvements were made upon it during the summer vacation. New floors were laid, the walls and ceilings re-plastered, and considerable work upon the exterior so that the building is now in excellent condition.

In the high school building several of the class rooms have recently been fitted with new and modern furniture, and last year new furniture was placed in a portion of Regent Street schools ; and in several of the class rooms of Charlotte Street school the furniture was thoroughly overhauled and greatly improved. The little schoolhouse at Doak Settlement also received some attention, its interior being renovated and exterior repaired. And now with improved equipment and a teaching staff of lengthened experience, we hope to see the schools become increasingly popular and successful, and that the public in whose interests we are laboring, will appreciate the improvements and as opportunity is presented, do their share towards the encouragement of the teachers in their laborious work.

The departmental grading examinations for admission to the High School, have attracted a large number of applicants, one hundred and fifteen having taken the examination last year. The results have already been reported to you by the examiners. The grading in the school from one class to another is now performed by a special grading committee of which the City Superintendent is chairman and Mr. Hagerman of the High School staff is secretary. The conditions to be met for passing are as follows : (1). The average yearly pass mark required is 45 per cent. (2). No pupil is allowed to pass who fails in two subjects further below 40 per cent. than his general yearly average is above 45 per cent. (3). In no subject shall his yearly average fall below 25 per cent.

At the last examination seven pupils failed to pass from Grade IX to Grade X, and nine failed to pass from Grade X to Grade XI. Others in these classes left the school during the year. Seventy pupils successfully passed in the courses pursued by them in the school and were granted certificates of graduation.

In the very full annual report of the City Superintendent to this Board we are furnished with his opinion respecting the general work of the schools under our charge, together with details concerning the work of individual teachers. This officer takes a hopeful view of the outlook and presents numerous suggestions and recommendations. He says:—"The year has not been marked by any special departure from the routine of work which has prevailed for several years past, except the re-organization of the Regent Street School on the two-grade plan, bringing it into harmony in this respect with the other City Schools and greatly improving its general effectiveness.

"One fact is noticeable about the schools as a whole, and that is the increase in attendance. The school population of the city is evidently increasing quite rapidly and there is, at the beginning of each school year especially, an attendance in some of the departments at least, which taxes to the utmost, and sometimes exceeds the seating capacity of the school rooms. The time is not far distant when another department should be opened. It would be a very great relief to many over-crowded departments if it were done at the beginning

of the next year. Whenever it is done, I would suggest that the department to be opened be a miscellaneous one, embracing Grades III. to VI. This would not only afford relief to the departments which require it, but would also afford an opportunity to have the pupils who may have failed to grade in their own department given an opportunity to get such help as they might need without delaying the work of any.

"The course of Instruction has been fairly well followed out through the year. Sufficient stress is not being laid upon the practical subjects in our common school education, such as reading, writing, spelling, composition and arithmetic. The subject of physical training does not receive sufficient attention in all our schools. When children have to sit during four or five hours a day in school it is of last importance that a series of physical exercises designed to counteract and correct the tendency to round shoulders, bad habits of standing and breathing to which pupils are liable,—should be regularly and systematically given. The health lessons are well taught as a rule, but they should be followed by health exercises to make the instruction valuable. Another subject to which more attention could be profitably given is that of Industrial Drawing. This is a valuable practical training for all vocations in life, and the schools should give special attention to it since it is the most important branch of manual training in them. Vocal music is taught and practised in all the schools regularly, except in the high school; it should be taught there most of all.

After referring to each school in detail the Superintendent speaks of the Principal's department of Regent Street School, the only place where a change of teacher occurred during the year—"The School has changed Principals since my last report, and under its new organization and its new principalship has made rapid strides in advance. Mr. J. Frank Owens closed a long and faithful term of office in our schools to take charge of a St. John School, and the Board was fortunate enough to obtain the services of Jas. A. Hughes as Principal. He has already justified the good opinions of those who were interested in his appointment, and new life and energy has been infused into the whole school under his capable and efficient management."

In concluding his report, Mr. Mullin furnishes a tabulated statement of the grading examinations in the elementary departments. Three hundred and seven pupils were presented and two hundred and seventy-six were promoted.

Arbor day was observed in all the Schools by giving instruction in appropriate subjects. In a few cases the pupils were permitted to brighten up the class rooms and in other ways vary the routine of every day work.

For details respecting the general work in the Schools we beg to refer you to the tabulated statements appended hereto.

Three hundred and seventy permits were issued to applicants for admission to the Schools during the year.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT A.
RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM JANUARY 1ST TO DECEMBER 31ST, 1899.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Permanent Account—			By Taxes from—	
Apparatus,	\$ 179 82		City Treasurer due 1898,	2,000 00
Furniture &c.,	501 00		City Treasurer due 1899,	15,000 00
Doak School,	30 90		Tuition Fees,	80 00
M. Mill School,	350 00		Interest,	31 47
		\$ 1,061 73	Debentures,	7,486 00
Annual Expenditure—			Unpaid Cheques,	3 36
Auditors,	10 00		Balance 1898,	3,211 38
Office,	13 32			\$ 28,812 21
Insurance,	265 00			
Indigent Pupils,	21 98			
Printing,	18 71			
Fuel,	640 87			
Repairs,	90 06			
Contingent,	189 59			
Debentures,	7,000 00			
Interest,	3,790 27			
Officers and Teachers,	9,642 33			
Janitors,	958 00			
Unpaid Cheque 1898,	200 00			
		22,840 13		
		4,910 36		
		\$ 28,812 21		\$ 28,812 21
Balance,				

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT B.

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR TERM
ENDING JUNE, 1899.

SCHOOL.	TEACHERS.	Pupils 5 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Boys.	Girls	Total.
Grammar, ..	B. C. Foster,.....	3	20	10	13	23
	H. C. Henderson,.....	13	15	28	...	28
	H. H. Hagerman,.....	5	45	26	24	50
	Ella L. Thorne,.....	21	12	...	33	35
York Street,.....	Sara H. McKee,.....	25	15	19	21	40
	L. E. VanDine,	53	...	30	23	53
	Alice G. Duffy,.....	55	...	26	29	55
	Annabel Hooper,.....	55	...	34	21	55
	Isabel R. Everett,.....	47	...	31	16	47
	Lillian Nicolson,	44	...	26	18	44
Model,	John F. Rogers,.....	50	...	27	23	50
	Grace R. Porter,.....	48	...	21	27	48
	M. A. Harvey,.....	50	...	20	30	50
	C. E. Bridges,.....	50	...	13	37	50
Charlotte Street,.....	A. S. McFarlane,.....	55	3	37	21	58
	M. E. S. Nicolson,.....	54	1	23	18	51
	E. J. Thompson,.....	49	2	32	19	51
	Effie E. Ross,.....	48	...	32	16	48
	Ida McAdam,	40	...	20	20	40
Regent Street,.....	J. F. Owens, }	34	6	15	25	40
	Jas. A. Hughes, }					
	E. G. McLaughlin					
	Annie Cassidy,.....					
	S. G. Duffy,.....	53	...	24	29	53
Brunswick Street, ..	Katie O'Reilley,.....	39	...	26	13	39
Morrison,	A. I. Tibbits,	58	...	31	27	58
Doak,	Rose E. G. Davies,.....	24	...	18	6	24
		1,050	119	608	551	1,169

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT C

ING NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX, AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR TERM
ENDING DECEMBER, 1899.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils Over,		Boys.	Girls.	Total.
		5 to 15	15 years.			
mar,	B. C. Foster,.....	10	21	15	16	31
	H. C. Henderson,	18	15	8	...	33
	H. H. Hagerman,.....	...	44	19	25	44
	Ella L. Thorne,.....	28	9	...	37	37
Street,.....	Sara H. McKee,.....	36	5	23	18	41
	Lottie E. VanDine,	58	...	30	28	58
	A. G. Duffy,.....	52	...	29	23	52
	Annabel Hooper,.....	59	...	35	24	59
	I. R. Everett,.....	59	...	37	22	59
	Lillian Nicolson,.....	56	...	25	31	56
I,	John F. Rogers,.....	48	2	27	23	50
	G. R. Porter,	47	...	18	29	47
	M. A. Harvey,	51	...	19	32	51
	C. E. Bridges,.....	50	...	21	29	50
otte Street, ...	A. S. McFarlane,	37	6	25	18	43
	M. E. S. Nicolson,	60	...	37	23	60
	E. J. Thompson,.....	62	1	43	20	63
	E. E. Ross,	53	...	30	23	53
	Ida McAdam,.....	48	...	25	23	48
t Street,.....	Jas. A. Hughes,.....	38	5	16	27	43
	E. G. McLaughlin,.....	35	...	23	12	35
	Annie Cassidy,	43	...	14	29	43
	S. G. Duffy,.....	54	1	32	23	55
wick Street, ..	Katie O'Reilley,.....	40	...	22	18	40
son,	A. I. Tibbits,	58	...	28	30	58
.....	Rose E. G. Davies,	22	...	16	6	22
		1,122	109	642	589	1,231

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT D.

SHewing NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHER, SALARY, ATTENDANCE, ETC., FOR
TERM ENDING JUNE, 1899.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average daily Attendance.	Per Cent Attendance.
Grammar.....	B. C. Foster,.....	G. S.	\$850	23	20.03	88.26
	H. C. Henderson, ..	G. S.	650	28	25.04	80.08
	H. H. Hagerman, ..	G. S.	550	50	42.77	85.54
	E. L. Thorne,.....	I.	400	33	30.00	90.00
York Street,.....	Sara H. McKee,....	I.	250	40	33.00	82.50
	L. E. Van Dine,....	I.	250	53	44.78	84.18
	A. G. Duffy,.....	II.	225	55	44.00	80.00
	A. Hooper,.....	II.	225	55	44.05	80.00
	I. R. Everett,	I.	250	47	40.26	85.06
	Lillian Nicholson, ..	I.	250	44	39.00	88.06
Model,.....	J. F. Rogers,.....	I.	650	50	46.05	83.00
	G. R. Porter,.....	I.	250	48	41.00	88.00
	M. A. Harvey,.....	I.	216	50	45.80	91.60
	C. E. Bridges,.....	I.	216	50	45.07	91.04
Charlotte Street,...	A. S. McFarlane,...	I.	600	58	47.73	82.03
	M. E. S. Nicolson, ..	II.	250	51	39.00	76.00
	E. J. Thompson,...	I.	250	51	40.73	79.86
	E. E. Ross,.....	I.	250	48	38.00	79.00
	Ida McAdam,.....	II.	250	40	34.00	85.00
Regent Street,.....	J. F. Owens,.....	G. S.	.....	.....	.....	.....
	Jas. A. Hughes, ...	I.	550	40	31.43	78.5
	E. G. McLaughlin, ..	I.	250	38	30.43	80.5
	Annie Cassidy,.....	I.	250	43	36.89	85.7
	S. G. Duffy,.....	I.	250	53	44.63	84.2
Brunswick Street, ..	Katie O'Reilley, ...	II.	225	39	34.72	89.02
Morrison,.....	A. I. Tibbits,	G. S.	250	58	39.88	68.07
Doak,	Rose E. S. Davies, ..	II.	150	24	12.00	50.00
				1,169	37.13	82.53

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT E.

G NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHER, SALARY, ATTENDANCE, ETC., FOR
TERM ENDING DECEMBER, 1899.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils	Average daily Attendance.	Per cent. Attendance.
Mar.,	B. C. Foster,	G. S.	850	31	27.09	90.00
	H. C. Henderson,	G. S.	650	33	30.00	90.09
	H. H. Hagerman,	G. S.	550	44	41.32	94.36
	E. L. Thorne,	I.	400	37	34.85	94.00
St.,	Sara H. McKee,	I.	250	41	32.00	78.00
	L. E. VanDine,	I.	250	52	50.82	87.62
	A. G. Duffy,	II.	225	52	46.00	88.65
	A. Hooper,	II.	225	59	47.55	80.60
	I. R. Everett,	I.	250	59	49.41	83.74
	L. Nicolson,	I.	250	56	49.91	89.14
.....	J. F. Rogers,	I.	650	50	45.00	90.00
	G. R. Porter,	I.	250	47	43.00	97.00
	M. A. Harvey,	I.	216	51	46.21	90.66
	C. E. Bridges,	I.	216	50	46.95	93.09
de St.,	A. S. McFarlane,	G. S.	600	43	38.03	89.01
	M. E. S. Nicolson,	II.	250	60	49.01	83.00
	E. J. Thompson,	I.	250	63	53.95	85.63
	E. E. Ross,	I.	250	53	45.57	86.00
	Ida McAdam,	II.	250	48	41.87	87.22
St.,	Jas. A. Hughes,	I.	350	43	37.08	88.01
	E. G. McLaughlin,	I.	250	35	30.52	87.02
	Annie Cassidy,	I.	250	43	38.15	88.72
	S. G. Duffy,	I.	250	55	48.06	87.38
rick St.,	Katie O'Reilly,	II.	225	40	34.76	86.90
on,	A. I. Tibbits,	G. S.	250	58	42.71	73.74
.....	Rose E. G. Davies,	II.	150	22	11.93	54.00
				1,231	40.84	86.29

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

School Trustees.

APPOINTED BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

	Retire.
W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN,.....	1899
JAMES V. RUSSELL,....	1900
THOMAS GORMAN,.....	1901
ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN, Chairman,...	1902
MRS. ELIZABETH C. SKINNER,.....	1901

APPOINTED BY COMMON COUNCIL.

	Retire.
DAVID H. NASE,.....	1899
MICHAEL COLL,.....	1900
ROBERT MAXWELL,.....	1901
HERBERT J. OLIVE,.....	1902
WALTER W. WHITE, M. D.,.....	1903
MRS. MARGARET DEVER,.....	1901

Committees.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS.

M. COLL, Chairman,
D. H. NASE,
T. GORMAN,
R. MAXWELL,
H. J. OLIVE,
J. V. RUSSELL,
MRS. E. C. SKINNER,

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

A. I. TRUEMAN, Chairman,
M. COLL,
W. C. R. ALLAN,
D. H. NASE,
T. GORMAN,
W. W. WHITE, M. D.
R. MAXWELL,
H. J. OLIVE,
J. V. RUSSELL,
MRS. M. DEVER,
MRS. E. C. SKINNER,

FINANCE.

W. W. WHITE, Chairman,
W. C. R. ALLAN,
R. MAXWELL,
H. J. OLIVE,
MRS. M. DEVER.

HENRY S. BRIDGES, M. A., PH. D.,

Superintendent,

DAVID P. CHISHOLM, Clerk.

EDWARD MANNING,

Secretary.

Report of the Board of School Trustees of the City of Saint John.

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education. }

SIR: We have the honor to present, for your consideration, our Annual Report on the Public Schools of the City of Saint John for the year 1899, being the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of this Board.

There has been only one change in the membership of this Board during the year. Arthur I. Trueman, Esq., Chairman, Dr. W. W. White, Mrs. Elizabeth C. Skinner and Mrs. Margaret Dever, whose terms of office had expired, were re-appointed. On 23rd of June last, Mr. Rupert G. Haley resigned and the Governor-in-Council appointed Mr. James V. Russell in his place.

The Board have held about thirty meetings during the year besides doing a great amount of work in Committee. The Chairmen of the Buildings and Finance Committees, Mr. Michael Coll and Dr. W. W. White, were re-appointed. The official visitors to the Schools have not been changed, except in the substitution of Mr. Russell for Mr. Haley, and are as follows:

TRUSTEES' VISITATION PLAN.

Buildings.	No. of Dep'tments.	Visitors.
M illidgeville (1) Sandy Point Road } (1) Spar Cove (1) Indian town (8) }	11	M. Coll, D. H. Nase.
N ewman St. (4), Douglas Av. (5), } Elm St. (7), St. Peters (15), }	31	M. Coll, D. H. Nase,
V ictoria (12), Victoria Annex (6) ..	18	Dr. White, R. J. V. Russell
H igh School,	13	A. I. Trueman, Dr. White.
S t. Vincent's,	6	A. I. Trueman, T. Gorman.
W inter Street,	10	H. J. Olive, R. Maxwell.
A berdeen,	7	R. Maxwell, T. Gorman.
A lbert (11), Mason Hall (3), St. } Patrick's (5),	19	W. C. R. Allan, H. J. Olive-
L einster St.,	5	
S t. Joseph's,	7	T. Gorman, W. C. R. Allan.
S t. Malachi's	11	A. I. Trueman, T. Gorman.
Q ueen St. (1), Brittain St. (1),	2	W. C. R. Allan.
C entennial,	10	J. V. Russell, R. Maxwell

The ladies on the Board have continued to devote their attention faithfully to visiting the schools and attending both Board and Committee meetings.

The superintendent, Dr. Bridges, has acted as Principal of the High School and during the afternoon of each day has inspected the other schools throughout the City, giving entire satisfaction to the Board and the citizens.

The Board were considering plans prepared by Mr. H. H. Mott, architect, for making the Marine Hospital into a School Building, as it had been offered by the Dominion Government on very easy terms; when it was suggested by the authorities at Ottawa that if the Board did not require the building it would be given as a Hospital for Incurables. On this the Board waived their claim to the Hospital, and were deliberating on a plan to build a six room schoolhouse on the Weldon Lot, which is their property; when on May 25th a disastrous fire at the North End consumed in a few hours all the houses in the Indiantown School District, including the Indiantown School House itself, and greatly altered the position of affairs. Within a few days the scholars of the School were housed in various other buildings as follows:

Grades VII and VIII, Mr. Hayes' room, in the Hall of the High School.

Grade VI, Miss Scott's room, in Winter Street Hall.

Grades V and VI, Miss Cowan's room, in Winter Street Hall.

Grade V, Miss Murphy's room, in Douglas Avenue.

Grade IV, Miss McAlary's room, in Douglas Avenue.

Grade III, Miss Forbes' room, in the Free Baptist Church.

Grade II, Miss Colwell's room, in the Free Baptist Church.

Grade I, Miss Stevenson's room, in the Free Baptist Church.

The Board therefore deemed it best for the present, in view of the necessity of erecting a new building at the North End, to take a lease of five rooms in the Lemster Street Church Building for three years from the first of August last. This enabled them to provide better accommodation in the meantime for the three Schools roomed in the fourth flat of the Victoria School Building and the two Schools in the Centennial Building.

The Board also felt that their projects for erecting School Buildings in the South End and the Elm Street Districts, in each of which there is urgent need for a larger and more suitable School house, were for some time unattainable as the duty of the hour was the provision of School accommodation for the Indiantown District. Plans and specifications were accordingly prepared and a contract has been entered into for the erection of a ten room building, with Exhibition Hall, on the site of the former building. Additional lots were also secured, which will afford suitable play grounds for the School. It is expected that the building will be open for School purposes at the beginning of the mid-summer term.

In accordance with the arrangements made last year for the payment of

the current indebtedness of the Board, the Common Council of the City of St. John have included in the yearly assessment for School purposes, an amount equal to one-fifteenth of the Debentures issued under the authority of the Act of Assembly, and the Board have deposited the amount in the Savings Department of the Bank of Montreal to provide for a sinking fund.

The large expenditures rendered necessary by the erection of the new building necessitated the issue of new Bonds, and accordingly the Board applied to the Lieutenant-Governor in Council on the 7th of November last for authority to issue Bonds to the amount of \$25,000, in addition to \$9,500 previously authorized, but unissued. To this the Board received the following reply:

Copy of a Minute of the Executive Council Passed and Approved of by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor on the Seventh day of November, A. D. 1899.

The Honorable the Provincial Secretary reports that the Board of School Trustees of the City of Saint John have petitioned, setting forth, *inter alia*, that by Order of the Governor in Council dated the Twenty-Third day of December, A. D., 1891, an issue of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars of Debentures was allowed, of which Twenty Thousand Dollars only were issued for the purposes set forth in said Order; that by Order of the Governor in Council dated the Twenty-Seventh day of May, A. D., 1897, an issue of Forty Thousand Dollars of Debentures was allowed, of which Thirty-Five Thousand Five Hundred Dollars only were issued for the purposes set forth in said Order; that by the disastrous fire at the North end of the City in May last, the Indian-town School (so-called) was destroyed, and it is necessary in the interests of the Public Schools of the City that a new School Building be erected and equipped to provide sufficient accommodation for the children in that portion of the City; and that for that purpose they require to make a loan for a sum of at least Thirty-Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars; and the petition further sets forth that the authority conferred upon the Board to issue Debentures has been exhausted, except in regard to the issues allowed by said Orders dated respectively the Twenty-Third day of December, A. D. 1891 and the Twenty-Seventh day of May, A. D. 1897; and prays that an Order of His Honor The Lieutenant Governor in Council may pass to permit the issue of Nine Thousand Five Hundred, the balance of the issues sanctioned by said Orders in Council, and also additional Debentures to the amount of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars; making Thirty-Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars in all, for the purposes hereinbefore mentioned.

The Committee of Council concurring in the prayer of the Petition of the said Board of School Trustees and under the authority of the Act of Assembly, Chapter 65, Consolidated Statutes, recommends that it be ordered that the

Board of School Trustees of the City of Saint John have leave to issue, in the usual form, Debentures to the amount of Thirty-Four Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, being the balance of the Debentures unissued under the authority of the Orders in Council dated respectively the Twenty-Third day of December, A. D. 1891, and the Twenty-Seventh day of May, A. D. 1897, and additional Debentures to the amount of Twenty-Five Thousand Dollars, redeemable in twenty-five years from the date thereof, with interest payable half yearly, not exceeding four per centum per annum, for the purpose of raising funds to provide for the erection and equipment of the said School Building at the North end of the said City of Saint John, and that it be ordered that His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council do consent to the issue of Debentures of the said Board of School Trustees as authorized in further excess of the sum of One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Dollars, the limit prescribed in Act of Assembly, Chapter 65, as allowed to be issued in the absence of consent of His Honor The Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council.

And His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council concurring therein, it is accordingly ordered.

Certified,

R. W. S. TIBBITS,

Deputy Provincial Secretary.

On the receipt of the Order in Council the Board advertised for tenders for this issue of Bonds, as well as for \$43,400 of redemption Bonds. The money market at the time being remarkably unfavorable, no satisfactory tender was received; and the Board have not as yet disposed of the Bonds, but have made temporary arrangements for a loan from the Bank of New Brunswick, which holds the Bonds as collateral.

The following School Debentures have been redeemed during the year: Nos. 55-59, aggregating \$2,100; No. 60, \$400; No. 65, \$500; No. 264, \$800; No. 275, \$100, and No. 422, \$600, a total of \$4,500, Nos. 61-64 aggregating \$2,000, and No. 102 (registered) \$1,500, also matured, but have not yet been presented for payment.

During the past year two teachers were removed by death, Mr Thomas O'Reilly, Principal of St. Patrick's, and Miss Hannah Crawford, Teacher of Grade VII, girls. Both had been in the service of the Board from the organization of the Free Schools and the Board deeply regret the loss sustained in their death. Resolutions expressing such regret and high appreciation of their long services were placed upon the records of the Board. The Board also lost the valuable services of Sister Thomas, who was obliged to retire from the Principalship of St. Joseph's School owing to ill-health. Temporary leave of absence was also granted to Miss Stothart and Miss Brittain on account of failing health.

The following appointments have been made during the year —

APPOINTMENT OF TEACHERS.

J. Frank Owens to St. Patrick's Principalship.
 Mary Legere to St. Vincent's Grades 2 and 3.
 Bertha Forbes to Indiantown, Grade 3.
 Mary I. Morrow to Sandy Point Road, Grades 1 to 5.
 Lily Belyea to Mason Hall, Grades 2 and 3.
 Maud Gibson to Winter Street, Grade 3.
 Gertrude Webb to Winter Street, Grade 5.
 Josephine Quinn to St. Peter's Boys, Grades 1 and 2.
 J. Vernon Kierstead to Millidgeville, Grades 1 to 5.
 Besides these Mary Anderson, Jessie Lawson, E. Shaw, A. Carleton, Edna
 Amour and Elizabeth McInerney were appointed Assistants.

The transfers of teachers during the year are as follows :

TRANSFER OF TEACHERS.

FROM	TEACHER.	TO.
Millidgeville,	A. Lindsay Dykeman...	Victoria Annex Grade V.
St. Peter's Boys, Grade II., I.	F. M. Quinn,	St. Patrick's Grade II.
Winter Street, Grade III.	F. I. Thorne,	High School, Grade VII.
Indiantown, Grade II., I.	E. A. Godard,	Victoria, Grade VI.
Winter Street, Grade III.,	Maud Gibson,	Winter Street, Grade IV., V.
Assistant	Mary Anderson	" " " III.
St. Vincent's, Grade VIII., VII.	Sarah Burchill,	St. Joseph's, Grade VII.
Victoria Annex, Grade VII., VI.	John McKeonon,	Leinster St., Grade VII.
Intermediate, Grade VI	E. I. Verxa,	" " " V., VI.
Victoria, Grade V.,	I. Estabrook,	" " " V.
Millidgeville, Grade V.,	F. L. Diemalde,	" " " IV.
Victoria Annex, Grade IV	E. K. Turner,	" " " III., IV.
St. Joseph's, Grade I.,	E. Carey,	St. Vincent's Grade VIII., IX.
Victoria Annex, Grade VI., V.,	E. M. Lingley,	Victoria, Grade IV.
Victoria, Grade II.,	M. G. Gunn,	Victoria Annex, Grade II.
Victoria, Grade I.,	H. O. Howard,	" " " I.
Assistant,	A. Carleton,	Albert, Grade III., IV.

Besides the erection of the fine new building, the Board have carried on considerable repairs and improvements in the other buildings, of which the following are the chief: St. Peter's Schools were kalsomined and a new cloak room added; the roof of Newman Street School was repaired and a new coal shed built; the roof of Elm Street School was also repaired; a new coal shed was built for Douglas Avenue; many minor improvements were made at St. Michael's; the lower story of St. Joseph's was kalsomined; all the school

rooms of Victoria School were painted and kalsomined; the sanitariums of Centennial School were painted, the basement of Aberdeen School was lime-washed, and the furnaces reset; at Winter Street School the roof was repaired. The schools and halls were painted and kalsomined and the sashes painted. Leinster Street School was kalsomined, the sanitariums put in proper order, at the High School a new book case was ordered for a library, a piano given by the Girls' Alumni, and an upper room fitted up for botanical and other specimens, at Albert School pipes were laid down to drain the boilers and part of the hall partitioned off for an additional room; at St. Patrick's new sanitariums were built to replace those destroyed by fire, and an additional room fitted up to accommodate the increased number of pupils.

The Board placed new wall slates in Centennial, Winter Street, St. Joseph's, St. Patrick's, Victoria, and St. Vincent's at a cost of over \$270, and a large number of new maps throughout the schools at a cost of nearly \$700.

The written examinations at the High School at midsummer showed that Charles Lawson of Grade XI had succeeded in winning the Corporation Gold Medal for the year as dux of the school, and also the Parker Silver Medal for highest standing in mathematics, and that Ella Smith had won the Governor General's Silver Medal for highest standing in Grade X. Miss Mae Parker also showed highest standing for Grade IX, in an examination for the Governor General's Bronze Medal. This medal has now been withdrawn by the Governor-General and will no longer be given.

The Chairman has expressed his intention to present a gold medal in 1900, to be awarded to the pupil of Grade VIII, making the highest marks on the papers set for examination for entrance to the High School. It is to be hoped that in this series of rewards for distinguished merit in the higher Grades, Grade IX, will not be left unprovided for, as it is at present, which will be the case unless some one will be found public spirited enough to supply the omission.

The proceedings of the year closed with a formal presentation of the medals at the High School closing, on Friday, December the 22nd inst.; when the satisfactory results of a term distinguished by the largest attendance in the whole course of the Public Schools in this city, were happily referred to in the speeches by His Worship, the Mayor, and the Premier of the Provincial Government. The Mayor presented the Corporation Gold Medal; J. V. Ellis, M. P., presented the Governor General's Medal, and W. W. White, M. D., the Parker Medal for Mathematics.

The Board in concluding their year's labors, believe that their efforts to improve the buildings, equipments and apparatus, and above all the character

of the staff,* have been appreciated by the citizens of St. John, as the attendance of the pupils has been larger and more regular than in any previous year. That this increased attendance is a steady progress and not an accident is shown by the comparison of the average daily attendance for the last five years, which is as follows :—

For 1895	5,332
For 1896	5,466
For 1897	5,572
For 1898	5,629
For 1900	5,743

Further information concerning the action of the Board during the year will be found in the Report of the Superintendent and in the tables hereto annexed.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN, Chairman.

EDWARD MANNING, Secretary.

*In 1879, 52 per cent. of the Staff held First Class or higher Licenses ; 1889, 54 per cent. and in the present year 63 per cent. Of course the class of License is not the only criterion of a teacher, but it certainly is a very important one.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table I.—GENERAL FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

ASSETS.			
1899—			
Dec 31st Cash on hand, . . . . .	.....	.....	\$ 28 41
Furniture (see Table No. 5) . . . . .	.....	.....	27 844 27
Real Estate (see Table No. 5), . . . . .	.....	.....	284,959 27
Sinking Fund for Debentures issue 1898, . . . . .	.....	.....	4,666 00
City of St John Debentures issue 1898, . . . . .	.....	.....	30,334 00
Water Debenture No. G, 1142, interest to purchase Parker Medal for High School, . . . . .	.....	.....	500 00
Ground rent balances due, . . . . .	.....	.....	388 00
Inventory, . . . . .	.....	.....	1,919 05
			<hr/>
			\$350,619
Excess of liabilities over assets, . . . . .	.....	.....	\$ 30,004
			<hr/>
			\$380,623
LIABILITIES.			
St. John School Debentures, 1874 . . . . .	.....	.....	\$ 2,000 00
“ 1875 . . . . .	.....	.....	60,400 00
“ 1876 . . . . .	.....	.....	69,509 00
“ 1877 . . . . .	.....	.....	2,600 00
“ 1883 . . . . .	.....	.....	6,000 00
“ 1884 . . . . .	.....	.....	11,500 00
“ 1885 . . . . .	.....	.....	5,941 00
“ Registered, 1874 . . . . .	.....	.....	1,500 00
“ “ 1875 . . . . .	.....	.....	500 00
“ 1892 . . . . .	.....	.....	20,000 00
“ 1894 . . . . .	.....	.....	10,000 00
“ 1895 . . . . .	.....	.....	20,000 00
“ 1895 . . . . .	.....	.....	17,000 00
“ 1896 . . . . .	.....	.....	1,500 00
“ 1896 . . . . .	.....	.....	23,000 00
“ 1897 . . . . .	.....	.....	34,000 00
“ 1897 . . . . .	.....	.....	35,500 00
			<hr/>
			\$320,950 0
Portland School Debentures, 1881 . . . . .	.....	.....	400 00
“ 1881 . . . . .	.....	.....	7,750 00
“ 1887 . . . . .	.....	.....	1,000 00
			<hr/>
			9,150 0
Carried forward, . . . . .	.....	.....	<hr/>
			\$ 30,100 0

Brought forward,	....	....	....	\$330,100 00
St. John School Debentures 1898, issued by consent of Common Council and by authority of the Legislature, to pay off current indebtedness and in lieu of unpaid assessments, being amounting to \$75,935.38—15 years with Sinking Fund,..	\$	35,000	00	
Coupon Interest unpaid,	....	....	....	481 53
Balance due Bank of New Brunswick Dec. 31st,	....	....	....	15,042 20
				<hr/>
				\$380,623 73
				<hr/>

Table II.—CAPITAL ACCOUNT, 1899.

EXPENDED ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

St. John Debentures retired during year :

Paid Nos. 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 65, 264, 275 and		
103 registered,	\$ 4,500 00	
Furniture purchased during year,	898 84	
Expended on High School,	120 00	
“ Alexandra, “	19,793 84	
	<u> </u>	\$25,312 6

RECEIPTS.

Received from Sale old Furniture,	\$ 16 50	
Insurance Indiantown building,	\$3,200 00	
Insurance Indiantown Furniture,	1,010 00	
	<u> </u>	4,210 00
Loan from Bank New Brunswick,	15,042 20	
“ Current Account,	6,043 98	
	<u> </u>	25,312

Table III.--CURRENT YEAR, 1899.

RECEIPTS.

and January 1st, 1899,	\$	45 01	
Bank New Brunswick, Jan. 1st 1899, ..		4,157 38	
Medal Fund,		30 00	
and,		11,175 24	
1899,		88,090 00	
at,		512 50	
1898,		1,548 30	
		<hr/>	\$ 105,558 43

EXPENDITURE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT,

School	\$	191 70	
St. School,		327 57	
St. "		474 68	
St. "		3,638 78	
St. "		1,957 84	
St. "		2,462 84	
St. "		2,750 27	
Boys School,		3,969 43	
Girls' "		3,200 87	
St. "		5 327 35	
St. "		4,965 38	
St. "		5,746 83	
St. Annex School,		8,947 96	
St. School,		678 48	
St. "		63 63	
St. "		239 74	
St. "		5,508 37	
St. "		1,630 38	
St. "		2,225 64	
St. "		2,313 39	
St. "		9,617 68	
St. School,		1,167 19	
St. "		2,955 63	
St. "		3,232 44	
St. "		98 97	
		<hr/>	73,763 04
St.		3 71	
Expenses,		294 00	
and Printing,		165 35	
band,		55 00	
dials on hand,		24 05	
		<hr/>	542 11
Carried forward,		<hr/>	74,305 15

Brought forward,	....	....	....	74,305
Salaries of Secretary and Clerk,	....	....	1,549	99
Bank interest on Overdrawn Account,	....	....	416	24
Coupon Interest,	....	....	17,666	05
Weldon Lot, Water Rates,	....	....	3	60
Office Expenses, Rent, Fuel, Gas &c,	....	....	455	96
Special Coupon Interest, paid coupons of alleged				
Bond, 277 A,	....	....	120	00
Sinking Fund, ....	....	....	4,666	00
R. P. and W. F. Starr, balance due 1898	....	....	248	00
High School Medals,	....	....	55	05
Cash on hand December 41st, 1899.....	....	....	28	41
Paid on Capital Account,....	....	....	6,043	98
				<u>31,253</u>
				<u>\$ 105,558</u>

Schools.	Teachers' Salaries.	Acad.	Repairs.	Fuel, water, light.	Rent.	Insurance.	Shop.	Supply.	Expense.	Totals.
Spar Cove,	\$150 00	\$18 00	\$ 1 50	\$11 10	\$10 00	.....	.....	\$1 10	...	\$191 70
Sandy Point Road.	253 89	28 00	16 23	24 00	.....	.....	.....	1 45	\$4 00	327 57
Millidgeville, ...	347 08	42 00	40 07	24 00	20 00	.....	.....	1 53	...	474 68
Indiantown,	2815 60	118 10	96 01	136 64	235 60	.....	\$99 25	46 17	91 41	3638 78
Newman Street, ..	1470 16	120 00	124 37	159 73	80 00	.....	.....	3 33	25	1957 84
Douglas Avenue.	1900 06	106 64	119 15	191 15	50 00	.....	.....	4 04	11 80	2382 84
Elm Street,	2042 82	130 00	205 50	160 21	200 00	.....	7 00	1 83	2 91	2750 27
St. Peter's (boys).	2807 56	204 00	248 87	298 24	400 00	.....	.....	7 27	3 49	3969 43
St. Peter's (girls).	2475 02	132 00	85 16	98 03	400 00	.....	.....	9 00	1 66	3200 87
Winter Street, ...	3633 87	356 00	589 07	414 99	.....	.....	.....	8 47	25 95	5027 35
Aberdeen,	2428 10	200 00	123 83	313 33	.....	.....	7 00	9 68	50	3082 44
Centennial,	3753 39	420 00	96 54	527 07	.....	10 00	.....	8 88	7 50	4825 38
St. Vincent's, ...	1752 10	204 00	17 42	160 00	150 00	.....	13 00	16 87	...	2313 39
High School,	7462 44	500 00	175 95	884 49	.....	11 84	.....	40 20	142 76	9217 68
St. Malachi's,	4088 04	325 00	187 81	149 72	880 62	.....	21 00	10 09	4 55	5666 83
Leinster Street, ..	760 33	50 00	193 24	.....	87 51	5 51	20 00	4 93	45 68	1167 19
St. Joseph's,	1904 15	250 00	102 96	162 81	425 00	.....	4 00	12 46	4 25	2865 63
Victoria Annex, ..	6686 82	600 00	571 98	790 71	.....	10 00	.....	12 95	25 50	8697 96
Queen Street, ...	520 00	42 60	15 65	21 17	75 00	.....	.....	3 26	1 40	678 48
Carwarthen St., ...	.....	.....	8 95	3 68	50 00	.....	.....	.....	1 00	63 63
Britann Street, ...	235 08	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	4 66	.....	239 74
Albert,	4073 59	420 00	207 19	502 01	.....	20 00	.....	8 08	7 50	5238 37
Masonic Hall, ...	1209 75	100 00	27 93	57 30	200 00	.....	.....	1 15	4 25	1600 38
St. Patrick's,	1620 02	162 00	93 42	100 26	462 49	1 84	.....	5 01	60	2245 64
Night School, ...	70 20	20 50	.....	8 27	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 97
Totals,	\$54,462 07	\$4547 24	\$3348 80	\$5198 91	\$3526 21	\$59 19	\$171 25	\$222 41	\$386 96	\$71923 04

Table IV. — Continued.

Schools as per Table above,	\$71,923
Shop, Fuel,	3
Incidental Expenses,	294
Advertising and Printing,	165
Salaries, Secretary and Clerk,	1,549
Coupon Interest,	18,009
Bank Interest on Overdrawn Account,	416
Special Coupon Interest. Paid Coupon of Alleged Bond 277 A,	120
Office Expenses, Gas, Fuel, Rent, etc.,	455
High School Medals,	55
Weldon Lot, Water Rates,	3
	<hr/>
	\$92,995

No. V DETAILS OF ASSETS ON REAL ESTATE AND FURNITURE.

PROPERTY.	REAL ESTATE.	FURNITURE.
Int Road School,.....	\$ 597 40	\$ 165 84
Alle ".....	1,236 92	164 05
rn ".....		733 86
e ".....	355 00	63 90
Street ".....	2,787 66	498 08
Avenue ".....	7,034 31	693 09
it " Rented,.....		919 91
s (Boys) " ".....		1,268 42
(Girls) " ".....		1,080 48
street ".....	33,539 96	1,951 05
il ".....	34,175 11	2,355 37
nt's ".....		885 42
street " Rented,.....		823 35
hi's " ".....		1,697 05
h's " ".....		1,188 57
k's " ".....		663 60
all " ".....		330 80
" ".....	33,137 86	1,710 09
street " Rented,.....		95 77
reet " ".....		136 80
" ".....	54,289 03	2,892 47
Annex ".....	9,230 52	1,201 91
" ".....	18,245 61	1,066 75
" ".....	52,352 50	3,959 31
" ".....		1,238 33
" ".....	1,330 98	00 00
Lot,.....	3,000 00	
h's Addition,.....	668 67	
School Lots,.....	13,000 00	
".....	19,793 84	
k's Improvements,.....	283 90	
	<u>\$284,959 27</u>	<u>\$27,844 27</u>

TABLE VIII.

ESTIMATES OF SCHOOLS FOR 1899.

1. Salaries of Teachers and Superintendent,	....	....	\$55,500 00
2. Salaries of Officers,	....	....	1,400 00
3. Care of Buildings, &c.,	....	....	4,800 00
4. Fuel, Water and Light,	....	....	6,000 00
5. Rent and Insurance,	....	....	4,000 00
6. Printing, Advertising and Binding,	....	....	300 00
7. Repairs, &c.,	....	....	4,200 00
8. Incidental Expenses,	....	....	2,000 00
9. School Supplies, Apparatus, Etc.,	....	....	1,000 00
			<u>\$79,200 00</u>
LESS—County Fund, say,	....	....	\$11,150 00
Ground Rent and Interest,	....	....	500 00
			<u>11,650 00</u>
			<u>\$67,550 00</u>
ADD—Debenture Interest,	....	....	\$18,069 65
Unpaid Coupons,	....	....	138 53
Sinking Fund,	....	....	2,333 33
			<u>20,540 00</u>
			<u>\$88,090 00</u>

TABLE IX.

SUMMARY OF THE YEARS' WORK, 1899.

I - BUILDINGS.	1ST TERM.	2ND TERM.
of Buildings occupied as Schools,	23	24
" owned,	13	12
" rented,	9	11
" occupied without rent,	1	1
Rooms owned,	92	84
" rented,	54	65
" occupied without rent,	1	1
High School Departments, Grades XII-IX,	10	12
Advanced " " VIII-V,	45	46
Advanced and Primary, Grades VII-I,	12	11
Primary " Grades IV-I,	80	81
High Schools,	2	0
II - PUPILS.		
of Pupils enrolled,	*6,871	6,952
Boys and men,	*3,401	3,360
Girls,	3,470	3,592
Pupils under 15 years of age,	*6,368	6,620
Pupils over 15 years of age,	503	332
Pupils reduced by transfer,	*6,832	6,941
Actual days' attendance,	*624,130	467,178½
Daily present on an average,	*5,268	5713 1
Age of enrolled daily present (full term),	76.67	83
Attending High Schools,	364	406
" Advance Schools,	2,168	2,310
" Primary Schools,	4,260	4,236
Reported new to Schools,	173	1,019
of Pupils to each teacher (average),	16	46
Age of whole number attending High Schools,	5.36	5.9
Age of whole number attending Adv'd Schools,	31.92	33.7
Age of whole number attending Prim'y Schools,	62.72	60.4

* These figures are inclusive of the Night Schools.

III. THE SCHOOL YEAR.

Number of days in the School Year,	204
Number of pupils enrolled,	7,890
Total days attendance for the year,	1,091,308½
Average number of days each pupil attended,	138.3

The Night Schools bring down this Average.

Table X.—Particulars of School Attendance by Departments.

Name of School.	Name of Teacher.	Class of License.	Standards.		1st Term.		2nd Term.	
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled	Attendance Per Cent.	Enrolled	Attendance Per Cent.
Sandy Pt. Road, .	Alice M. Spragg, . . .	II.	5-1		15	95.7		
	Mary I. Morrow, . . .	I.		5-1			19	12 76
Millidgeville,	A. L. Dykeman, . . .	I.	5-1		43	30.70		
	J. V. Kierstead,	I.		5-1			47	34 83
Spar Cove,	Henrietta Henderson	III.	3-1	4-1	12	6.51	9	7.80
Indiantown,	H. V. Hayes,	I.	8,7	8,7	37	30.76	39	36 78
	Jean Scott,	S.	6	6	45	36.80	55	46 78
	Ada Cowan,	I.	6,5	6,5	41	34.83	41	37 89
	Grace Murphy,	I.	5	5	48	36.75	44	37 89
	Jessie Livingstone, . .	II.	4		43	35.82		
	Bertha E. Forbes, . . .	I.		3			36	31 75
	Ella McMary,	II.	3	4	42	34.81	40	37 89
	Emma Colwell,	II.	2	2	45	36.79	38	34 80
	Elizabeth Stevenson, .	I.	1	1	55	39.72	41	29 71
Newman Street,	M. D. Brown,	I.	7	7	35	28.81	41	36 88
	Pauline Livingstone, .	II.	4,3	4,3	48	39.82	48	40 84
	Edna Powers,	I.	3,2	3,2	53	43.82	50	43 87
	Jean Mowry,	II.	1	1	55	42.76	55	43 89
Douglas Avenue,	Geo. W. Dill,	I.	8,7	8,7	43	34.79	46	41 89
	Louise Lingley,	I.	6,5	6,5	51	46.90	56	47 84
	Louise Brown,	II.	4,3	4,3	54	46.85	56	47 84
	Helen Dale,	II.	2	2	41	37.91	35	30 85
	Ella J. Connell,	II.	1	1	44	32.73	54	41 80
Elm Street,	Kate Kerr,	I.	5,1	5,1	52	42.81	60	51 84
	Minnie Fowler,	I.	4,3	4,3	59	46.79	58	47 80
	Mary Evans,	I.	3	3	59	49.83	59	51 86
	Sarah Gray,	II.	2	2	57	47.82	55	49 84
	Margaret Strang, . . .	II.	2,1	2,1	52	35.67	55	41 75
	Violet Roberts,	II.	1	1	35	25.71	38	37 77
	Jenny Hanson,	II.	1	1	54	33.60	59	44 75

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENTS. — Continued.

School.	Name of Teacher.	Class of License.	Standards.		1st Term.		2nd Term.	
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled.	Attendance Per Cent.	Enrolled.	Attendance Per Cent.
Boys.	Joseph Harrington, .	I.	8,6	8,6	35	28 79	42	37 87
	Michael Sweeney, . . .	II.	5,4	5,4	44	38 86	45	37 82
	Kate Buckley,	II.	4	4	42	34 81	47	41 87
	M. L. McMillin,	II.	3	3	48	38 79	59	42 83
	Annie McInnes,	II.	2	2	48	38 79	51	45 85
	Martina Quinn,	II.	2,1	..	49	38 77	..	..
	E. J. Quinn,	I.	..	2,1	..	..	55	42 77
Girls.	Alicia McCarron, . . .	II.	1	1	57	42 74	58	41 70
	Joanna Carney,	I.	8,7	8,7	31	28 79	37	34 92
	Maggie McCluskey, . .	I.	6,5	6	43	38 86	50	40 81
	Mary Farrel,	I.	5	5	46	38 82	..	..
	Kate Haggerty,	II.	4	5	13	35 82	45	38 87
	Sarah Smith,	II.	3	4	35	27 78	50	42 85
	Marguerite Kelly, . . .	II.	3,2	3	39	26 68	35	30 83
	M. R. Corkery,	II.	..	3,2	..	..	40	36 90
	Sarah Boudreau, . . .	II.	2,1	2,1	40	28 69	46	36 85
	Ellen Marry,	II.	1	1	43	30 69	48	39 85
Street.	Thomas Stothart, . . .	I.	8	8,7	34	27 79	40	34 85
	Amy Iddles,	I.	7	7,6	44	37 84	48	42 87
	Jessie Sutherland, . .	II.	6	6	58	49 84	62	53 86
	Alberta McLeod, . . .	I.	5	5	46	36 79	52	45 87
	Ella Cairns,	II.	5,4	..	48	40 83	..	..
	Sarah Taylor,	II.	4	4,3	48	40 82	52	46 88
	Iva Thorne,	I.	3	5,4	59	43 73	56	48 86
	Maud Gibson,	I.	..	3	..	..	68	57 84
	Lillian Simpson, . . .	II.	2	2	63	45 71	57	48 84
	Maggie R. Gray, . . .	II.	2,1	2,1	68	52 77	64	51 89
	E. Barlow,	I.	1	1	65	49 75	57	46 81
n.	William M. McLean	G. S.	8,7	8,7	38	40 78	42	32 75
	Elizabeth Corbet, . .	I.	6,5	6,5	45	36 81	56	43 77
	Annie Honeywill, . . .	I.	4	4	49	41 83	54	42 79
	Jessie Caird,	II.	3	3	54	40 74	59	48 82
	Annie L. Page,	II.	2	2	44	35 79	49	43 87
	Edith Godard,	I.	2,1	..	53	42 79	..	..
	Mary Anderson,	I.	..	2,1	..	..	48	37 77
	Mrs. M. Lawrence, . .	II.	1	1	59	41 70	51	38 75

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENTS.—Continued.

Name of School.	Name of Teacher.	Class of License.	Standards.		1st Term.			2nd Term.		
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled	Attendance	Percent	Enrolled	Attendance	Percent
Centennial,	Henry Town,	I.	7	7,6	36	31	87	14	39	88
	Iva Verxa,	I.	6	..	32	25	77	..	..	..
	Mrs. F. Dieuaide, . .	I.	5	..	40	32	81	..	..	..
	Jennie Rowan, . . .	II.	4	4	47	40	85	53	46	86
	Lily Clarke,	I.	3	3	58	45	78	56	44	76
	Elizabeth Thomas, .	I.	2	2	47	36	77	47	40	85
	Isabel Thompson, .	I.	1	1	60	43	72	68	49	72
	Annie M. Hea,	I.	5	5	30	24	78	38	32	80
	Annie Emerson, . .	II.	4	4	39	30	78	45	36	80
	Maggie Campbell, .	II.	3	3	49	38	78	50	38	77
	Jessie Milligan, . .	I.	2	2	43	31	73	50	35	70
	Lily McKay,	I.	1	1	57	40	70	57	35	61
St. Vincent's, . . .	Mary McDonald, . .	S.	11,9	12,10	32	27	84	28	23	78
	Sarah Burchill, . . .	I.	8,7	..	35	28	80	..	..	..
	M. E. Carey,	I.	..	9,8	..	..	..	39	34	87
	Helen M. Kirk, . . .	I.	7	5,7	28	22	78	40	34	85
	Mary Legere,	I.	3,2	3,2	49	40	77	53	43	81
	Rosa Gallagher, . .	II.	1	1	52	33	64	56	30	54
	Bridget Cosgrove, .	II.	5,1	4,1	56	53	95	47	45	96
High School, . . .	Maud Narraway, . .	G. S.	12,11	11	36	31	86	37	35	94
	H. S. Bridges, . . .	G. S.	..	12	..	..	..	10	8	80
	George R. Devitt, . .	G. S.	12,11	11	31	28	89	30	31	94
	Wesley Myles, . . .	G. S.	10	10	31	24	78	36	32	88
	Mary Knowlton, . .	I.	10	10	39	31	78	35	28	80
	Kate R. Bartlett, . .	I.	10	10	39	32	82	28	13	84
	Thomas E. Powers, .	G. S.	9	9	38	32	85	41	37	90
	Phebe Vanwart, . .	I.	9	9	36	30	82	41	35	86
	H. May Ward,	I.	9	9	40	30	75	40	42	85
	F. McNaughton, . .	G. S.	9	9	42	30	70	43	38	89
	Mrs. L. H. Vandall, .	I.	8	8	42	34	82	4	7	87
	Alice K. Lingley, . .	I.	8	8	45	38	85	44	..	..
St. Malachi's, . . .	Hannah Crawford, .	I.	7	7	34	25	78	45	42	88
	James Barry,	I.	8,7	8	32	27	85	37	30	80
	Monnie R. Carlyn, . .	I.	7	7,6	34	26	77	44	38	87
	M. C. Coughlan, . .	II.	6	6	43	34	78	45	37	87
	Florence McManus, .	II.	5	5	45	34	76	39	37	82
	Agnes B. Harrington, .	II.	5,4	5,4	48	37	77	44	37	84
	Mary E. Gallivan, . .	II.	4	4	54	41	74	47	38	82
	James R. Sogruel, .	II.	3	3	45	33	74	50	41	83

ARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENTS.—Continued.

of School.	Name of Teacher.	Class of License	Standards.		1st Term.		2nd Term.	
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled	Attendance Per Cent.	Enrolled	Attendance Per Cent.
Lachi's.....	Mary E. Hayes,....	I.	3,2	3	43 33 78	46 38 83		
	Kate E. Cotter,....	II.	2	2	46 35 76	51 42 83		
	Catherine Hogan,...	II.	2	2	36 24 67	43 33 74		
	Kate E. Lawlor,....	II.	1	1	58 40 69	62 50 81		
Jeph's,	Teresa O'Brien,....	I.	6		42 35 82			
	Sarah Burchell,....	I.		7,6		41 35 84		
	Veronica McKenna,...	I.	5		55 44 79			
	Ellen Holland,....	I.	4	6,5	43 35 82	46 41 89		
	Kate O'Neill,....	II.	4	5	48 36 74	50 40 79		
	Francoise Bourgeois,...	II.	3	4,3	52 42 80	56 49 88		
	Gertrude Fitzgerald,...	II.	2	2	45 34 74	42 36 85		
	Ellen Carey,	I.	1		38 27 69			
	A. P. Delaney, ...	II.		1		38 28 73		
	Win. H. Parlee,...	I.	8,7	8	40 33 77	43 38 89		
Annex,....	Bessie H. Wilson,...	I.	7	7	46 38 82	42 36 86		
	Margaret Stothart,...	I.	6		56 41 74			
	E. A. Godard,	I.		6		51 44 86		
	Maggie C. Sharpe,...	II.	6	6	51 44 85	52 45 87		
	Isabel Estabrooks,...	I.	5		47 36 77			
	June W. Estey,...	I.	5	5	44 34 71	48 40 83		
	Mary Johnstone,....	I.	5		46 31 68			
	N. L. Langley,...	I.	4			41 34 78		
	Edna M. Gregory,...	I.	4	5	47 39 83	46 39 85		
	Stella Payson,...	I.	4,3	4,3	57 42 74	54 47 80		
	Zebie F. L. Murray,...	I.	3,2	3,2	45 39 82	47 39 82		
	Bessie G. Thompson	I.	2	2	51 40 78	50 41 82		
	Mary G. Gunn, ...	II.	2		60 47 78			
	Mauida Shaw, ...	I.	1		46 33 72	43 30 69		
	Harriet O. Howard,...	II.	1		54 40 73			
	Harriet D. Gregg,...	I.	1	1	40 28 80	37 27 72		
Annex,....	John McKinnon,...	I.	7,6		51 39 76			
	A. L. Dykeman,....	I.		6		46 40 88		
	Ellen M. Langley,...	I.	6,5		42 35 82			
	M. G. Gunn,	II.		2		46 40 88		
	Annie D. Robb,....	I.	5,4	5	46 36 77	48 42 87		
	E. Kate Turner,...	I.	4		48 41 85			
	H. O. Howard,	I.		1		57 30 64		
	Laura Salter,.....	I.	7	3	46 37 81	43 36 83		
Annex,....	Fanny Henderson,...	I.	3,2	3,2	55 45 82	44 34 78		

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY DEPARTMENTS.—Continued

Name of School.	Name of Teacher.	Class of License.	Standards.		1st Term.			
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled	Attendance	Per Cent	Enrolled
Queen Street,	Israel Richardson, . .	II.	4-1	4, 1	32	23	72	3
Brittain Street,	Helen Adam,	I.	6-1	6-1	27	23	94	3
Albert Street,	John Montgomery, . .	I.	8	8	38	29	76	4
	Clara Fullerton,	I.	7	7	47	37	78	4
	Gertrude Seely,	II.	7, 6	6	46	41	88	4
	Enoch Thompson, . .	I.	6, 5	6, 5	49	41	83	5
	Margaret Emerson, . .	II.	5, 4	5, 4	46	38	82	4
	Lydia Fullerton,	I.	4	..	56	45	80	4
	Alice Carleton,	I.	..	4, 3	..	..	..	4
	Henrietta Thompson	I.	4, 3	3	55	42	77	5
	Harriet Smith,	I.	3, 2	2	62	51	82	5
	Elizabeth Beateay, . .	I.	2	2, 1	63	53	84	5
	Nanie B. Allen,	II.	1	1	81	67	82	6
Mason Hall,	Geo. E. Armstrong, . .	I.	5, 4	5, 4	32	28	82	3
	Bertha Brittain,	I.	3-2	..	46	41	89	..
	L. A. Belyea,	I.	..	3, 2	..	..	..	4
	Mary A. Nannary, . .	II.	1	..	30	21	68	3
St. Patrick's,	J. Frank Owens,	G. S.	6-4	7, 4	31	26	83	3
	Mary J. Doherty, . . .	II.	3-1	2, 1	45	29	64	4
	Margaret McKenna, . .	I.	6-4	7, 5	39	35	90	3
	M. A. Farrel,	I.	..	5, 3	..	..	..	3
	Margaret Corkery, . .	II.	3-1	..	47	42	89	..
	F. M. Quinn,	II.	..	3, 2	..	..	..	3
Leinster Street, . . .	John Mackinnon, . . .	I.	..	7	..	..	..	4
	E. Iva Yexa,	I.	..	6, 5	..	..	..	4
	I. Estabrook,	I.	..	5	..	..	..	5
	F. E. Dieuaide,	I.	..	4	..	..	..	4
	E. K. Turner,	I.	..	4, 3	..	..	..	4

TABLE X. —GROUND RENT STATEMENT.

Lessee and Time.	Amounts.	Rent due.	Rent paid.	Balance due.
Hugh H. McLean.				
One Year's Rent to Nov. 1st, 1899.....	\$80 00			
Balance due.....				\$80 00
E. D. McAlpine.				
One Year's Rent to Nov. 1st, 1899.....	60 00			
Balance due.....				60 00
Fred Gregory.				
Balance due Jan. 1st, 1899.....	60 00			
One Year's Rent due Nov. 1st.....	40 00	\$100 00		
Balance due.....				100 00
James H. Pullen.				
Balance due Jan. 1st, 1899.....	60 00			
One Year's Rent to Nov. 1st, 1899.....	60 00	120 00		
By Amount paid.....			\$120 00	
Chas. A. Clark.				
Balance due Jan. 1st, 1899.....	173 00			
One Year's Rent to Nov. 1st, 1899.....	80 00	253 00		
By Amount paid.....			150 00	
Balance due.....				103 00
Fred S. Thompson.				
Balance due Jan. 1st, 1899.....	62 50			
One Year's Rent to Nov. 1st, 1899.....	50 00	112 50		
By Amount paid.....			87 50	
Balance due.....				25 00
L. E. Sprague.				
One Year's Rent to Nov. 1st, 1899.....		50 00		
By Amount paid.....			50 00	
C. Hatheway.				
One Year's Rent to Nov. 1st, 1899.....		50 00		
By Amount paid.....			50 00	
Amount of Arrears Nov. 1st, 1899.....				\$368 00

No. XIV. — MEDALLISTS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Year	Competition Gold Day of School	Silver Medallist	Governor-General's Silver Medal	Governor-General's Bronze Medal	Alexandra Sister
1872	John Hale	James Magee	Maggie Underhill.	Mary W. Hart.	Kate Bartlett.
1873	Richard McGovern.	James Trueman.	Frank Mulhoge.	James Trueman.	Annie Everett.
1874	James R. Macer.	C. Fred. Fisher.	Mary Higginney.	Annie Everett.	Annie Stokes.
1875	Jos. Trueman.	Alban J. Finny.	William A. Ewing.	James Sully.	Mary McAtee.
1876	William A. Ewing.	William Sewall.	Annie Everett.	Kate R. Bartlett.	Sister, A. C. Smith.
1877	J. Ewing Hart.	James S. Clark.			K. Bartlett.
1878	Edwin Spiller.	Colin E. Youngs.			Isabel, J. Ellis.
1879	John McIntosh.	William A. Dall.			Annie Hunter.
1880	Walter V. Dall.	Martha A. Henderson.	Edman Hazen.	Herman Puder.	Martha McKillop.
1881	Howard D. Fritz.	W. I. Manning.	L. Fitz. Sarraway.	Samuel W. Kam.	Sister, W. A. Filler.
1882	Herman Puder.	Herman Puder.	Sophy McLellan.	George E. Krator.	Sister, S. Jones.
1883	John W. Galvan.	Arthur Richardson.	Kate R. Hall.	William C. Cross.	Sister, McKenna.
1884	William D. Matthews.	William C. Cross.	Sarah Shepton.	Thomas Dagnede.	Emma Parker.
1885	Alex. Q. Macrae.	Oscar Watson.	Alce Rattine.	Charles J. Milligan.	Annie Robb.
1886	Ed. D. Johnston.	William A. Vanward.	Isaac Mewatt.	Ed. I. Madden.	Frank Hartley.
1887	William M. L. Lorne.	Alban Watson.	Annie D. Robb.	Percy Harrington.	Ellen Cushman.
1888	Francis Walker.	John McKnight.	Mary Evans.	Ernest Ruel.	
1889	Francis H. Rice.	Frederick M. Noy.	Alex. Walker.	George Milligan.	
1890	Frank Green.	William Clarke.	Green de Harrington.	Charles M. Manning.	
1891	Kate Travers.	Herm. Clarke.	Curry M. Sells.	Kate Travers.	
1892	H. May Ward.	Oscar Ruge.	Wagge Marow.	Wend Harrington.	
1893	Patric A. Smith.	H. A. Smith.	Susan Cunningham.	Helen G. Allison.	
1894	Monie R. Carr.	Muriel Carr.	Martha Harrington.	Maud Gibson.	
1895	Jesse Lawson.	Mary Clark.	Helen G. Allison.	Maud Gibson.	
1896	Walter J. R. Wilson.	Mary Clark.	Patricia Watson.	Emily M. Auld.	
1897	Walter Rignall.	Harry Dwyer.	Harry Dwyer.	Charles Lawson.	Ed. C. W. Holden.
1898	Emily M. Auld.	Christie Martin.	Emily M. Auld.	James Dwyer.	Charles Montgomery.
1899	Christie Martin.	Christie Martin.	Christie Martin.	Maud Gibson.	Marian Bevan.
				Emily M. Auld.	Gold D. R. Beck.
					Edith Parker.

REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT.

CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, ST JOHN, N. B.:

SIR AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit my report as City Superintendent of Schools for the year 1899.

It is a pleasure to be able to state that there is a gradual increase in the number attending the public schools—a fact shown clearly by the number of tickets issued during the month of July, August and September. The number of tickets issued at the office during these months exceeded by somewhat the number issued during the same time last year. This increase is largely in the schools on the west side of the harbour. It is therefore necessary to open two new schools in this part of the city, one in the old and another in St Patrick's school. These new departments were placed in the control of Miss Carleton and Miss Doherty respectively.

Your attention was directed to the overcrowded state of some of the schools especially those in the Elm street and Winter street buildings. I say that this regrettable state of things still exists. The following is the number of pupils enrolled in four of the rooms in the building on Elm street and three in Winter street.

ELM STREET BUILDING.

..... Grades IV. and V.,.....	No. of Pupils,	60
..... III. and IV.,.....	"	58
..... Grade III.,.....	"	59
..... II.,	"	59

WINTER STREET BUILDING.

..... Grade VI.,.....	No. of Pupils,	60
..... " III.,.....	"	68
..... Grades I. and II.,	"	63

In last year's report, it was suggested that the only possible remedy for the overcrowded state was the erection of a new building on or near the present school-house on Elm street. This building should contain at least 100 pupils, inasmuch as a smaller building would be incapable of accommodating the pupils belonging to the Elm street district, many of whom would be sent to the Winter street school, thus producing the overcrowded state in the latter building mentioned above. As the present Board are aware of the necessity for this new building, I trust that they will proceed with its construction at as early a date as possible.

The action of the Board in taking a lease of five rooms in the Fenster building has, I think, met with general approval and has also, I hope,

enabled the Trustees to discontinue for all time the use of the rooms on the upper flat of the Victoria for school purposes. The sanitary condition of the Leinster street school is now equal to that of any in the city—a fact abundantly proved by the good health of the pupils who attended this school during the last term. In the organization of the school the following teachers were removed from the Victoria: Mr. McKinnon, Grade VII.; Miss Estabrook, Grade V., Miss Turner, Grade IV.; and the following from the Centennial: Miss Yerxa, Grade VI. and Mrs. Dieuaide Grade V. Mr. McKinnon was made principal in charge of Grade VII., Miss Yerxa taking V. and VI., Miss Estabrook, Grade V., Mrs. Dieuaide, Grade IV., and Miss Turner III. and IV. Though it is true that two of the rooms in this building are too small to admit of being seated with a single desk and seat for each pupil, the great relief afforded to the Victoria and Centennial buildings by the changes outlined above has quite justified the Board in taking a lease of the Leinster Street building for a short term of years.

The disastrous fire in May last which laid the greater part of Indiantown in ashes, and burnt the school house in that district to the ground, has no doubt been a serious draw-back to the work of education in this part of the city. The Indiantown schools had just begun to recover from the effects of an outbreak of diphtheria, which had taken place during the preceding Autumn, when the fire came. At first it seemed as though it might be as well not to attempt to find quarters for the schools, whose work had thus been interrupted, until after the summer vacation which was now so near at hand. A little reflection, however, convinced the Board that a determined effort must be put forth to find suitable accommodation for these schools at once, so that when the new building was erected they might be transferred to it without any unnecessary trouble at reorganization. Fortunately there was enough furniture on hand to equip the different schools, provided suitable rooms could be obtained. There was not much difficulty experienced in providing for five out of the eight schools. Mr. Hayes' school was placed in the exhibition hall of the new High School on Union street, Miss Scott, Grade VI. and Miss Cowan Grades V. and VI. were provided with suitable quarters in the exhibition hall of Winter street school, Miss Murphy Grade V. and Miss Livingston Grade IV. were placed in the two vacant rooms in the Douglas Avenue school, while the kindness of the trustees of the Free Baptist Church on Victoria street, who for a moderate rental, placed the basement of the church at the disposal of the Board removed all difficulties as to the housing of the three primary schools. No doubt the teachers as well as the pupils of all these schools have been obliged to submit to many trials and difficulties during the last seven months, but these will all soon be forgotten in the pleasure that they must experience on their transfer to the commodious school building now in course of erection on the site of the old Indiantown school. This handsome building is to contain ten rooms and an exhibition hall, and when it is seated, as it will be, with furniture adjustable to the size of each pupil, it will serve as an object lesson to School Boards in other parts of the province.

The parents and pupils, who reside in this part of the city, will have good reason to be grateful to the present School Board, which has been instrumental in the erection of such a fine building.

I believe that I am justified in making the statement that the discipline of all the schools has been fully equal to that of the preceding year, while in some there has been a marked improvement. Only five cases of suspension were reported during the year. Tardiness is not on the increase, although there are individual cases in each school which have proved most perplexing and annoying and which have been found very hard to deal with. Our teachers throughout all the grades have striven to make the opening exercises as interesting and attractive as possible, they have visited the homes of the parents and pointed out the necessity for punctuality, and in the generality of cases their efforts have not been in vain, but there is no use disguising the fact that this evil does exist in some schools, and will continue to exist unless the most persistent efforts be made to overcome it. Our schools, however, do not suffer so much from the evil of tardiness as from the greater evil of irregularity of attendance. It may be accepted as a truism that the public schools will be of most benefit to a community when it is possible to secure the regular attendance of all the pupils who have been enrolled. Much certainly may be done by principals and teachers by rigid inquiry into every case of absence, and by making the value of instruction evident to the pupils themselves. There are many circumstances, however, which neither superintendent, principals nor teachers can effectually control. It is impossible for them to control parents, who, through an indifference almost criminal, allow their children to grow up uneducated. If a compulsory attendance law would relieve our schools from this evil, I am sure all teachers would hold up both hands in order to bring about such a desirable result.

GRADING.

In the work of grading, valuable aid was received from the principals of the different schools, who cheerfully did all in their power to make the work as light as possible. In making the annual promotions, I find that the great majority of pupils advance regularly at the end of the year. Those who fail are generally pupils who have been irregular in their attendance, and who have consequently fallen behind the rest of the class in their work. In a good many cases it has been possible to promote pupils before the end of the year, especially in departments where two grades have been assigned to a teacher. Permit me, in speaking of the subject of grading, to call your attention, again, to a suggestion made in my report of last year. It was there suggested that it would be a great advantage to have one or more ungraded schools throughout the city to which those pupils could be sent who, through want of natural ability, or owing to irregular attendance, had fallen behind in their work. Such schools would not only be a great relief to our graded system, but would in a short time amply repay whatever expense might be incurred in their establishment. In a school

of this kind most of the instruction would necessarily be individual, and the teacher ought not to be hampered by any cast-iron curriculum. The individual tastes of pupils could be consulted to a limited extent, as the work must differ considerably from that of the regular school.

SUBJECTS OF THE CURRICULUM.

Most teachers are doing all in their power to carry out the course of instruction as outlined by the Board of Education. Many, however, complain bitterly and not unreasonably that the course of study for the public schools is overcrowded with the multiplicity of subjects. It would be idle to say that there are not numbers, who sympathize with such complaints. Indeed, if one reads the signs of the times correctly, indications are not wanting to show that there will soon be a determined revolt against the large number of subjects included in courses of instruction. No later than last year the Superintendent of Schools for San Francisco, issued an order to the teachers of that city to confine their attention in the Grammar School grades — Standards IV. to VIII. inclusive — mainly to such subjects as Spelling, Reading, Penmanship, Drawing, Composition and securing expertness in the first rules of Arithmetic. He further added that instructions in Nature Lessons and what he termed the non-essentials of the course should be limited to a brief oral lesson not more than once a week. As more than one half of the pupils in the city of St. John leave school before entering on the seventh year of the course, I am strongly of opinion that thoroughness in the above subject must be secured even at the risk of neglecting some of the subjects included under the head of nature lessons. Expertness in the first rules of Arithmetic, Penmanship, and Composition can only be imparted by laborious drilling on the part of the teacher, and by acquired industry and attention on the part of the pupil. Further, the practice must in each case be so long continued that it eventually becomes a mental habit, and is at length performed accurately and rapidly, even almost without thinking. The acquisition, therefore, of these subjects should be the principal object of the common school, and nothing ought to be permitted to take their place; for, if these subjects are neglected or imperfectly taught, irreparable injury is done not only to the individual but also to the public.

Working on these lines, the teachers have paid increased attention to elementary Arithmetic, Penmanship, English Composition, Reading, Spelling, History and Geography. The results on the whole have been fairly satisfactory, more especially so in Arithmetic and Penmanship. Those who have tried conscientiously to carry out the directions in the circular on Penmanship issued to teachers some little time ago have made an improvement of 50 per cent. in the handwriting of the pupils. There would be a still further gain if the teachers could be made to realize how important it is for them to insist that the handwriting of their pupils should be just as careful and painstaking in the dictation exercises as in the copy-book. After the pupils' hand-writing is thoroughly formed, he can then hasten without any danger of spoiling it.

Considerable improvement is noticeable in the work of Geography and History. This is largely due to the new maps lately purchased by the Board. Many teachers complain with justice of our present text-book in Geography which is so deficient in its maps. It is to be hoped that the Board of Education will soon see its way clear to prescribe a new text-book in this subject, and one more in line with our present method of teaching. Increased attention has been paid in many schools to the important subject of English Composition. I have tried to impress upon the younger teachers the importance of taking the utmost pains with the correction of all exercises in this subject. If a fault is left uncorrected, that particular fault is pretty sure to be confirmed. Every mistake, therefore, should be carefully corrected and the reason for its correction explained to the class. I am sometimes met with the objection that it is impossible to do this, when the class is large. There is some truth no doubt in this objection but, as most errors conform to certain general types, if these are carefully noted and explained to the class, it will not be long before each pupil will be able to discover for himself why a certain form of expression is wrong.

HOME LESSONS.

It seems proper at this time when discussing the subjects of the course to say a few words on a question, which touches the pupils much more closely than the teachers. I refer to the question of Home Lessons. Many educators hold the view that little or no attention should be paid to lessons at home—that the hours of school work already tax the strength of scholars to the utmost, and that the growing boy or girl requires all the time left for healthful recreation. I do not find myself sympathizing to any great extent with such extreme views. No education that is worth the name can be gained without a good deal of hard conscientious work on the part of the pupil, and it is needless to say that some of this work must be done at home. It would of course be highly improper to exact home lessons much before the beginning of the 4th year of the course of instruction, and even during this year very little home work will suffice, but after that, some home work becomes a necessity, that is, if the subjects of the course are to be thoroughly mastered. Superintendent Greenwood of Kansas City expresses himself in no uncertain language on this point. The following remarks are taken from a recent article of his published in the New York School Journal. "The person who is not willing to pay the price of an education in work, will never have an education. The so-called educator who holds up before children and young men and young women that they may become educated without hard and continuous work is a fraud, I care not what is the colour of his hair. It takes hard thinking and hard work to master any subject, and he who expects to get hold of any subject must think it out in his own way. A Bancroft, a Froude, a Parkman, a Gibbon, a Motley, and a thousand others had to go through the drudgery of learning to read, spell, write, cipher, study grammar and other common branches—a period of apprenticeship long before

they began to write history. It was the severe training that fitted them for such work as in later years made them masters in historical writing, and so with others." To these remarks I would add that a somewhat extended experience has convinced me that any pupil in good health and of good average ability will have no difficulty in completing the work of the course, provided both child and parent are willing to recognize the fact that the work of the school is of the highest importance and that the claims of society must be held secondary. It therefore becomes the duty of the school to give pupils all the work that can be thoroughly and profitably done.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

Thoughtful educators have long recognized the importance of providing carefully for the physical well-being of children. Indeed it may with truth be said that any system of education which concerns itself solely with the training of the mind is shamefully one-sided. Most of the schools in the city recognize the importance of physical training by including in their daily programme some form of physical exercise. These exercises are no doubt excellent so far as they go, but they are rather to be regarded as a means of recreation than as affording any thorough physical training. They simply give the pupil a chance to change his position or his occupation for the time being, but are not based upon true scientific principles. Now, it seems to me that it is most desirable that there should be introduced into all the schools a systematic course of physical exercises adapted to the different grades, and calculated to promote and maintain the health of all our pupils, girls as well as boys. To carry out such a complete course of exercises a director of physical culture would be required, who would be thoroughly competent to give instruction to the teachers themselves. The question of ways and means has no doubt hitherto prevented the Board from grappling with this question. This difficulty, however, has been at last overcome through the generous offer of one of our leading citizens who has agreed to provide for at least one year a director of physical culture for the public schools at his own expense. It is to be hoped that the Board will seek to avail itself of such a generous offer, and thus confer a lasting benefit on the present generation of scholars.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINATION.

This examination was held in the High School under the supervision of the Superintendent, assisted by Mr. Hayes, Miss Lingley and Mrs. Yandall. The number of candidates who underwent the examination exceeded by thirty that of the preceding year. In June, 1898, one hundred and ninety pupils came up for examination, while last year there were two hundred and twenty. Out of this number one hundred and seventy passed the required test satisfactorily, fifteen were allowed a supplemental examination on the re-opening of the schools in August, while the remaining thirty-five were rejected. Ten of those who tried

The examination in August were admitted to the High School, but the attainments of the remaining five were not such as to justify their admission, and they were accordingly obliged to take the work of the eighth grade again. The subjects of the examination with the examiners in each subject were as follows:

Geometry — Miss Narraway and Mr. Parlee.
 Algebra — Miss Bartlett and Mr. Montgomery.
 Arithmetic — Mr. Myles and Mr. Dill.
 English Grammar — Miss Vanwart and Mr. Hayes.
 English Composition — Miss McNaughton and Mr. Barry.
 History — Miss Knowlton and Mr. Stothart.
 Geography — Miss Ward and Mrs. Yandall.
 Natural Science — Mr. Devitt and Miss Lingley.
 Health Reader — Srs. Francesca and Alphonsus.
 Drawing — Mr. Powers and Mr. Harrington.
 Latin — Mr. McLean and Dr. Bridges.
 Reading — Dr. Bridges.

The number of marks possible was 1,200, and 100 marks were assigned to each subject. Appended are the names of those who exceeded 75 per cent. They are arranged in order of merit:

1.	Annie Gosnell.....	1103
2.	Katie Robinson.....	1031
3.	Willie Dunham.....	1000
4.	Josephine Elliott.....	998
5.	Alice Dalton.....	987
6.	Florence Gallagher.....	985
7.	Gertrude Elliott.....	977
8.	Edith Williams.....	973
9.	Greta Coll.....	971
10.	Janie Stone.....	970
11.	Alicia Wood.....	961
12.	Bessie Wisdom.....	951
13.	Jessie Armstrong.....	948
14.	Ethel Robinson.....	948
15.	Hart Green.....	945
16.	Willie Morrow.....	941
17.	Hortense Heath.....	939
18.	Mabel McAvity.....	935
19.	Flossie Evans.....	930
20.	Katie Thorne.....	927
21.	Jennie Wisdom.....	922
22.	Maizie Coll.....	922
23.	Emma Gagey.....	903
24.	Fred. Hoyt.....	901
25.	Ernest Clawson.....	900

HIGH SCHOOL.

It is gratifying to be able to report that the number of pupils in attendance at the High School is gradually increasing. The number of graduates in June, 1899, exceeded by upwards of fifteen the number who passed in June, 1898; and this year the number will be larger still. The discipline throughout all departments has been good and the teachers have done their utmost to attain the highest possible standard in their work. The maps and other apparatus recently procured for the school by the Board have been a veritable boon to the departments and have made the work much more interesting and profitable to the pupils.

In a previous report I pointed out the importance of a well equipped High School and showed how it added strength to our system of graded schools. The educational influence of such a school is many sided, though I am sure I may say that there are many persons who utterly fail to understand and properly appreciate the work which it is doing. Not only is the High School giving to many the scholarship which is necessary to fit them for the profession of teaching, but it is also preparing every year a number to enter our higher institutions of learning. Further, it is giving to all of its graduates that general culture which must add greatly to their success, no matter what may be their calling in later life. The members of each graduating class as they go out look upon the school with respect and pride and are most anxious for its success. This is clearly shown in the keen interest which was taken last year by the members of the Alumni Society to whose efforts we owe the beautiful piano, which now graces our exhibition hall.

The graduating exercises were held in the hall of the High School, on Friday, June 30th, 1899. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. After the presentation of the diplomas and honor certificates by the Principal, the members of the graduating class were addressed by C. N. Skinner, Esq., the Recorder of the City, and Dr. Harrison, Chancellor of the University of New Brunswick. The programme of exercises was as follows :

1. — Essay, Failure and Success, McLellan Morrow.
2. — Overture, Silver Bells, High School Orchestra.
3. — Essay, Sunrise and Sunset, Marion Belyea.
4. — Scenes from Richard II.
- (1) Introduction, Bertha Poole.
- (2) Deposition Scene, Fifteen Boys.
- (3) Conclusion, Bertha Poole.
5. — Waltz, Mayflower, High School Orchestra.
6. — Essay, Ambition, Edith H. Bridges.
7. — Essay, A Great Conspiracy, Cyrus Inches.
8. — (a) Schottische, Always Dancing, High School Orchestra.
- (b) Polka, Inspiration,
9. — Valedictory, Chas. Lawson.
10. — Presentation of Diplomas and Certificates.

It is my sad duty to announce the death of Mr. Thomas O'Rielly and Mrs.

Isaac Crawford, two of our most experienced teachers who passed away during the year. Both of them had been connected with the public schools of this city for fully a quarter of a century, and had faithfully and conscientiously performed their work during this long period. Their devotion to their school duties was highly appreciated by the public and won for them the respect and affection of their pupils. They will long be remembered as valuable workers in the cause of public education.

During the past year also Sister Thomas, the Principal of St. Joseph's school, was obliged to retire from her position owing to failing health. During a long period of her service in the public schools of this city, Sister Thomas performed her duties in such a way as to merit the entire confidence of the board. Her retirement from active work was greatly regretted by all.

In concluding this report it gives me much pleasure to say that I believe our schools had, on the whole, a successful year. Not only have principals and teachers done their work faithfully, but they have also striven to improve it. Many of them are pursuing private courses of study, while a belief in the necessity of professional study is becoming more prevalent among all. I feel grateful to them for their hearty co-operation and their invariable courtesy toward me. I would also wish to return my sincere thanks to the members of the School board, who have lightened my labours and made them more effective by the support they have always given me.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. BRIDGES.

III.—CITY OF MONCTON.

Board of School Trustees.

MR. DAVID GRANT, LL. B., *Chairman.*

MR. H. H. AYER,

MRS. ANNIE M. PURDY,

MR. GEO. B. WILLETT,

MISS HATTIE TWEEDE,

DR. L. N. BOURQUE,

MR. A. E. WALL,

MR. W. D. MARTIN,

MR. JAMES FLANAGAN.

MR. F. A. MCCULLY, B. A., LL. B., *Secretary.*

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Supt. of Education,

Fredericton, N. B.

DEAR SIR: The Board of School Trustees of the City of Moncton have the honor to present to you for your consideration their annual report of the Public Schools in the City of Moncton for the year 1899.

During the year some changes have taken place in the Board of School Trustees. The following Trustees have been appointed by the City Council, namely, Mr. Geo. B. Willett in lieu of Dr. C. T. Purdy, Miss Hattie Tweede in lieu of Mrs. Hannah Nugent. The Government appointed Mrs. Annie M. Purdy in lieu of Mrs. Emma R. Atkinson.

The staff of teachers during the past year has undergone some change. Mr. Geo. J. Oulton, M. A., Principal of the High School who had been granted leave of absence for the purpose of taking a post-graduate course in science subjects at McGill University returned from McGill and assumed the principalship of the High School and the Aberdeen building on the first of May.

During the absence of Mr. Oulton Mr. Brittain acted as principal of the High School in a very satisfactory manner, and it was with extreme regret that the Board of School Trustees accepted his resignation as teacher in the High School to take effect in June last. The Board of School Trustees passed a suitable resolution expressive of their high appreciation of the services of Mr. Brittain while on the teaching staff. Mr. Brittain has since accepted the principalship of the Horton Academy at Wolfville, N. S. After the resignation of Mr. Brittain, Mr. H. A. Sinnott B. A., was appointed to take charge of Grade V, and Mr. L. R. Hetherington B. A., formerly of the Grammar School at Bathurst, was appointed to the High School staff.

During the year there were enrolled in the High School in IX, and X

pupils. The work has been highly satisfactory. The discipline in the High School during the past year has been exceptionally good. The scholars have won a laudable pride in the good name of the school and have always shown a desire to assist the staff in maintaining a high standard of conduct. Owing to the introduction of a French teacher thus relieving the principal for several hours each week, he has had the opportunity to visit the various schools in the city, to inspect the new building and give assistance in various ways in supervising the work. This has had a beneficial effect and is greatly appreciated by the teachers.

Since the completion of the Aberdeen building the attendance of pupils in the new grades has been exceedingly regular and a very marked contrast to the attendance in the old buildings. The effect of pleasant surroundings has thus been a very beneficial.

There has been a tendency to get into the High School at an age when the child was not developed sufficiently to carry on the studies there required with ease and success. To allow a pupil to enter the High School too young or not fully prepared is a positive injustice to the pupil which will afterwards be regretted. The staff have honestly endeavoured to correct this mistake by strictly adhering to the requirements for the entrance examination, there is need of great vigilance on behalf of the examiners in this particular. There has been in all grades of the city a marked improvement in the grading system.

The pupil for promotion is graded on his general work for the year, also in the new grades from IV to XI by written examinations at the close of each month and in the new grades which are of equal value. The papers are uniform in the several grades in the different schools.

All the teachers of a grade agree upon the papers to be submitted to that grade and the teacher in advance to whom the pupil should go the ensuing year required to be satisfied of the pupil's proficiency before advancing.

The Board of Trustees recognizing the principle that children should be taught not only to take in knowledge from books, but to observe with intelligence the material world about them; that they should be trained in the habits of correct reasoning on the facts observed; and they should even at school acquire some skill in the use of hand and eye to execute the conceptions of the brain, such a training being especially valuable to those whose lives are mainly devoted to industrial arts and occupations," have given earnest attention to the science department.

The following Physical apparatus has been added during the year for the High School.

At the close of the Term in June the graduation exercises took place in the Assembly Hall of the Aberdeen in the presence of about 1,000 people. Follows the graduating class of 1899 who received diplomas in order of merit —

FIRST DIVISION.

Miss Hazel Taylor.

Miss Etta Cormick.

SECOND DIVISION.

Miss Nellie Colpitts.

Miss Emma McLeod.

Miss Della Brown.

Edward Grant.

Miss Muriel Barnett.

Miss Ethel Harvey.

Miss Jennie Bulmer.

Miss Minnie Knight.

THIRD DIVISION.

Miss Florence Mitchell.

Loran Lynch.

Miss Marian Lea.

George Wright.

The diplomas have been received at Mount Allison University and Dalhousie University in lieu of matriculation.

The following medals and prizes were presented at the closing of the school year in June last.

The following is a list of the successful competitors in the High School:—

Prizes.	Donors.	Winners.	Subjects	Grades.
Gold Medal ...	His Worship Mayor Ayer	Miss Hazel Taylor	Colonial History.	XI
Gold Medal ...	Mr. David Grant	Miss Lizzie Bradley	Highest Average.	X
Gold Medal ...	Mr. C. W. Robinson, M.P.P.	Miss Etta Cormick	Highest Average, English	XI
\$5 in Gold ...	Mr. E. C. Dole	Miss Hazel Taylor	Highest General Average	XI
Set of Books ...	Mr. F. A. McCully	Miss Etta Cormick	Science	XI
Bronze Medal ...	The Governor-General	James Pitfield	Highest Average, Grade IX	IX
Set of Books ...	By Friend	Harry Ayer	Best in Arithmetic	IX
Set of Books ...	By Friend	Harry Ayer	Best Final Average	IX
Silver Medal ...	The Lieutenant-Governor	Miss Margaret Wilson	Best Average Entrance High School	...
Gold Medal ...	Dr. Purdy	Miss Jennie Knight	and best Average entrance H. School	...
Gold Piece ...	Mr. F. W. Sumner, M.P.P.	Alice Oulton John Chapman	Best in Grade VII	VII
Gold Piece ...	Rev. H. A. Meahan	Blanche Grimme	Best in Grade VII	VII

PHYSICAL APPARATUS.

PNEUMATICS.

- 3148 To Tate's Double Action Air Pump, Plate 7 in dia.
- 3149 " Bell Glass Receiver for do.
- 3152 " Clamp for Table for above.
- 3176 " Bell to be rung under exhausted receiver.
- 3191 " Glass Flask for weighing air.
- 322 " Magdeburg Spheres.
- 3221 " Mercury Vacuum Gauge.
- 3217 " Pneumatic or Fire Syringe.

MECHANICS.

- 3270 " Educational Set of Mechanical Powers.
- " Whirling Table, Vertical Form.
- 2058 " Newton's Colour Disc for above.
- 3421 " Cylindrical Glass Vessel.
- 3425 " Gyroscope.
- 3291 " Plumb Bob.
- " Balance, Specific Gravity, Pan for Scale.
- " 2 Specific Gravity Bottles, (50 grs.)
- " Box of weight 50 grains to 60 grains.
- " Metre Scale divided into $\frac{1}{10}$ m. boxwood.

HYDROSTATICS.

- 3134 " Capillary Tubes.
- 3441 " Nicholson's Hydrometer.
- 3124 " Cartesian Diver with glass jet.
- 3129 " 2 Extra Cartesian Figures.
- 3168 " Hydraulic Tourniquet.
- 3648 " Simple Hydrostatic Press.
- " Specific Gravity Hydrometer, (graduated)

SOUNDS.

- 1616 To Pair Tuning Forks.
- " 1 Tuning Fork, mounted on Resonance Box.
- 1631 " Bass Box for Tuning Forks.
- " 1 Simple Organ Pipe adjustable.
- 1656 " Monochord.
- 1675 " Chladni Plate.

LIGHT.

- 1899 To Pocket Spectroscope.
- 1902 " Diagram of Solar Spectrum.
- 1926 " Prism, mounted.
- 1921 " Prism, 60°
- 1909 " Mirror, Concave.
- 2008 " Set of Lenses.
- 2006 " Frame for Lenses.
- 2026 " Circular Diffraction Grating and pamphlet.
- 2045 " Phosphorescent Substances.

HEAT.

- 2158 To Metal Bar and Gauge.
- 2159 " Gray's and's Metal Ring and Ball.
- 2196 " 2 Billores, 12 diam.
- 2198 " Hydrogen Lamp.
- 2199 " Springy Pyrometer.
- 2200 " 6 Barometer Tubes.
- 2208 " 3 Thermometer Tubes.
- 2209 " Mercury Thermometer.
- 2210 " Prime Rubber's Drops, 1 dozen.
- 2211 " Disk wet Soap, 1 doz.
- 2281 " Steam Engine, stationary, for illustrating structure.

LIBRARY.

During the year about 300 volumes have been added to the High School Library which now consists of more than 500 well selected volumes. These books are being constantly referred to by the pupils. The library has been gathered entirely without direct aid from the City.

VICTORIA SCHOOL.

Mr. S. W. Irons with staff have done good work during the year. This school has preserved its usual good standing. Owing to the unusual large number of beginners, 121 admitted to Victoria School at the beginning of second term, it was found necessary to make two schools all Grade I.

WESLEY STREET SCHOOL.

This School has maintained its usual excellent standing. The manual work at all the grades is of very high class. It is highly probable that another school will have to be opened next year to accommodate the primary grades. There are 167 enrolled in two schools this year. Some provision must be made for additional accommodation.

WATERLOO STREET SCHOOL.

This school consists of Grades I and II, and has thirty-five pupils enrolled. It is under the management of Miss Fannie Cruise.

The Board of Trustees are pleased that Moncton has been selected as the place of meeting of the Provincial Institute in June next.

Attached to this report are a number of statistical statements relative to the Schools of Moncton.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

A. McCULLY, Secretary.

DAVID GRANT, Chairman.

STATEMENT NO. 1.
SHOWING INCREASE IN ENROLMENT.

Year.	TERMS.	No. Pupils Enrolled.	No. of Schools.	Average No. of Pupils to Each Teacher.
1886	First.....	989	17	58
	Second.....	922	17	54
1887	First.....	1052	19	56
	Second.....	1092	19	58
1888	First.....	1070	19	57
	Second.....	1226	20	62
1889	First.....	1160	20	58
	Second.....	1271	22	58
1890	First.....	1237	22	56
	Second.....	1464	24	61
1891	First.....	1408	24	59
	Second.....	1612	28	58
1892	First.....	1544	28	56
	Second.....	1632	28	59
1893	First.....	1536	28	56
	Second.....	1621	28	57
1894	First.....	1572	28	56
	Second.....	1641	28	59
1895	First.....	1664	29	57
	Second.....	1716	31	57
1896	First.....	1661	31	..
	Second.....	1720	31	57
1897	First.....	..	31	..
	Second.....	1719	31	58
1898	First.....	1678	33	..
	Second.....	1711	33	53
1899	First.....	1682	33	51
	Second.....	1825	33	55

STATEMENT NO. 2.

TEACHERS AND GRADES 1899.

TEACHERS.	Class.	Standards.		Religions.				
		1st Term.	2nd Term	Presb.	Cath.	Bap.	Meth.	Evang.
BOY SCHOOL.								
Dulton, M. A.	Gr. Sch.	11	...	....	....	..	1	..
Innott, B. A.	"	10	...	....	....	..	1	..
Lacheson,	"	...	9	....	....	..	..	1
Therrington.....	"	...	9	....	....	..	..	..
Brittain, M. A.	"	10	...	....	....	1	..	..
Ellen	II	8	8	....	....	..	1	..
Murphy.....	I	6	7	1	....	..	..	..
.....	I	6	6	....	....	1	..	..
McSweeney.....	II	5	5	....	1	..	..	..
Adams.....	I	4	4	1	....	..	..	..
Smith	I	5	5 and 6	1	....	..	..	..
McKay.....	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	1	....	..	..	..
London	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	1	....	..	..	..
Gross.....	II	1 and 2	1 and 2	....	..	1	..	..
Charters.....	I	3	3	1	....	..	..	..
Impson.....	III	4	3	1	....	..	..	..
Hivan.....	II	1 and II	4	....	..	1	..	1
GIRL SCHOOL.								
Ellis.....	I	8	8	1	....	..	..	..
Mc Barton.....	I	7	7	....	....	..	..	1
Ellis.....	I	6 and 7	...	1	....	..	..	..
F. Bailey.....	I	6	6	....	....	1	..	..
Hamilton.....	I	...	5 and 6	....	1	..	..	..
Willis.....	I	4 and 5	4 and 5	1	....	..	..	..
McLaren.....	I	5	3 and 4	1	....	..	..	..
Impson.....	I	3 and 4	3	1	....	..	..	..
J. Brown.....	I	3	2	1	..	..	..	..
Dupuis	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	....	1	..	..	..
Hitchell	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	....	....	..	1	..
Truise.....	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	....	....	..	..	1
STREET SCHOOL.								
Quirk.....	I	7 and 8	7 and 8	...	1	..	..	..
Neill.....	I	5 and 6	5 and 6	...	1	..	..	..
Hamilton.....	I	4 and 5	...	....	1	..	..	..
Allan.....	II	3 and 4	4 and 5	....	1	..	..	..
Richard.....	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	....	1	..	..	..
Mc Bourque.....	I	...	1 and 2	....	1	..	..	..
Richard	I	1 and 2	3	....	1	..	..	..

STATEMENT NO. 3.

MONCTON SCHOOLS — COMPARATIVE TABLE.

(Grand Total Enrolment at beginning of Terms in August, 1897, 1898, 1899, and number in each Grade.

ABERDEEN SCHOOL — 1897.		ABERDEEN SCHOOL — 1898.		ABERDEEN SCHOOL — 1899.	
High School —		High School,		High School,	
Grade XI,	35	.....	44	.....	36
" X,	44	.....	60	.....	43
" IX,	42	.....	39	.....	44
" IX,	35	.....	38	.....	47
—	156	—	181	—	170
Grade VIII,		Grade VIII,		Grade VIII,	
" VII,	45	.....	51	.....	49
" VI,	37	.....	56	.....	49
" V,	53	.....	50	.....	52
" IV,	53	.....	44	.....	52
Grades III and IV, ..	51	.....	42	.....	53
" III and IV, ..	53	.....	39	.....	48
" I and II, ..	59	.....	39	.....	44
" I and II, ..	56	.....	40	.....	49
—	407	—	61	.....	51
		Grades	I and II, .....	.....	66
		"	I and II, .....	.....	62
		"	I and II, .....	.....	63
		—	I and II, .....	.....	638
		—	586		
VICTORIA SCHOOL — 1897.		VICTORIA SCHOOL — 1898.		VICTORIA SCHOOL — 1899.	
Grade VIII,		Grade VIII,		Grade VIII,	
" VII,	57	.....	40	.....	52
" VI,	56	.....	52	.....	57
	52	Grades VII and VI, ..	47	.....	50

Grades IV, and V,	51	V and IV,	51	III and IV,	59
Grade IV,	59	V	53	III and IV,	59
" III,	60	IV and III,	53	III,	52
" III,	63	IV and III,	50	II,	60
—	567	" IV and III,	61	I and II,	60
		" IV and III,	64	I and II,	59
			523		560
WELDON ST. SCHOOL — 1897.		WELDON ST. SCHOOL — 1898.		WELDON ST. SCHOOL — 1899.	
Grade III,	42	Closed.		Closed.	
" I and II, ..	55				
—	97				
WATERLOO ST. SCHOOL — 1897.		WATERLOO ST. SCHOOL — 1898.		WATERLOO ST. SCHOOL — 1899.	
Grades I and II,	26	Grades I and II,	33	Grades I and II,	32
—	26		33		32
WESLEY ST. SCHOOL — 1897.		WESLEY ST. SCHOOL — 1898.		WESLEY ST. SCHOOL — 1899.	
Grades VII and VIII, ..	36	Grades VII and VIII,	37	Grades VII and VIII,	44
" V and VI, ..	47	" V and VI,	47	" V and VI,	52
" IV and V, ..	56	" IV and V,	48	" IV and V,	56
Grade III,	50	" III and IV,	57	Grade III,	63
" I and II,	66	" I and II,	70	" I and II,	82
" I and II,	58	" I and II,	67	" I and II,	78
—	313		326		375
Grand total for 1897,	1566	Grand total for 1898,	1649	Grand total for 1899,	1775

STATEMENT NO. 4.

TERM ENDING JUNE, 30TH, 1899. — TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session.	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Days Pupils Attended.	Gross Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen High School...	Geo. J. Oulton...	\$650	120	43	19	24	4077	382	35	81.4
	Horace L. Brittain...	450	123	59	25	34	6004	1256	50.2	85.1
	H. A. Simmott...	450	123	37	15	22	3236	1090	26.3	75
	Cyrus Acheson...	350	123	38	19	19	3546	1128	29.60	73.13
Aberdeen School	H. R. Allen...	420	123	47	27	20	4818	443	39.76	81.5
	Ethel Murphy	240	123	62	30	32	6137	943	52	83.8
	Alice Lea	240	123	54	28	26	5712	644	47.63	88.8
	Agnes McSweeney	240	123	48	25	23	4615	1289	38.6	80
	Annie Adams	240	123	40	17	23	3929	991	33	82.5
	Amelia J. Smith	240	123	48	25	23	3857	869	33.15	92.06
	Ella J. McKay	240	123	55	28	27	5414	899	44.8	81.6
	Emma Condon	240	123	59	30	29	5533	1781	46.81	77.64
	Maggie Gross	240	123	62	38	29	6333	869	52	84
	Elapheth Charters	240	123	45	22	23	4466	694	37	81
	M. P. Simpson	240	123	47	21	26	4708	724	39	83
	Eva Sullivan	240	123	40	27	13	4051	659	33.83	84.6

Fannie McLaren.....	240	123	54	24	26	5339½	84½	41.77	89.9
Fannie J. Beacon.....	240	123	52	22	30	4942½	1044	40.8	78.5
Ella Stevens.....	240	123	55	24	31	5615½	761½	46.66	84.83
Agnes Dupuis.....	240	123	70	33	31	7454½	862	61.5	87.8
Edith Mitchell.....	240	123	70	32	38	7253	1244	60	85.7
Waterloo Street School... Fannie Cruise	240	123	34	14	20	3486½	695½	29.5	86.7
Wesley Street School.... Agnes Quirk	300	123	35	12	23	3507½	376½	28.98	82.50
Lottie O'Neill.....	240	123	47	23	24	4600	553	38	81
Agnes Hamilton.....	240	123	50	30	20	475	876	39	78
Natalie Allain	240	123	57	21	36	5518½	821½	45.85	80.43
Elizabeth Richard.....	240	123	71	30	41	6900½	757	57.3	80.7
Catherine Hennessy	240	123	63	36	27	6368	1004	52.5	83.46

STATEMENT NO. 5.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30, 1899—No. of Pupils in the Several Standards of Instruction.

SUBJECTS.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	Totals.
Reading, Spelling and Recitation,...	252	232	203	201	210	152	155	110	.....	.....	...	1515
Composition,.....	.....	.....	156	201	199	152	155	110	.....	.....	...	973
Grammar and Analysis,.....	.....	.....	156	201	199	152	155	110	.....	.....	...	973
History,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	199	152	155	110	114	118	83	931
Form,.....	252	232	203	201	199	152	155	110	114	.....	...	1618
Industrial Drawing,.....	252	232	203	201	199	152	155	110	114	.....	...	1618
Print Script,.....	252	232	203	201	199	152	155	110	.....	.....	...	1504
Writing,.....	252	232	203	201	199	152	155	110	.....	.....	...	1504
Arithmetic,.....	252	232	203	201	199	152	155	110	114	59	...	1677
Geometry,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	107	114	118	82	421
Mensuration,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Algebra,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	155	109	114	118	82	578
Geography,.....	.....	.....	203	201	199	152	155	110	114	118	83	1335
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life,...	183	167	249	226	199	152	155	110	114	118	78	1751
Color,.....	252	232	203	201	199	152	155	110	114	.....	...	1618
Objects,.....	252	232	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	484
Temperance Teachings of Science,...	252	232	203	201	199	152	154	110	.....	.....	...	1503
Physics,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	.....	37	151
Physiology,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	83	201
Latin,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	83	572
French,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	118	78	448
Book-keeping,.....	39	17	39	18	.....	.....	.....	25	114	118	...	232
Trigonometry,.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	114	118	...	78

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1899. — TEACHERS' AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session.	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Days Pupils Attended.	Gross Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen High School.....	George J. Oulton.....	\$650	82	36	19	17	2546	188	31.45	87.36
	H. G. Sinnott.....	450	82	47	16	31	1604	236½	34.1	72.7
	Cyrus H. Acheson.....	350	82	46	24	22	3165	286	39.36	85.54
	Luther R. Hetherington.....	350	82	47	24	23	2911	451½	36.45	77.
Aberdeen School	H. R. Allen	420	82	49	22	27	3509½	108	42.99	87.73
	Ethel Murphy	240	82	55	24	31	3665½	493	45.	83.
	Alice Lea.....	240	82	53	34	19	3421	411½	42.62	80.4
	Amelia I. Smith.....	240	82	52	28	24	3597	450½	45.07	86.67
	Agnes McSweeney	240	82	54	29	25	3698½	566	46.	85.
	Annie Adams	240	82	52	25	27	3419½	844½	42.58	81.8
	Eva M. Sullivan.....	240	82	45	26	19	3035	554½	37.	82.
	Elspeth Charters.....	240	82	53	20	33	3553	479½	43.9	82.9
	Maggie P. Simpson.....	240	82	51	24	27	3687½	343½	46.	90.
	Ella J. McKay.....	240	82	64	33	31	4393	521	54.7	85.4
	Emma Condon	240	82	64	36	28	4584½	660½	56.74	88.65
	Maggie Gross.....	240	82	66	35	31	4704	435½	58.1	87.5

STATEMENT NO. 6 — Continued.

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31ST, 1899. — TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session.	Boys.		Girls.		Gross Days Pupils Attended.	Gross Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance.
				Pupils Enrolled.							
Victoria School	S. W. Irons	750	82	53	24	29		3542	501½	44 79	84.51
	Catherine Barton	240	82	57	27	30		3790	559	46 78	82.07
	Kate E. Hamilton	240	82	56	29	27		3763½	521	47.	83.9
	Mary L. F. Bailey	240	82	50	25	25		3489	477½	43.46	86.8
	Harriet E. Willis	240	82	58	27	31		4013	440½	49.7	85.7
	Fanny McLaren	240	82	59	28	31		4213	549½	52.47	88.93
	Maggie P. Simpson	240	82	54	24	30		3818½	343½	47.7	88.3
	Famce J. Brown	240	82	61	31	30		4523	374½	55.95	91.72
	M. Agnes Dupuis	240	82	61	38	23		4475	319½	55.15	90.41
	Edith L. Mitchell	240	82	60	42	18		4183½	468	52.8	88.1
	Fannie L. Cruise	240	82	35	15	20		2218½	651½	27.4	78.
	Agnes Quirk	300	82	44	12	32		3085	286½	38.19	86.79
Wesley Street School	Lottie O'Neill	240	82	55	35	20		3553	512	44.	80.
	Natalie Allain	240	82	58	23	35		3969½	431½	48.96	84.
	Elizabeth Richard	240	82	63	34	29		4387½	384½	54.60	86.66
	Catherine Hennessy	240	82	83	39	44		5121	679½	67.94	91.6

STATEMENT NO. 8.

STANDING COMMITTEES, 1899.

FINANCE.

Mr. L. N. Bourque, M.D. Mr. G. B. Willett. Mr. H. H. Ayer.

REPAIRS.

Mr. W. D. Martin. Mr. James Flannagan. Mr. A. E. Wall

TEACHERS AND SCHOOL PROPERTY :

The full Board.

NAMES OF TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY CITY COUNCIL.

Term Women 3 years ; Men 4 years.

Date of Appointment.	NAMES.	In Lieu of
1897, March 9th,	W. D. Martin,	G. B. Willett.
1898, January 3rd,	L. N. Bourque,	L. N. Bourque.
1899, January 24th,	G. B. Willett,	C. T. Purdy.
1899, June 1st,	Miss H. Tweedie,	Mrs. H. Nugent.
1899, December 8th,	H. H. Ayer,	H. H. Ayer.

APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

1898, November 2nd,	A. E. Wall,	Jas. Doyle, resigned.
1899, March 8th,	Annie M. Purdy,	Emma R. Atkinson.
1899, March 8th,	David Grant,	David Grant.
1899, December 13,	James Flanagan,	James Flannagan.

School Trustees Receipts for 1899.

Balance,	\$ 593 25
Cash from City,	2,065 30
Cash from H. L. Brittain for Library,	58 30
Company Fund,	1,152 32
Cash from H. L. Brittain for Library, ..	50 21
Cash from City,	3,336 64
Gordon Baxter rebate Insurance,	7 36
" "	7 49
" "	6 00
Cash from Government Library Bonus,	20 00
Cash from City,	1,886 77
" "	2,147 96
F. C. Bush, Stone,	4 75
Peter Murray, Ashes,	15 70
Mrs. H. Bray, Stone,	4 00
Cash from City,	1,703 50
Company Fund,	1,148 26
J. G. McDonald, Ashes,	3 00
Jas. Flenning, Tuition fees,	5 00
Annie Bulmah "	3 00
Edward Bulman "	3 00
Grace Brown, "	6 00
Cash from City,	1,921 98
" "	1,437 85
" " for lot,	300 00
Balance,	921 27
	<u>\$18,808 91</u>

EXPENDITURES 1899.

December 31.	By Salaries, Teachers and Officers,	\$10,456 99
" "	Janitors' Salaries,	1,130 00
" "	General Repairs,	174 45
" "	Expenses,	223 74
" "	Interest,	3,852 60
" "	Insurance,	463 84
" "	Fuel,	1,263 97
" "	Water,	134 85
" "	School Supplies,	220 33
" "	Furniture,	67 51
" "	Rent,	12 00
" "	Gas,	7 40
" "	Library,	128 51
" "	Apparatus,	288 15
" "	Real Estate,	384 57
		<u>\$18,808 91</u>

RECAPITULATION OF VOUCHERS 1899.

January,	\$ 1,013 07
February,	1,659 20
March,	2,483 68
April,	6 35
May,	2,670 32
June,	2,786 31
July,	659 19
August,	513 61
September,	1,079 56
October,	2,068 71
November,	1,058 78
December,	2,810 13
<u>\$ 18,808 91</u>	

IV.—TOWN OF ST. STEPHEN.

Board of School Trustees.

JOHN D. CHIPMAN, Esq., Chairman.

GEORGE J. CLARKE, Esq.

GILBERT W. GANONG, Esq., M. P.

JOHN BLACK, Esq.,

MISS GRACE B. STEVENS.

W. McK. DEINSTADT, Esq., M. D.

FRANK TODD, Esq.

JOHN LOCHARY, Esq.

MRS. MARY D. MCGIBBON.

JOHN JAMES R. INCH, Esq., L. L. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education.

SIR: I have the honor to present, for your consideration, the School Report of the Trustees of the town of St. Stephen for the year ended December 31, A. D. 1899.

The composition of the Board remains the same as in 1898. The terms of office of Miss Mary D. McGibbon and George J. Clarke, Esq., having expired they were re-appointed by the Lieutenant-Governor-in-Council. The Town Council re-appointed Frank Todd, Esq., his term of office also having expired.

Several changes were made in the teaching staff during the year. Miss Frances Everett succeeded Miss McIntosh of the High School staff, at the end of the June term. Miss Dick having resigned her position at the end of the June term, Miss Carter was transferred to Miss Dick's school and Miss Jessie Henry was appointed by the Board to fill the vacancy caused by the transfer.

During the summer vacation all the school buildings received a general renovating inside, the interiors being painted and kalsomined.

On the 29th of June last the graduating exercises of the High School were held in the curling rink. A very large audience was present to hear the essays of the graduates. A pleasing feature of the exercises was the interest shown by members of the School Board and other citizens in offering valuable prizes to the graduates and other members, not only of the High School, but in the other grades of our schools.

Prizes were awarded as follows: Grade IX., Kipling's Works, donated by Mayor Clarke for the highest average in classics, presented to Miss Julia Hill by Rev. O. S. Newnham; Grade X., ten dollars in gold, donated by Frank Todd

for the highest average in English and science, presented to Miss Hattie Ivin by Rev. Thos. Marshall; Grade IX. and X., ten dollars in cash, donated by Mr. J. D. Chipman for the best work done in English composition in the above grades was divided between Miss Gretchen Vroom and Miss Helen Ryder, and presented by Hon. Geo. F. Hill.

Books valued at ten dollars and donated by Mr. J. E. Ganong were presented by Mr. J. D. Chipman to Celia Craig for the second highest average in the school to Bessie McKenzie for the second place in English and science, and by J. E. Whitlock, Esq., to Celia Keirstead and Annie McGeachy for the best average in Grade IX.

Hannay's History of Acadia, donated by Mr. James Vroom for the best essay written on "The struggle between the French and English for possession in Canada" was presented to Austin Stevens.

Ten dollars in cash, donated by G. W. Ganong, M. P., for efficiency in the elementary rules of arithmetic was divided between Grades IV., V., and VII. In Grade IV., Fred Welock of Miss Hanson's school was first and Marion Black of Miss Carter's school second. In Grade V., Hazel Horton of Miss Philip's school was first and Catherine Shields of Miss Dick's school second. In Grade VII. Dougald McGeachy of Miss Dick's school was first and Flora McComey of the same school second.

Mr. J. E. Whitlock offered a prize for next year to be given to the girl, who in the opinion of her teacher does the best average work. Rev. Mr Newham also offered a prize.

In conclusion, I am pleased to state that the condition of the schools generally, is good.

Respectfully submitted,

LEWIS A. MILLS,

Secretary

December 31st, 1899.

TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM ENDING
JUNE 30TH, 1899.

School.	Name of Teacher.	Class.	Salary.	Pupils.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School.	P. G. McFarlane,.....	I	\$700	18	23	32.87	80.21	IX., X., XI.
"	M. F. McIntosh,.....	I	400	8	11	14.90	76.40	IX., X., XI.
Marks Street,	F. O. Sullivan,.....	I	665	40	44	70.00	83.04	VII., VIII.
"	Etta E. De Wolf, Assistant,	I	320					
"	M. E. Phillips,.....	I	320	32	25	47.94	82.60	V., VI.
"	L. M. Dick,.....	I	340	26	27	43.61	82.20	V., VI.
"	M. B. Carter,.....	I	320	23	26	42.43	87.00	III., IV.
King Street,	H. D. Hanson,.....	I	320	24	23	42.30	90.00	III., IV.
Cove,.....	C. H. Murray,.....	I	260	16	29	37.08	82.40	III., IV.
"	E. M. Veasey,.....		320	34	14	38.19	71.55	I., II.
Marks Street,	M. Murray,.....		260	29	23	44.30	85.20	I., II.
King Street,	J. H. Whitlock,.....	I	260	25	24	38.83	79.24	I., II.

TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM ENDING
DECEMBER, 1899.

School.	Name of Teacher.	Class.	Salary.	Pupils.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent Attendance.	Standards Taught
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School...	P. G. McFarlane.....	I	\$700	10	18	24.74	88.37	IX, X, XI.
"	Frances Everett	I	260	16	8	18.82	78.45	IX, X, XI.
Mass Street..	F. O. Sullivan.....	I	685	41	49	78.78	87.53	VII, VIII.
"	Etta E. DeWolf, Assistant.	I	320					
"	M. E. Phillips	I	320	30	23	45.00	85.00	V, VI.
"	M. B. Carter.....	I	320	27	29	49.34	88.12	V, VI.
King Street.	H. D. Hanson.....	I	320	24	23	41.00	88.90	III, IV.
Cove.....	C. H. Murray	I	260	28	21	41.65	85.00	III, IV.
"	E. M. Veazey.....	I	320	30	18	40.23	83.81	I, II.
Mark Street.	M. Murray.....	I	260	31	19	39.69	79.34	I, II.
"	Jessie D. Henry.....	I	260	25	25	43.00	85.38	III, IV.
King Street..	Jessie H. Whitlock.....	I	280	31	29	49.30	82.26	I, II.

TS AND EXPENDITURES OF BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF
ST. STEPHEN FOR YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

DR.

To amount in St. Stephen Bank,	\$1,004 10
" " from County Fund,	387 19
" " " Town Treasurer,	2,000 00
" " " County Fund,	363 52
" " " Town Treasurer,	3,000 00
	<u>\$6,754 81</u>

CR.

By amount paid for Teachers' Salaries,	\$4,404 66
Repairs,	154 40
Contingencies,	375 60
Care of Rooms,	383 17
Fuel,	310 80
Check No. 33, paid by Bank, drawn in 1897,	1 53
Balance in St. Stephen Bank,	1,124 65
	<u>\$6,754 81</u>

V--TOWN OF MILLTOWN.

Board of School Trustees of Milltown.

W. W. GRAHAM, Chairman.

HENRY McALLISTER,

JAMES E. OSBORNE,

ISRAEL J. ANDREWS,

J. HELON TODD,

GEO. F. FROST,

W. S. ROBINSON,

FANNIE E. TODD.

ALICE GRAHAM.

E. H. BALKAM, Secretary.

To J. R. INCH, LL. D., Chief Superintendent of Education,

The Board of School Trustees of Milltown report as follows for the year ending December 31, 1899:

Number of departments, nine.

Of the former teaching staff three resigned at the close of the school year 1898. Mr. Greene was succeeded by Miss M. Flora Boyd, Miss Scott by Alice G. Gale, and Miss Hamilton by Miss Isabella J. Caie.

Additions have been made to the school apparatus, and further completed in the Superior School building.

The usual statements, together with memoranda of school accounts, hereto annexed:

STATEMENT FIRST TERM, 1899.

Days.	School	Teacher.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Percent Average.	Per Cent Average.	St.
121	Superior....	J. B. Sutherland	12	19	31	25.73	83.	IX.
121	High.....	I. J. Caie.....	12	12	24	18.83	78.54	V
120	High.....	A. G. Gale....	22	27	49	39.18	79.96	VI
116	Intermediate	M. E. Connolly.	24	32	56	45.04	81.	V.
120	Intermediate	C. M. Caswell..	21	33	54	43.82	79.24	
121	2nd Primary.	M. Flora Boyd.	15	23	38	29.71	78.18	
121	2nd Primary.	A. D. Young...	25	16	41	31.97	77.98	
121	Primary	M. A. Sutherland	31	19	50	40.93	81.26	
121	Primary	T. S. Kirk.	18	10	28	25.19	89.98	I..

STATEMENT SECOND TERM, 1899.

No.	School.	Teacher.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Percent Average.	Per Cent. Average.	Standards.
	Superior	J. B. Sutherland	13	24	37	33.45	90.41	IX., X., XI.
	Superior	I. J. Caie	13	9	22	18.66	84.81	VIII.
	High	A. G. Gale . . .	24	32	56	48.72	87.	VI., VII.
	Intermediate.	M. E. Connolly	18	36	54	47.	87.	V., VI.
	Intermediate.	C. M. Caswell.	19	27	46	40.54	88.13	IV.
	2nd Primary.	M. Flora Boyd	23	11	34	30.63	90.1	III.
	2nd Primary.	A. D. Young..	23	20	43	38.20	88.85	II.
	Primary	T. S. Kirk	22	15	37	34.69	93.75	I., II., III.
	Primary	M.A. Sutherland	26	16	42	35.	83.33	I.

EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers' Salaries,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2,680 00
Construction,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	305 79
Fuel,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	131 75
Janitor's Services,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	266 10
Expense Account,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	525 55
Total,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,909 19

Respectfully submitted.

H. BALKAM,
Secretary.

W. W. GRAHAM,
Chairman.

Milltown, December 30th, 1899.

VI.--TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

Board of School Trustees.

W. N. HAND, Chairman.

HENRY A. CONNELL.

GILBERT W. VANWART.

WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS.

WENDELL T. JONES.

W. D. N. SMITH.

JOHN CONNOR.

A. B. CONNELL, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq. LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education. }

SIR: The Board of School Trustees for the Town of Woodstock, herewith submit the following statement of their receipts and expenditures for the past year.

RECEIVED.

Balance,	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$387 62
County drafts,	.....	.....	.....	.....	826 41
Town order,	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,300 00
Tuition fees,	.....	.....	.....	.....	18 00
Interest on deposits,	.....	.....	.....	.....	75 55
					<u>\$5,539 58</u>

EXPENDED.

Teachers' Winter Term,	.....	.....	.....	\$1,954 50
Teachers' Summer Term,	.....	.....	.....	1,954 50
Secretary,	.....	.....	.....	100 00
Insurance,	.....	.....	.....	21 00
Janitors,	.....	.....	.....	384 00
Fuel, ....	.....	.....	.....	140 30
Repairs,	.....	.....	.....	140 88
Incidentals,	.....	.....	.....	139 29
Interest,	.....	.....	.....	418 50
Balance on hand, ....	.....	.....	.....	286 61
				<hr/> 5,539 58

following tables show the number of schools under their control, pupils, etc.

Winter Term.

TEACHERS.	Standards Taught.	No. of Pupils.	Per cent. Pupils Daily Present.
Arman,	I and II	64	83.76
h,	"	52	81.61
cCormac,	"	48	82.41
M. Peters,	III and IV	61	80.18
i Comben,	"	48	81.75
Cupples,	"	52	85.86
Baker,	I and VI	34	72.82
Iulherrin,	V and VI	61	76.4
leby,	"	52	78.9
her,	"	51	81.09
McLeod,	VII and VIII	45	79.5
Good	"	41	77.2
les,	IX	32	81.36
rrison,	X and XI	33	87.76
		674	

Summer Term.

TEACHERS.	Standards Taught.	No. of Pupils.	Per cent. Pupils Daily Present.
Minnie Carman,	I and II	64	88.35
Ella Smith,	"	48	87.91
Louise McCormac,	"	45	89.2
Frances M. Peters,	III and IV	59	81.01
Alexandra Comben,	"	46	83.
Elizabeth Cupples,	"	45	83.37
Katherine Clark,	I and VII	34	76.47
Helena Mulherin,	V " VI	64	83.9
Kate Appleby,	"	53	82.60
Mina Fisher,	"	52	87.57
Kate F. McLeod,	VII and VIII	43	84.
Frank A. Good,	"	41	82.9
Julia Neales,	IX	35	83.41
Geo. H. Harrison,	X and XI	33	79.49
		662	

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CONNELL,

Secretary.

January 3rd, 1899.

VII.---TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Board of School Trustees.

W. B. SNOWBALL, Chairman

J. L. STEWART,

P. COLEMAN,

J. D. B. F. MCKENZIE,

MISS TWEEDIE,

R. A. LAWLOR,

WM. LAWLOR,

M. S. HOCKEN,

MISS QUINLAN,

GEORGE STOTHART, Secretary.

CHATHAM, N. B., 26TH JANUARY, 1900.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D., Chief Superintendent of Education.

DEAR SIR, We now enclose you the report for the past season.

We are pleased to be able to report a steady improvement in the work of our schools. Dr. Cox has this year taken up the work of the twelfth grade, much to the advantage of our pupils.

During the year, we have purchased a lot on Henderson Street—a little north of our present site, for our new school building. The lot is 350 feet on Henderson Street; with 300 feet rear, and is on high ground.

We now have the plans for a ten-room building, with assembly room under consideration, and expect to advertise for tenders at once. The building will be all stone or brick with stone facings, and with all modern improvements.

Miss Cassidy, teacher of grade eight, tendered her resignation to take effect the end of Second term, and Mr. R. W. Alward, holding a superior license has been appointed to the vacancy.

W. B. SNOWBALL, Chairman.

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, ATTENDANCE AND GRADES TAUGHT
FOR THE TERM ENDED JUNE, 30, 1899.

TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per Cent. Attendance	Grades Taught.
Philip Cox, Ph. D.,....	\$750	15	14	29	86.	X, XI
James McIntosh,.....	500	9	13	22	88.67	IX
Miss M. E. Cassidy,....	200	24	15	39	80.	VIII
“ Maggie Mowatt,..	280	31	15	46	83.5	VI
“ Ida I. Haviland,..	200	25	19	44	83.61	V
“ M. Lizzie Knight,..	200	36	18	54	82.	IV, III
“ Emily W. Flieger,	200	47	17	64	87.73	II, I
“ B. M. Creighton,..	200	36	10	46	72.	II, I
“ K. I. McLean,....	200	27	13	40	78.	IV, III
Sister Ellen Walsh,....	200	..	59	59	74.	II, I
“ Eliz. O’Keeffe,..	200	..	49	49	75.51	III, II
“ S. Jane Currie,..	200	..	59	59	86.44	VI, V, IV
“ Margaret Barden,	280	..	39	39	90.	VIII, VI
Miss A. G. McIntosh,..	280	25	13	38	80.	VII
“ Mary C. Edgar, ..	200	29	12	41	73.	VI, III
“ E. L. Keoughan,..	200	35	17	52	80.	V
“ V. C. Wright,..	200	31	20	51	73.4	IV
“ Mabel I. Flood, ..	200	37	16	53	77.3	III
“ Annie M. Curran,..	200	40	21	61	84.88	II
“ K. A. McDonald,..	200	40	17	57	71.	II, I
“ M. C. Sutherland,..	200	36	20	56	78.	I
Totals,.....		523	476	999		

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

173	192	154	106	123	84	58	58	22	15
I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.

LIST OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, ATTENDANCE AND GRADES TAUGHT
FOR THE TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1899.

TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Per Cent. Attendance	Grades Taught.
Philip Cox,.....	\$750	13	20	33	84.5	X, XI, XII
James McIntosh,.....	500	18	16	34	88.88	IX
Miss M. E. Cassidy,...	200	20	15	35	84.	VIII
Maggie Mowatt,...	280	28	20	48	81.25	VI, VII
Ida I. Haviland,...	200	32	11	43	83.25	IV, V
M. Lizzie Knight,...	200	35	16	51	92.1	III, IV
Emily W. Fieger,...	200	42	23	65	75.33	II, I
B. M. Creighton,...	200	33	9	42	78.	II, I
K. I. B. McLean,...	200	33	13	46	76.	III, IV
Miss Ellen Walsh,...	200	..	66	66	74.	I
Eliz. O'Keeffe,...	200	..	46	46	80.	II, III
S. Jane Currie,...	200	..	65	65	86.	IV, V, VI
Margaret Barden,...	280	..	43	43	83.	VII, VIII
Miss A. G. McIntosh,...	280	23	10	33	76.	VII
Mary C. Edgar,...	200	34	18	52	79.	VI, III
E. L. Keoughan,...	200	23	22	45	82.2	V, IV
V. C. Wright,....	200	31	23	54	78.26	IV
Mabel I. Flood, ..	200	36	19	55	80.21	III
Annie M. Curran,...	200	35	19	54	86.	II
K. A. McDonald,...	200	24	21	45	75.	II, I
M. C. Sutherland,...	200	44	19	63	83.	I
Total,.....		504	514	1018		

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

158	151	143	86	88	62	61	34	18	12	3
II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.

VIII.-TOWN OF CAMPBELLTON.

Board of School Trustees.

DANIEL MURRAY, M. D., Chairman.

A. MCG. McDONALD,

MRS. JOSEPHINE VENNER,

JOHN MAIN,

JOHN C. FERGUSON,

V. J. VENNER, M. D.,

MRS. EFFIE BRUCE,

FRANCIS X. RUSSELL,

THOS. CARTER.

WM. F. COMEAU, Secretary.

L. INCH, Esq., LL. D., Chief Superintendent of Education.

SIR, The annual report of the Board of School Trustees for the Town of Campbellton for the year ending December 31st, 1899, is herewith submitted.

During the year eight departments have been open, including the Kindergarten Class, taught by Miss Nicholson. At the end of the first term Mr. A. E. McKenzie obtained leave of absence for one year, to attend classes at the University of New Brunswick, and his place was filled by the appointment of Angus F. Firth, who also holds a Superior Class License.

It was decided by the Board that in future no teacher be engaged, who holds a license lower than that of First Class, so long as the latter is available, the object being to encourage teachers to attain to the highest position in their own profession as well as to secure for our schools the most progressive methods obtainable.

The Governor General's medal, presented by His Excellency, Lord Minto, the pupil passing the best University Matriculation examination was won by Peter McLean, of our school, who also led the Province at this examination, and the Lieut. Governor's medal, presented by His Honor A. R. McClellan, for the best examination for entrance into the Grammar School department, was won by Myrtle Appleton. Both these medals were presented to the winners at public examinations held at the close of the school year.

A considerable amount of money was expended during the year on additions to the school armamentarium, including maps, pictures, and school apparatus generally. The Assembly room has been fitted up and seated to hold about 400

people and the Laboratory and Library rooms were brought more into line with modern requirements.

The Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada held its annual session here, from July 25th to August 9th. The attendance of students was the largest in the history of that institution. The work of the school during its short session, was greatly appreciated, as well by the citizens of the town generally, as by the large number of leading educators throughout the Maritime Provinces, who did us the honor of being present and voting the whole affair the most complete success so far attained by this enterprising and eminently useful institution.

The following statistical tables are hereto subjoined:—

NAME OF TEACHER, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES

Teachers.	Departments.	Class.	Yearly Salary.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
1 E. W. Lewis, B.A.,	Grammar,...	Grammar Class,	\$ 650	17	14	31	IX., X., XI.
2 E. G. McKenzie,	Advance,	Superior Class,...	975	19	27	46	VII., VIII.
3 A. Mary McRae,	Intermediate,	2nd Class,...	200	31	24	55	V., VI.
4 Maggie N. McKenzie,	"	1st Class,...	200	30	20	50	IV., V.
5 Clara Shannon,	"	2nd Class,...	200	36	22	58	III., IV.
6 Mary J. Cooke,	Primary,	1st Class,...	200	33	26	59	II.
7 Martha G. Barnes,	"	1st Class,	225	35	33	68	I., II.
Totals,			\$2,550	201	196	397	

*Exclusive of Government Allowance

NAME OF TEACHER, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT, ETC., THE TERM ENDING DECEMBER 31st, 1929.

Teachers.	Departments.	Class.	Yearly Salary.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
1 E. W. Lewis, B.A.,	Grammar,...	Grammar Class,	\$250	10	26	36	IX., X., XI.
2 Angus T. Firth,	Advance,	Superior Class,	975	32	24	56	VII., VIII.
3 Mary McRae,	Intermediate,	2nd Class,	200	29	26	55	V., VI.
4 Maggie McKenzie,	"	1st Class,...	200	40	23	63	IV., V.
5 Clara Shannon,	"	2nd Class,...	200	32	26	58	III., IV.
6 Mary J. Cooke,	Primary,	1st Class,	200	33	31	64	I., II.
7 Martha G. Barnes,	"	1st Class,	225	35	31	66	I., II.
Total,			\$2,050	211	196	407	

*Exclusive of Government Allowance.

WORKING ACCOUNTS STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURES.	
Cash on hand Jan. 1, 1899,	.....	J. H. McDonald (music),	.....
Town Treasurer,	.....	Secretary (salary),	.....
County Treasurer,	.....	Janitor (salary),	.....
Sales, old School Desks,	.....	Interest, Debentures,	.....
Tuition Fees,	.....	Exchange Drafts	.....
		Contingencies,	.....
		Repairs,	.....
		Fuel,	.....
		Supplies and Maps,	.....
		Water Rates,....	.....
		Printing,	.....
		Lighting,	.....
		Bonus to Lady Teachers,	.....
		Teachers' Salaries,	.....
		Balance Bank Nova Scotia,	.....
			<u>\$4756 71</u>
			<u>\$4756 71</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
Real Estate Lot,	.....	Debentures,	.....
School Building,	.....	Board of School Trustees, being balance	.....
Bank Nova Scotia,	.....	showing amount of assets over liabilities,	.....
			<u>\$20,000 00</u>
			<u>825 21</u>

Respectfully submitted,

A. M. D., Chairman.

APPENDIX D.

REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AT FREDERICTON, AND
OF THE SCHOOL FOR BLIND, HALIFAX.

Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

MANAGING COMMITTEE:

Mr. J. W. SPURDEN, Chairman,

MR. H. C. CREED,	MR. J. G. WHELPLEY,
REV. J. McLEOD, D. D.,	MR. G. J. McNALLY,
REV. WILLARD McDONALD,	W. C. CROCKETT, M. D.,
MR. CHARLES FISHER,	MR. ARTHUR R. SLIPP,
G. F. GREGORY, Q. C.,	REV. F. C. HARTLEY,
REV. J. D. FREEMAN,	REV. J. J. TEASDALE,
MR. HENRY CHESTNUT, Treasurer.	REV. CANON ROBERTS, Secretary.

MR. ALBERT F. WOODBRIDGE, Principal.

ASSISTANTS.

MR. G. ERNEST POWERS,	MR. E. E. PRINCE,
MISS IRENE WOODBRIDGE,	MR. WM. NORMAN BRADLEY,
MISS HATTIE MAY NORTHRUP,	

DR. McLEARN, Royal Canadian Regt., DR. TORRENS,
Physician. Dentist.

R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,

SIR: In accordance with your request I beg to forward a brief abstract of the Seventeenth Annual Report of the Fredericton Deaf and Dumb Institution, comprising the period from January, 1899, to January, 1900.

Unchecked by vicissitude and unmarked by disaster, it is a satisfaction to report that the year 1899 has been a period of quiet, continued and uneventful prosperity.

While death has been extremely busy in removing many of our old subscribers in St. John and elsewhere and our receipts from this source of income have naturally suffered to some extent, it is hoped that new friends will soon spring up to fill the breach and that the Institution will not be allowed to suffer for the want of the necessary support.

The work of the school in its various departments has gone on without interruption of any kind and with satisfactory results. The pupils have given close and undivided attention to their studies, manifesting an interest in all their lessons, which has been exceedingly gratifying.

They have shown no disposition to shun and avoid the rules and regulations of the house, but have promptly recognized that they were laid down for the benefit and well being of all. They are conscious that everything is being done to alleviate their condition and to give them a happy school-life.

The arduous work of the officers and teachers has been performed cheerfully and spontaneously and with a conscientious regard to duty. Their zeal and faithfulness have contributed largely to the success which has marked the progress of the session.

Daily care has been exercised in seeing that the numerous halls and rooms of our building were kept comfortably heated, that every place was in a state of perfect cleanliness and that thorough ventilation pervaded the whole house.

The economic purchase, preparation and care of food and clothing has received every attention to ensure, as far as possible, the health and happiness of the children under our care.

Though away from parents and home and many have come hundreds of miles to seek instruction with us, they have found another home here and are among friends who understand their needs, who are deeply interested in all that concerns them and who are ever ready to put aside their own comfort and convenience to advance their interests.

Attendance.

The following has been the attendance:

NAMES AND ADDRESSES — BOYS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Address.
1	Willie Bleakney,	17.	York County.
2	Howard Breen,	17	Kings "
3	Monty Trenholm,	18	Westmorland "
4	David C. Marsh,	14	Kent "
5	Israel Allen Craig,	16	Carleton "
6	Henry Robinson,	22	Albert "
7	Warren Allen,	16	Westmorland "
8	Edward B. Allen,	13	Westmorland "
9	Alphonsus Hachey,	15	Gloucester "
10	Harold McManus,	12	Kings "
11	Russell Dobson,	12	Westmorland "
12	Isaac Hawkes,	16	Kings "
13	George D. Crain,	21	Carleton "
14	Melbourne Bleakney,	10	York "
15	Purdy C. T. Rogers,	11	Westmorland "
16	Achille St. Onge,	11	Madawaska "
17	Willie Matthews,	8	P. E. Island "
18	Ansley Andrew Green,	10	Charlotte "
19	Noel Dedam,	17	Northumberland "
20	Willie Olsen Trenholm,	10	Westmorland "
21	John Arthur Wiley,	9	Carleton "
22	Oscar Haines,	9	Carleton "
23	Clarence Nicholls,	11	Quebec "
24	Ernest Gordon Rogers,	8	Westmorland "
25	John Francis Patterson,	10	Northumberland "
26	Clyde Dow,	12	York "

NAMES AND ADDRESSES.—GIRLS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Address.
1	Mary Halev,	19	Charlotte "
2	Della Maud Green,	18	St. John "
3	Irene Mary Trenholm,	19	Westmorland "
4	Hattie May Northrup,	17	Kings "
5	Mary Evelyn Wass,	16	P. E. Island "
6	Viva H. Wasson,	15	Queens "
7	Alice May Gaddis,	19	Westmorland "
8	Nellie H. Dixon,	9	Kings "
9	Ellen Robinson,	13	Kings "
10	Helen J. Bowland, ..	25	Kings "
11	Beatrice Emma McLean,	14	Queens "
12	Essie May Haines,	12	Carleton "
13	Edna Isabel McKenzie,	15	Albert "
14	Grace McFarlane,	8	Westmorland "

The total attendance for the year has been 40, viz., 26 boys and 14 girls.

CHANGES.

Mr. Sheldon Pride having resigned his appointment as collector to the Institution in October last, the services of Mr. Wm. Norman Bradley, of Gibson, a graduate of the University of New Brunswick, were secured to take up the work.

Mr. Bradley has entered on his duties with commendable energy and it is believed will prove a valuable officer.

As our classes were rather large and required more individual attention, Miss Hattie Northrup, the valedictorian of last June, was appointed assistant teacher to take charge of the elementary class.

Miss Northrup entered on her duties in September last.

COMPULSORY EDUCATION.

As the idea is gaining ground and some steps are being taken in favour of establishing a compulsory law for the attendance of children at the Public Schools, I would again put forth a plea on behalf of the deaf to whom education is of such paramount importance, and in earnest advocacy of such a law which shall ensure to every deaf child within certain limitations the educational facilities and advantages which the Province affords.

While some parents gladly avail themselves of the opportunity and rejoice in the privileges which the Institution offers for the education of their little ones, there are others who are deaf to all argument, expostulation and entreaty, and who exhibit such a spirit of indifference, selfishness and false affection that invitations to make application for their admission are disregarded or met with

excuses, kind offers are rejected for no valid reason, and all efforts to induce them to make some provision for their children's instruction becomes futile through broken promises, and the consequences of this gross and culpable negligence fall heavily on the heads of their own offspring, whose welfare should be their first aim and thought, but who are compelled to lose the advantages of the Institution until it becomes too late to do them any good.

In these cases the passing of a compulsory law for their attendance would be invaluable and a blessing to these children who have no voice in the matter, and in cases where they have been at school for a short time and are detained at home for what little they can earn, their anxiety to return to school disregarded and their aspirations discouraged, the result would be fewer useless members of society among them and fewer deaf mutes who depend for their existence on peddling, begging and other unmanly and questionable means of support.

OUR PRESENT LOCATION.

Our Institution offers exceptional advantages in the way of health, training, supervision and kindly home influences. Through the kindness of our Local Government our present building, old Government House, was converted into an Institution for this purpose.

This attractive and historic building is beautifully situated on the right bank of the St. John river, a short distance to the north of the city.

Its spacious grounds, laid out in lawns, flower beds, with summer houses and magnificent shade trees extend right to the river bank and the front side of the house with a short drive from the main road faces Wilmot Park, the noble gift to the city of the late Mr. Edward Wilmot.

In conclusion: While the thanks of the managing committee, officers and friends of the deaf are due to our Local Government and Legislature for the kindly interest taken in the work and for the financial assistance rendered during the past seventeen years, we trust that an appropriation will be made towards the Industrial training of our pupils, that the Education Act of 1892 will be so amended as to make provision for the admission of children from six years of age instead of eight, to extend the school period in certain deserving cases and also to take such measures as will give us a legal claim upon the attendance of all children who are within the age limits, so that no deaf child shall be excluded from and deprived of its inalienable right to an education by the negligence and indifference of its parents.

Let us hope that the new year opening out before us may prove still more prosperous than the last and that this Institution may under God's guidance prove more and more a blessing to those for whose welfare and happiness it is maintained.

ALBERT F. WOODBRIDGE,
Superintendent.

TWENTY-NINTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BOARD OF MANAGERS OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX.

The Board of Managers have much pleasure in submitting to the members of the Corporation, to the Governments and Legislatures interested and to the friends of the Blind, the Twenty-ninth Annual Report of the School; and in so doing they desire to gratefully acknowledge the many blessings which under a kind Providence the School has enjoyed, and to express their gratitude for the wide spread interest which is now being evinced in the education and training of those deprived of sight.

Attendance — There are at present 112 pupils in attendance as compared with 106 pupils in attendance at the School Dec. 1st, 1898. It is a matter of satisfaction to your Board that we have been able to receive and to afford educational advantages to all of those who have applied for admission; and that the liberality of our many friends has enabled us to maintain without interruption the policy of the open door.

Superintendent's Report — It is with pleasure that we call special attention to the Superintendent's Report, which fully outlines the general work of the School and emphasizes its results. The scholarships which the Superintendent desires to see established would certainly be advantageous to our pupils generally, and would enable many a bright and deserving blind student to supplement his education in this school by a course in the higher institutions of literature and music.

The proposal that a cottage hospital should be erected upon our grounds is worthy of thoughtful consideration, and if the means for its erection can be secured the proposed building should be constructed at an early date.

Teaching Staff — Our teaching staff consists of eight resident and ten non-resident teachers. Twelve of these teachers devote their full time to the work of their respective departments, while the remaining six teachers give instruction from four to twelve hours weekly. The work of this corps of experienced and zealous instructors speaks for itself, and your Board has great pleasure in expressing its appreciation of the earnestness and devotion to their work displayed by the members of the teaching staff.

Graduates -- It is satisfactory to note that the reports from our recent graduates, as well as from those who left the School many years since, continue to be most satisfactory. As the number increases, especially from the industrial departments, it is more than probable that we shall deem it wise to

appoint a travelling agent who may from time to time visit the localities in which such graduates reside, arrange about the purchase of materials and the sales of work, and otherwise further their interests.

Domestic Department — Our household, including officers, the members of the teaching staff, the domestic staff and pupils, numbers 137 persons. As it may be imagined, it is no easy matter to see to it that each member of this large family is comfortably fed and lodged. The duties of our matron, assistant matron and housekeeper require their constant and undivided attention, and while strict economy is observed, they spare no pains to promote the comfort and well-being of those residing in the institution.

Nova Scotia — Twenty-eight girls and thirty-seven boys from the Province of Nova Scotia are now attending the School. This is an increase of two over the number of pupils in attendance Dec. 1st, 1898. The census returns show that the majority of the youthful blind in the Province are females, and hence the number of girls in attendance may be expected to show a small increase, while the number of males, which has stood at the same figure for the past three years, will vary but slightly. The Act of the Provincial Legislature which provides for the free education of the blind of this Province is a credit to Nova Scotia, and its outcome is a blessing to many of her sons and daughters.

New Brunswick — There are now 34 pupils from the Province of New Brunswick attending the School, 11 of these are girls and 23 are boys. New Brunswick has recognized the right of those who are blind to a free education, and the Provincial Legislature has made statutory provision for the admission to this School of all New Brunswick boys and girls, who by reason of total blindness or insufficient sight, are unable to take advantage of the ordinary public schools. That this blessing is appreciated by the blind youth of New Brunswick is shown by the increase in the number admitted to the Institution.

Prince Edward Island — Five pupils, one girl and four boys, from the Province of Prince Edward Island, are now in attendance. The number should be larger, and no doubt would be, were the Government and Legislature of Prince Edward Island to give the question of the education of the blind the consideration to which it is justly entitled. Were Prince Edward Island to make no provision for the free education of those with sight, we should not be able to question her policy with respect to those who are blind, but whereas in educational matters she proudly holds the position of the banner Province of Canada, it is somewhat paradoxical that she occupies such an unenviable position with respect to the education of her boys and girls who are deprived of sight. We most respectfully recommend this matter to the earnest and thoughtful consideration of the public-spirited men and women of Prince Edward Island.

Newfoundland—There are at present attending the School eight pupils from the Colony of Newfoundland. Two of these are girls and six are boys. The Government and Legislature of Newfoundland make provision for the education and training in this school of eight pupils, and the authorities have indicated their willingness to increase the grant in proportion to the increase in the number of Newfoundland pupils. We should very much like to see the Colony of Newfoundland make statutory provision for the education of all its blind children; but if this cannot be at once accomplished, we would most earnestly request the Government to place in the estimates a sum sufficient to pay the charges for the education in this School of at least ten pupils.

Alterations and Improvements — During the last year some very necessary alterations in our gymnasium and workshop have been carried out, and our out-buildings have been put in a thorough state of repair. We have also made considerable progress in the laying out and improving of our play grounds which year by year are becoming more attractive.

Treasurer's Statement—The Treasurer's statement herewith submitted shows the receipts on current account to have been \$17,058.25, and the expenses \$17,684.02, leaving a small balance to the credit of the School.

Doctor Dodge — By the death of Dr. Stephen Dodge, which occurred in February last, the Institution lost an old and valued friend, and at a meeting of the Board of Managers, which was held on March 2nd, the following resolution of appreciation and sympathy was unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the members of this Board place on the records of the Institution a resolution expressive of their profound regret at the loss the School for the Blind has sustained through the death of Dr. Dodge, who, since the inception of the work of educating the blind in these Provinces, has freely and without remuneration given his services to the pupils and filled the office of Ophthalmic Surgeon to the School;

Resolved, That the Board of Managers desire to express their sincere sympathy with Mrs. Dodge and the members of her family in the loss they have been called upon to sustain.

Acknowledgments — In addition to the donations elsewhere acknowledged, your Board gratefully acknowledges the following bequests: Mrs. Charles Murdoch, \$450; estate of the late Gilbert Pugsley, Amherst, \$100, and from the late Miss Harriet Allison, Halifax, \$50.

The thanks of the Board of Managers are due Doctors Lindsay, Kirkpatrick and Cogswell. These gentlemen are always ready to give the pupils their professional services, and gladly serve the School free of charge.

The Board of Managers also desires to express its thanks to Mr. H. B. Clark, lessee of the Halifax Academy, and to the Halifax Symphony Orchestra, for kindly admitting the pupils to lectures, concerts, etc., under their respective

management. These are a source of great enjoyment to our boys and girls, and are especially helpful to them as students of music.

The railways and other transportation companies have our thanks for the special rates granted and for the uniform kindness and care shown to the pupils while travelling to and from their homes.

The Directors have much pleasure in referring to the recent visit of their invaluable Superintendent and his esteemed wife to the United States. It is most interesting and pleasing to note that the results of the training given in this Institution compare favorably with the results of the training given in older and better endowed schools, and that in teaching staff and equipment the School for the Blind of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland is fully abreast of the times.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. C. SILVER

President.

Superintendent's Report.

To the President and Board of Managers of the School for the Blind.

Gentlemen,—The table of attendance herewith submitted shows that 128 blind persons have been under instruction during the past year, 80 of whom were males and 48 females. Of these 16 have since graduated or remained at home, making the total number registered Dec. 1st, 1899, 112, of whom 70 are males and 42 females. Of these 65 are from the Province of Nova Scotia, 24 from New Brunswick, 5 from Prince Edward Island and 8 from Newfoundland.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE

	Boys.	Girls	Adults.	Total.
Registered Dec. 1st, 1898	64	39	3	106
Entered during the year	11	9	2	22
Graduated or remained at home	10	6	0	16
Registered Dec. 1st, 1899	65	42	5	112

Introductory. Although the school year just closed has been devoid of any specially marked features, it has nevertheless been a year of steady and very satisfactory development.

The work of each department of the School has been carefully revised and the general standard has been advanced. Profiting from the knowledge gained from long experience we have endeavored to avoid the educational ruts into which the work of a school so naturally drops. Our teachers are themselves students and they fully realize that upon their efforts, energy and enthusiasm depends in no small measure the after-success of the pupils. We have entrusted

to our tuition and care, upwards of one hundred young people. Each of these boys and girls has his or her own mental and physical characteristics and each requires and should receive such a training as will best equip him or her for the battle of life.

Every effort is made to ensure the success of our pupils when they leave the school and while we do not pretend that every pupil will ultimately become self-supporting, we can with pardonable satisfaction point to the record of our graduates and claim that the school has been and is doing for the blind of Eastern Canada and Newfoundland as good work as our opportunities and the means at our command make possible.

A Grateful Acknowledgement.—The equipment of our school department has recently been greatly improved by the addition of a number of Physiological, Botanical, Geographical and Natural History models.

These models which were presented to the School by Messrs. B. F. Pearson and W. B. Ross, Q. C., are dissectible and are admirably adapted to needs of our pupils. The kind thought of these gentlemen in thus remembering the School and in placing within reach of the pupils such valuable appliances has been most thoroughly appreciated by our teaching staff as well as by the pupils themselves. With the apparatus now at our command more efficient work can be carried out and better results secured. I trust that the gift of Messrs. Pearson and Ross may stimulate other friends of the School to follow their example and thus enable us to still further increase our outfit of tangible appliances.

Text Books.—For many years we have been dependant upon the press of the British and Foreign Blind Association of London for such school text books as we required. These books, although excellent in their way, were limited in their number and not altogether adapted to the requirements of a Canadian School for the Blind. This lack of suitable text books in raised print has hitherto been overcome by the pupils writing from dictation such matter as their teachers desired them to study. It can be readily understood that the writing out by hand of these text books has been a slow and laborious process and has absorbed a larger measure of the time of the pupils than was at all desirable.

Mr. Henry H. Whitney, of Boston, so well and favorably known throughout Canada as the successful organizer of the Dominion Coal Company, and subsequently of the Dominion Iron and Steel Co., having had his attention called to our need for an up-to-date method of producing suitable literature for our pupils kindly purchased and presented to the School an interpointing Braille stereotyper and point print press. These machines which are manufactured by Messrs. Harrison and Selfried, of Chicago, are of the very latest and most improved pattern. With these machines we can stereotype upon thin brass or zinc plates the matter which we wish to reproduce and from these plates we can strike off fifty, one hundred, or if need be one thousand copies in raised print. The process is expeditious and the cost of books thus printed is comparatively small. The value of this printing outfit to the work of our School department will readily be appreciated by those who realize the time and labor saved our

teachers and pupils. Mr. Whitney's opportune and handsome gift will be appreciated not only by those directly interested, but by the friends of the blind throughout the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland.

School Department.—The pupils of our School department are graded in six divisions, the attendance of each division averaging eighteen. Our course includes the study of the English and French languages, mathematics, physical and commercial geography, and all such general branches of education as tend to develop the mental faculties and strengthen the characters of our boys and girls.

Teaching Staff.—The classes are in charge of five skilled and experienced teachers, all of whom are earnest and devoted instructors. Several assistant teachers aid them in their work. The School has indeed great reason to be thankful for the personnel of this staff. We have in previous reports referred to the zeal and attainments of Miss C. R. Frame, the success of Miss B. Cumming, the enthusiasm of Mr. S. R. Hussey, the energy and tact of the language teacher, Prof. Lanos, and the excellent training given in our Kindergarten department by Miss Josie Howe. These ladies and gentlemen with their assistants are performing a grand educational work and their ability and earnestness merit the highest commendation.

Musical Department.—Music is taught in the School, not only for its ethical and educative value as a study, but also on account of the practical use to which the pupils can apply their instruction in this art. Our pupils receive a broad and comprehensive musical training and when possessed of fair average ability they never fail to make good musicians. Music is a many sided art and no school which aspires to give its pupils a thorough musical training can rest content with simply affording that technical instruction which insures the successful playing of one or more instruments. Music has its intellectual and æsthetic, as well as its technical side, and realizing this, our pupils are given every opportunity of studying the history of music, the biographies of great composers, harmonic notation, and the theory of music. They also as frequently as possible attend the concerts of our best musical organizations and of the musicians visiting the city. In this way their intellectual grasp and æsthetic tastes are developed and strengthened.

Staff of the Musical Department.—Prof. A. H. Chisholm, who for the past thirteen years has been the director of our musical department, is full of energy and enthusiasm, and directs his department with ability and success. He has as his assistants several vocal and instrumental specialists of tried skill and the instrumental equipment of the department will compare favorably with that of many conservatories of music.

Graduates.—From the pupils who graduated from the School in June last, very encouraging reports have been received. While they have not all found the road to success smooth and free from obstacles, they have met with a fair share of encouragement and feel assured of their ability to maintain themselves. One of our recent graduates, R. W. Giffin, who has settled in Amherst, N. S.,

as a teacher of vocal and instrumental music, has recently secured a very large and promising class of pupils. W. H. Sterns, also a recent graduate, has opened an office in Liverpool, as a life insurance agent, and has met with a fair measure of success. A third graduate, Michael Parnell, has established himself as a piano-forte tuner, in St. John's, Newfoundland, and is greatly encouraged by the employment which he has so far secured. Of the other graduates some are teaching music, while others are engaged in industrial pursuits.

A Desired Scholarship.—Among the graduates of the school there have been four young men who have been fortunate enough to secure the means to continue their literary or musical studies. Mr. E. P. Fletcher took the Arts course at Acadia College and obtained his B. A. degree. Messrs. A. M. Chisholm, F. R. McLean and H. B. Campbell went to Germany and there completed their musical training under the most favorable auspices. Many other pupils have possessed marked literary or musical ability but have not had the opportunity of improving these gifts to their fullest extent. In view of this fact and realizing that the spirit of emulation aroused by healthy competition is advantageous to any school or college, I desire to direct the attention of the friends of the blind to this matter in the hope that by so doing some one or more persons may help us to further this educational work. The establishment of a scholarship of sufficient value to enable a pupil to take a course in a first class conservatory of music, or to pay his expenses through college, would stimulate the ambition of every pupil in the School, would tend to raise the standard of our own work, and would be of inestimable advantage to those who are fortunate enough to win such a scholarship. I sincerely trust that this idea may recommend itself to some one or more of our many benefactors.

Tuning Department. Our tuning department has been taxed to its utmost limits during the past year owing to the desire on the part of the pupils to make themselves proficient piano-forte tuners. Mr. D. H. Reid, the instructor in this department, has done all in his power to further the aspirations of the pupils and to give them that practical training which the business of piano-forte tuning requires. Mr. Reid is to his pupils a living example of the success which can be secured by a skillful tuner and a determined man, even when handicapped by the loss of sight.

Manual Training.—The manual training of our pupils in the Sloyd shop and in the larger workshop has received careful attention and has been systematically carried on. So far as it is possible we endeavor to keep in view in this training a practical end and hence the trades taught are those best adapted to the conditions of the workers. Instructions in light handicrafts such as basket and brush making, and cane seating of chairs, is given and many of the pupils after leaving the school turn to good advantage the knowledge gained in this department. Mr. D. A. Baird, our trade instructor, continues to discharge his duties satisfactorily.

Girls' Work Department.—In the girl's work department no specially new features have been added but the course of work laid down for each pupil has

been closely followed out and many of the pupils have received a training which will be of life long service to them. . Instruction in the straw and reed work has been continued and a few of the pupils can now make up very pretty and useful articles such as blotters, photograph frames, wall pockets, table mats, and fancy baskets. Miss Allison, the girls' teacher, has given to this work her careful and undivided attention.

General Health.—With the exception of a few cases of German measles, the health of the staff and pupils during the past year has been excellent. In this connection I would like to direct the attention of the Board to the need that may at any time arise for hospital accommodation. Our buildings though commodious are already filled to overflowing, and one of the two rooms set aside for hospital purposes, has had to be utilized as a dormitory. I would strongly recommend if the means can be secured that a cottage hospital be erected in the south western portion of our grounds. We would not require a very large or costly building but simply a small brick or wooden structure to which pupils could be removed when sick and receive that special attention which all sick persons require. The jar and noise of a large school, to say nothing of the constant sound of pianos, organs, and other musical instruments, are not conducive to speedy recovery, and in this respect the cottage hospital would afford to the sick teacher or pupil a welcome haven of rest and quiet. I might add to the foregoing many other reasons why this recommendation should receive consideration, but I think enough has been said or intimated to show that a cottage hospital or some special hospital accommodation is required.

Physical Training—The alterations which have been made in our out-buildings have given us a commodious, airy and well-lighted gymnasium. The physical training of the pupils is so essential to their health, so necessary to their development, and has so much to do with their success in life, that its importance should never be overlooked in a school for the blind. It is a matter for congratulation that the School has arrived at that stage when it can give to its pupils proper facilities for that daily exercise which they appreciate and from which they derive so much benefit.

Southern Trip—Accompanied by Mrs. Fraser, I had the pleasure of visiting in April last eleven schools and institutions for the blind situated in the eastern part of the United States. . We were cordially received by the Superintendents and teachers of these establishments, and in several instances enjoyed the hospitality of the schools. The object of our visit was to investigate the teaching methods and ascertain the practical results of the education given in some of the most progressive American Schools for the Blind. We learned something in each school that will be advantageous to this Institution ; but while frankly and thankfully admitting this, we had no reason to feel that the educational advantages placed within the reach of the blind of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland were in any way of a secondary character. We found larger schools, handsomer buildings and more perfect equipment, but nowhere did we find an environment more conducive to the success of educated

blind persons than that which exists in this section of the continent. I desire to express on behalf of Mrs. Fraser and myself my thanks to the several Superintendents who entertained us and to many officers and teachers who so kindly and cordially assisted us in our investigations.

Conclusion — In conclusion, gentlemen, I wish to express my sincere thanks for the hearty and intelligent support which I have uniformly received from the members of the Board of Managers. The school has grown from a small institution to a large and flourishing establishment, and while I realize that the success of its internal management, and of the education imparted, may largely depend upon the personnel of the officers and teaching staff, I gratefully recognize the voluntary and unremunerated labors which have been performed by the members of the Board for the benefit of those who are deprived of sight and for the advancement of the School.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. F. FRASER,
Superintendent.

APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF COUNTY INSTITUTES AND OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

REPORTS OF COUNTY INSTITUTES.

ALBERT

The twenty-second annual meeting of this Institute convened at Elgin on September 21st and 22nd. Forty-six teachers enrolled. The Chief Superintendent and Inspector Steeves were present. The president, Amasa Ryder, took the chair at 10 a. m. and opened the proceedings with a short address. Addresses of welcome to the teachers were given by W. B. Jonah, Esq., one of the Trustees of Elgin school, and the Rev. Mr. Davidson. An interesting feature of the proceedings was the reading of a number of papers on local history. The following teachers presented papers of this class: Guy McAdam, Boyd Anderson, T. E. Colpitts, A. D. Jonah, A. C. M. Lawson, Miss Mary Daly, Mrs. Catherine Jonah and Miss Sara Lutz. These papers were placed in charge of Inspector Steeves for the use of some future historian of Albert county. Other papers and lessons were given as follows: On the Metric system by Miss Frances Hoar, a Lesson on Insects by A. C. M. Lawson, On Limestone and its properties by S. Boyd Anderson, On Over-pressure in Schools by Miss Amy Peck (read by Miss Evelyn R. Bennett) and on Developing the use of Noun and Pronoun by Miss Horsman.

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: A. C. M. Lawson, President; Sara L. Lutz, Vice-President; S. Boyd Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer; Francis Har and Margaret E. Palmer additional members of Executive.

A public meeting held in the Baptist church on Thursday evening was well attended. Addresses were given by Inspector Steeves, Mr. W. B. Jonah, Mr. U. Hay and Chief Superintendent Inch.

A natural history excursion to Gordon Falls, under the direction of Mr. G. Hay, after the close of the session on Thursday afternoon proved interesting and profitable.

CARLETON COUNTY.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Carleton County Institute was held at Hartland on the 12th and 13th of October. Seventy-eight teachers enrolled. C. H. Gray, the President, and others addressed the Institute. A special feature of the first day was the lesson on "Plants and Their Ways" by E. John Brittain of the Provincial Normal School. At the close of the session

Mr. Brittain conducted a Natural History excursion along the river banks, examining plants and illustrating methods of observation and analysis for the benefit of the teachers. Excellent papers were read by D. W. Hamilton on "Ethics in the School Room", by Mabel F. Barker, on "Sound" by T. M. Jones, on "The Teaching of Grammar," and by Miss E. Avar and Miss H. S. Raymond on "Vertical Writing."

At the public meeting on Thursday evening Mr. Brittain gave an address on "The Relation of the Public to the Schools." Addresses were also given by Messrs. Carr, Jones and others.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year :

President, D. W. Hamilton; Vice-President, Allan Rideout; Secretary, Miss E. Avar; Additional Members of Executive, F. A. Good and H. G. Perry.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

The twentieth annual meeting of the Charlotte County Institute met at St. Andrews on the 14th and 15th of September. The number of teachers and other school officials enrolled was 120. In the absence of President Brodie, the Vice-President, Mr. Marshall Maxwell, presided.

The programme consisted of papers and discussions as follows: "Geographical Changes During the Last Five Years," by Miss Emma Veazey, J. B. Sutherland and Miss Ethelyn Young; "How Shall We Induce the Older Boys to Continue at School?" by P. G. McFarlane, A. M., W. M. Veazey, A.B., J. F. Worrell and Charles H. Murray; "How Shall We Arouse a General Interest in the Improvement of School Grounds, Roadsides and Waste Places?" by Miss Bessie A. Young, Miss Ella T. Bleakney, Charles A. Richardson and Marshall A. Maxwell. On Friday forenoon the Institute divided into four sections for "Round Table Talks." The High School section discussed the teaching of *English Literature*; leader, Miss Isabella J. Caie. The Intermediate sections discussed the teaching of *English Grammar*, T. O. Sullivan, leader; and the teaching of *Natural Science*, Mr. James Vroom, leader. The Primary section discussed the teaching of *Number in Grades I and II*, under the leadership of Mrs. J. B. Sutherland. A very interesting and novel part of the programme was an animated debate on the *Desirability of the Centralization of Rural Schools*, in which School Trustees and Ratepayers took the lead. The affirmative was taken by E. H. Balkam, Milltown; J. E. Peacock, Dumbarton, and E. Daggett, Grand Manan. The negative by O. B. Doten, St. David; J. H. Dyer and P. H. McCallum, St. Patrick. On the meeting being thrown open for discussion, P. G. McFarlane, I. B. Oakes, Wm. Fleming, G. U. Hay and F. H. Daye took part. The subject was ably and skillfully handled.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Miss Grace Stevens, president; Mr. C. A. Richardson, vice-president; Mr. James Vroom, secretary; Miss Emma Veazey and J. F. Worrell, members of executive.

The institute adjourned to accept the invitation of the citizens of Saint Andrews to a complimentary drive to Chamcook. Twenty-seven conveyances were tendered, and after climbing the mountain and enjoying the beautiful scenery and extended view, the teachers sat upon the summit and listened most attentively to a thoughtful and appropriate paper read by Mr. G. U. Hay, upon "Nature in Literature." The situation was somewhat romantic, and the paper was much enjoyed. Mr. James Vroom gave an interesting talk upon the contour of the surrounding region and the origin of the name Chamcook.

The public meeting held in Memorial Hall, on Thursday evening, was largely attended. Judge Cockburn presided and welcomed the teachers in a pleasant address. Addresses were also given by Mr. Armstrong, of the Saint Andrews Beacon, Mr. James Vroom, of Saint Stephen, Mr. P. G. McFarlane, and Inspector Carter. Suggestive and valuable papers on the "Co-operation of Home and School," were read by Miss Grace B. Stevens, of the St. Stephen School Board, and Mrs. Todd of the Milltown School Board. An excellent musical programme added much to the interest of the proceedings.

GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

The Gloucester County Teachers Institute met at the Grammar School, Bathurst, on the 29th and 30th of June, 1899. Fifty-five teachers enrolled, several of whom were from Restigouche County,

The programme included the following papers and lessons: "Spelling" by Miss Lizzie Garrett; "Current Topics" by J. C. Russell; Lessons on "Grammar" by Miss M. M. Kyle; "Teaching of History," by E. L. O'Brien, M. A., Mr. G. U. Hay, Ph. B., gave a very interesting address on "Plant Life." On the invitation of the Sisters of Charity the assembled Institute watched with interest a lesson given by one of the Sisters to a large class of little children on "First Steps in Reading" and "Nature Study." This lesson was followed by Calisthenics in which the children showed the result of perfect drill.

The public meeting held on Thursday evening was addressed by Chief Superintendent Inch, Inspector Mersereau, Mr. G. U. Hay and Mr. Jerome Boudreau,

The officers elected for the ensuing year are: Edward L. O'Brien, President; Gertrude I. Doucett, Vice-president; Miriam M. Kyle, Secretary-Treasurer; Joseph E. Lanteigne, Joseph Chaisson, Additional members of Executive,

KENT COUNTY.

The annual meeting of the Kent County Institute was held at Kingston on the 12th and 13th October, 1899, Inspector Smith presiding. Twenty-five teachers enrolled. The programme included the following:

Lesson to a class on "Primary Reading," by Miss Mary Chrystal; Paper on "Arithmetic" by Miss T. Fraser; "The Influence of the Home on the

Mr. C. H. Cowperthwaite, A. B.; "English Literature in the Early Middle Ages" by Miss M. J. Noble Ferguson; lesson to a class on "Number" by Miss M. J. Noble Ferguson; lesson on "Reduction" by Miss S. A. Daly; "Teaching the Young" by Miss M. R. McLean "The Pleasures of Teaching" by Geo. W. Hay; Mr. G. U. Hay gave an interesting lesson on Plants, illustrated by specimens from the vicinity of the school room.

A general public meeting was held on Thursday evening at which addresses were delivered by Dr. Inch, G. U. Hay, Rev. H. A. Meek, Rev. D. W. Fraser, Chairman, Inspector Smith.

At several sessions of the Institute of Mr. Ferguson, secretary of the school board at Kingston, Mr. R. W. Beers, secretary of the County Institute, Rev. Mr. Meek, Rev. Mr. Fraser, Mr. R. H. Davis, Mr. W. Hay, and other gentlemen, many of whom took an active part in the proceedings, contributed greatly to the interest of the proceedings. The following were the members:

President, Geo. Smith; Vice-President, R. G. Girvan; Secretary-Treasurer, A. H. Hutchinson; Additional Members of Executive, Miss N. Ferguson, H. Cowperthwaite.

KINGS COUNTY.

The Kings County Institute met in Hampton, on Sept. 29th and 30th.

Special features of the proceedings were the practical lessons given to the teachers and a series of interesting papers on local history. The lessons were given by Edith Darling, illustrating her method of teaching reading, writing, letter form, color, etc., in the First and Second Grades; by Miss Hattie Darling to a class of Grades V. and VI., on the subject of "Minerals"; by Mr. W. Robertson, to a class of Grade IV, on "Spiders and Spiders."

The papers on local history were as follows:

Brookwich, by Miss Maggie Smith.

Hammond, by Miss Bessie Kitts, Miss Lizzie Howard and Walter Pickle.

Waterford, by Miss Laura E. Mace.

Swallow, by Mrs. M. S. Cox, Miss Hattie N. Smith and Miss M. Stewart.

Kars, by Miss W. A. Toole.

The papers were brief and to the point, some of them dealing with place names, scenery and geographical features as well as history. Dr. Inch, Mr. March, H. P. Dole, Miss Louise Wetmore, and others gave interesting reminiscences of many of the places named. Other papers read and discussed were by Miss Lizzie E. Harvey, J. A. Allen, Miss L. Horsman and Miss M. Stewart.

For the school text books were discussed in five minute talks by R. C. Stevens, H. McNaughton, B. A., James W. Howe, and J. A. Allen, B. A.

The public meeting on Thursday evening, presided over by J. W. Menzie, acting President of the Institute, was addressed by the Chief Superintendent, Dr Inch, Inspector Steeves, G. U. Hay, and John March. Miss Horsman read a valuable paper on "Vertical Writing," and Miss Evans gave an appropriate reading. Several musical numbers added to the interest of the meeting.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President, J. W. Menzie, Norton; Vice-President, Miss Hattie Comben, Sussex; Secretary-Treasurer, R. C. Hubley, Hampton; Additional Members of Executive, Miss Annie I. Burns, James W. Howe.

The total number of members enrolled was 59.

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

The following is the report of the Secretary, F. P. Yorston, B. A., copied from the *Educational Review*:

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Northumberland County Teachers' Institute convened in Harkins' Academy, Newcastle, October 26th, with the President, Dr. Cox, in the chair, and Mr F. P. Yorston, Secretary. Seventy-four teachers enrolled. First session opened with an address from the President, who referred to the progress of the educational spirit in the county since his first visit to the Institute in 1879. There was now scarcely such a thing as a local license known in the county. No teacher could do good work without proper training. There was still something to be desired in the training which our teachers obtained in the Province. Inspector Mersereau followed with a short address of encouragement. Mr. Yorston suggested that a contribution be made to the Canadian Contingent Fund. The suggestion was heartily endorsed, and \$25.00 was voted as a contribution. Miss Susie Harriman then read a paper on "Primary Number," which was discussed at some length. Dr. Cox read a paper on "First Steps in Reading," written by Sister Dwyer, of the Convent School in Chatham.

In the afternoon the Institute adjourned to French Fort Cove, and spent the afternoon studying the geological structure of the place and whatever botanical specimens could be found.

On Friday morning Miss Ina Mersereau read a very excellent paper on the "Educational Value of the Study of History," which provoked much discussion and favorable comment. The President read a very helpful paper on "Drawing," written by Sister Bardon, of the Chatham Convent School. It was decided that these papers be published in pamphlet form and distributed to all the teachers of the county.

Mr. James McIntosh read a paper on "The Chief Points to be aimed at in Teaching Advanced Reading." A communication was read from Mr. H. H. Hagerman concerning the proposed N. B. Teachers' Union. The proposed union was heartily endorsed by the Institute.

Officers were elected as follows: President, F. P. Yorston; Vice-President, Miss A. G. McIntosh; Secretary, Mr. Donald McLean; additional members of Executive, Miss Bell, Miss Edgar, Miss McLean.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

The following report is condensed from that given in the *Educational Review* for October, 1899:

The twentieth annual session of the St. John County Teachers' Institute convened in the Exhibition Hall of the High School, Sept. 14th and 15th. W. H. Parlee, president, in the chair. The attendance exceeded that of any previous meeting held in the city, one hundred and eighty-six teachers being present. Many valuable and useful papers were read and were received with much appreciation by the Institute. "Inefficiency in Teaching," a paper written and read by Dr. H. S. Bridges, provoked much profitable discussion and offered many helpful suggestions.

Dr. Inch, Chief Superintendent of Education, being present, spoke encouragingly to each paper and took part in all discussions. Others taking part in the programme were: George J. Trueman, Principal of the St. Martins' school, on "Centralization in Schools;" Miss M. E. Brittain, a paper on "Primary Reading;" Miss A. S. Morrison (St. Martins), on "The Difficulties in Country Schools;" Miss Knowlton, a paper on "English Literature;" Mr. W. H. Parlee, one on "Letter Writing;" G. R. Devitt, B. A., on "Minerals;" and M. D. Brown and Thomas Powers, B. A., on "Drawing." The papers were practical and suggestive and were discussed in an instructive manner, especially those on drawing. Mr. Brown and Mr. Powers both dealt with the importance of free-hand drawing.

The paper prepared and read by A. Gordon Leavitt, on "Bird Life," deserves special mention, as showing much thought, making it highly instructive to members of the institute. A very pleasing feature of the institute was the performance of the high school orchestra which was in attendance part of each day.

The election of officers for ensuing year, resulted as follows: Dr. H. S. Bridges, president; George J. Trueman, vice-president; Miss Clara Fullerton, secretary-treasurer; Miss M. M. Narraway and J. W. Harrington, executive committee.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

The Victoria County Teachers' Institute met at Andover on September 28th and 29th. Eighteen teachers enrolled.

Inspector F. B. Meagher was elected President; Miss Bessie Scott, Vice-President; C. H. Elliott, Secretary-Treasurer; Miss Baxter and Mr. Niles, additional members of the Executive Committee.

The following papers were read: "The Teacher's Outside Life," by C. H. Elliott, A. B., of the Andover Grammar School; "Canadian History," by Miss

Kinney; "Decimals," by Mr. Niles; "Botany," by Miss Taylor; "Writing," by Miss Baxter; "School Room Decoration," by Miss Barker. A lesson on "English Literature," was given by Thos. Rogers. Owing to the absence of Miss Kinney and Miss Barker their papers were read by Inspector Meagher and Miss Scott.

The public meeting on Thursday evening was largely attended; Inspector Meagher presided. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Lawson, M. P. P., Mr. Porter, M. P. P., Revs. Hillock and Ross, also by the Chairman. The proceedings were enlivened by music.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

The twenty-second annual meeting of the Westmorland County Teachers' Institute was held at Sackville on Thursday and Friday, November 2nd and 3rd. President H. A. Sinnott, of the Moncton High School, in the chair. One hundred and seven teachers enrolled. Papers were read by Amos O'Blenes, H. B. Ward, C. H. Acheson, G. J. Oulton, S. L. T. McKnight, Miss Lillian A. Burt and Miss Mary L. Bailey. A lesson in Chemistry was given by Prof. W. W. Andrews. The public educational meeting at Lingley Hall, Mt. Allison University, on Thursday evening, was well attended. There was an excellent programme of music, and addresses were given by H. A. Powell, M. P., President D. Allison, Rev. Dr. Lathern, Principal Oulton, Inspector Smith, and others. The hearty co-operation of the Mount Allison University faculty and the citizens of Sackville in the public meeting and throughout the proceedings of the institute added much to the interest of the gathering. The local arrangements made by Principal Dixon, of the Sackville High School, and his staff of teachers, contributed largely to the success of the institute. The meetings were held in the fine assembly hall of the new high school. The programme was a varied and interesting one. The spirit with which it was carried out was shown on the last afternoon, when, after Principal Oulton had kept the teachers deeply interested until darkness had set in with his admirably illustrated lesson on physics, the institute adjourned to meet in sections, which were continued to a late hour.

The following are the officers of the institute for the ensuing year: President, H. B. Steeves, Shediac; Vice-president, Miss Read, Port Elgin; Secretary, F. A. Dixon, Sackville; Miss Burt, Dorchester, and G. A. Oulton, Moncton, additional members of the executive.

YORK, QUEENS AND SUNBURY COUNTIES.

The following report of the proceedings is condensed from the report given in the October number of the Educational Review:

The united institutes of York, Queens and Sunbury met in the High School building at Fredericton, on Thursday and Friday, October 5th and 6th. The fine hall of the new high school building was tastefully decorated with flowers; and the school rooms on the different floors were open to the inspection of

visitors. Their general neatness and beauty were a theme of favorable comment. Nearly two hundred teachers were present, and the proceedings throughout were marked with a tone and spirit characteristic of Fredericton as an educational centre, and very creditable to the teachers who contributed to make the institute one of the most successful ever held in the province. The opening address by the president, Inspector H. V. B. Bridges, was the keynote to its success.

The paper of D. L. Mitchell, A. B., principal of the Queens County Grammar School, on the "Teaching of History," dealt not merely with history from the text-book standpoint. It touched the larger issues that go to make up the life of a nation—real patriotism, the culture derived from history and the noble sentiment it should inspire in the youth of a country. In the full discussion that followed, led by Mr. Jas. Hughes, and shared in by Miss Parker, Mr. B. C. Foster, Mr. H. F. Perkins, and others, the methods of teaching history were very clearly presented. The "Teacher's Self-improvement" was the subject of an excellent paper by Mr. H. C. Henderson, A. M., of the Fredericton High School. Mr. John Brittain, instructor in natural science in the Normal School gave an address on "Plants and their Ways," illustrating admirably how teachers may use these to cultivate the observing powers of their pupils. Mr. H. H. Hagerman and G. U. Hay took part in the discussion that followed. "Correlation of Subjects in Miscellaneous Schools," by Miss Sadie Thompson, A. M., of Sunbury County, was suggestive and of great value to teachers of ungraded schools. "Reading and Composition," by Mr. Jos. Mills, A. B., of Keswick, was the subject of a thoughtful and suggestive paper, dealing more especially with English composition. Both papers were discussed fully by Principal Rogers, Principal Foster, Jas. A. Edmunds, Dr. Inch, Mr. Kirkpatrick, Professor Stockley, Dr. Davidson and others.

On Friday morning the institute divided into sections, that under Principal Mullen of the Normal school discussing primary reading, and that under Principal Foster, algebra,

The public meeting on Thursday evening was held in the Opera House, Inspector Bridges presiding. The hall was filled with an audience that listened with the greatest attention to addresses from the following gentlemen: His Worship Mayor Beckwith, Principal Foster, Chief Superintendent Inch, Chancellor Harrison, Hon. Geo. E. Foster and Principal Mullin.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—

Sunbury and Queens Counties — President, D. L. Mitchell, B. A.; Vice-president, Miss Sadie Thompson, M. A.; Secretary-Treasurer, Needa Purdy; Executive Committee—Alva White, A. H. Parker, B. Hayes Dougan, Miss Eva Downey.

York County — President, Jos. Mills, B. A.; Vice-president, Miss Miles; Secretary-Treasurer, Miss Ella L. Thorne; Executive Committee—J. A. Hughes, A. S. McFarlane, M. A., Miss Christina Richards.

REPORT OF SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,

Chief Superintendent of Education, Fredericton, N. B.

SIR, I have the honor to submit the following report of the thirteenth session of the Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, which met at Campbellton, N. B., July 25th, to August 9th, 1899:

The session was opened by a public meeting, held in the spacious assembly hall of the Campbellton High School, Mayor Murray presiding. Interesting and enthusiastic addresses of welcome were given by the chairman, W. A. Mott, Esq., M. P. P., Hon. C. H. LaBillois and others, to which suitable replies were made by President Hay and other members of the school.

This session of the school was characterized by the diligence of the students and the marked improvement made by them. The *field work* was made a special feature of this session, the success of which was largely due to the presence of such enthusiastic scientists as George U. Hay, J. Vroom, Dr. Bailey, B. B. Robinson, G. J. Oulton, W. A. Hickman and others.

The excursions this year on account of the splendid opportunities offered by Campbellton, were specially enjoyable. Sugar Loaf, towering heavenward 1,000 feet, and Squaw Cap, with its altitude of 2,000 feet, were climbed. A day was devoted to the exploration of Morrissey's Rock, with its tunnel, and the far-famed Metapedia valley. Several other points of interest were visited including Carleton, Quebec; Mission Point, Quebec; Dalhousie, etc.

The programme of evening meetings was an excellent one which was admirably carried out. It included lectures, concerts, round table talks, and an "Evening with the Microscope," conducted by D. Bryce Scott, Esq., of Moncton. Lectures were delivered on Canadian Literature, by Hon. J. W. Longley; Geology, by Dr. Bailey; Astronomy, by Mrs. Travis; Agriculture, by W. W. Hubbard, Esq.

At no previous session of the school was greater hospitality shown the members, than was shown by the inhabitants of Campbellton. Their interest in the school was evident throughout the entire fortnight. This together with the magnificent scenery, and the opportunities offered for scientific research by Campbellton and the vicinity, made the session one that will long be remembered with pleasure.

The attendance was the largest in the history of the school. There were 206 members enrolled, 170 from New Brunswick, 24 from Nova Scotia, eight

from Prince Edward Island, two from United States of America, one from Ontario and one from Quebec.

The next session of the school will be held at Bear River, Nova Scotia July 26th to August 10th, 1900.

Appended is a list of officers and instructors, also a financial statement.

I have the honor to be,

Your Obedient Servant,

J. D. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec., 1899.

OFFICERS :

PRESIDENT:

W. R. CAMPBELL, M. A., - - - Truro, N. S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS:

S. A. STARRATT, - - - Yarmouth, N. S.

G. U. HAY, M. A., - - - St. John, N. B.

J. LANDRIGAN, - - - Charlottetown, P. E. I.

SECRETARY-TREASURER:

J. D. SEAMAN, - - - Charlottetown, P. E. I.

LOCAL SECRETARY:

W. E. READ, - - - Bear River, N. S.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:

THE PRESIDENT, SECRETARY, DR. BAILEY, G. J. 'OULTON, M. A.,
JOHN BRITTAIN, A. CAMERON.

G. U. HAY,..... St. John, N. B.
 J. VROOM,..... St. Stephen, N. B.

ANHYDROUS CHEMISTRY.

W. W. ANDREWS, M. A.,..... Sackville, N. B.

CHEMISTRY.

W. H. MAGEE, PH. D.,..... Pairsboro, N. S.

EDUCATION.

J. B. HALL, PH. D.,..... Truro, N. S.

ELOCUTION.

INA S. BROWN,..... St. John, N. B.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

A. CAMERON,..... Yarmouth, N. S.

GEOLOGY.

L. W. BAILEY, PH. D.,..... Fredericton, N. B.

KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. S. B. PATTERSON,..... Truro, N. S.

MUSIC, (Tonic-Sol-Fa.).

ADA F. RYAN,..... Halifax, N. S.

PHYSICS AND METEOROLOGY.

W. R. CAMPBELL, M. A.,..... Truro, N. S.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

S. A. STARRATT, Yarmouth, N. S.

ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

G. J. OULTON, M. A.,..... Moncton, N. B.

F. A. DIXON, M. A.,..... Sackville, N. B.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1898.....	\$	1
Government Grant, N. S.....		11
" " N. B.....		11
Registration Fees.....		2
Proceeds of Concerts.....		
Advertisements in Calendar.....		
	\$	5

EXPENDITURES.

Printing, Advertising, Stationery	\$	96	92
Calendars.....		52	00
Postage, Freight, Expressage, etc.....		44	91
Class Expenses.....		19	81
Instructors and Officers		320	00
Sundries.....		32	56
Balance.....		7	97

APPENDIX F.

STATISTICS OF DENOMINATIONAL, PRIVATE AND OTHER EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS IN NEW BRUNSWICK NOT UNDER THE SUPERVISION OR CONTROL OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

[NOTE.—The statistics are given as forwarded to the Chief Superintendent the Principals or other authorities of the several Institutions in reply to a circular letter asking for such information as would enable him to place before the public a comprehensive statement of all the educational work of the Province.]

—Institutions Having Degree-Confering Powers With Their Preparatory and Associate Schools.

THE UNIVERSITY OF ST JOSEPH'S COLLEGE, MEMRAMCOOK, WEST.,
FOUNDED A. D. 1864.

THE REV. ALFRED ROY, C. S. C., M. A., President.

No. Professors.	No. other Teachers.	Undergraduates in Arts, 1898.	Students, Theology 898.	Other Students.	Total Students, 1898.	Degrees Conferred, '98.		Degrees Conferred altogether.			Value of Property.	Endowment.
						B. A.	M. A.	B. A.	M. A.	B. L.		
9	13	38	8	119	165	6	4	58	21	2	\$50,000	None

NOTE—No Report for 1899 received.

THE UNIVERSITY OF MOUNT ALLISON COLLEGE AND ASSOCIATE SCHOOLS, SACKVILLE, N. B.

1. MOUNT ALLISON ACADEMY, Founded 1843, JAMES M. PALMER, M. A., Principal.
2. MOUNT ALLISON LADIES' COLLEGE, Founded 1954, REV. B. C. BORDEN, D. D., Principal.
3. MOUNT ALLISON UNIVERSITY, Founded 1862, DAVID ALLISON, LL. D., Principal.

A. D. 1899.

	No. Professors and Teachers.	No. of Under- graduates in Arts.	No. Students Other Courses.	Total Students 1899.	Courses of Study.	Degrees Conferred, 1899.			Value of Property.	Endowments.
						B. A.	M. A.	D. C. L. D. D.		
1	4	...	106	106	{ Commercial Course and Common and High School College Preparatory.	...	...	...	\$ 32,000	.....
2	17	...	211	211	{ Common and High School courses Music & Fine Arts	...	...	...	121,000	.....
3	11	80	48	128	{ Arts, Science, Theology and Special Courses.	22	2	8	120,000	\$117,500

The University also reports a valuable Library of 8,500 volumes, and a Laboratory well equipped with Physical and Chemical apparatus.

II. — DENOMINATIONAL AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS NOT HAVING DECREE-CONFERRING POWERS.

NAME.	Locality.	Founded.	Name of Principal.	No. Teachers 1899.	No. Pupils 1899.	Value of Property.	Courses of Study.
St. Mary's Female Academy.	Newcastle,	1864	Sr. St. Antonine,	6	140	\$24,000	Com. and High School Courses; also Christian Doctrine, Music, Draw- ing, etc.
Congregation of Notre Dame, St. Louis Convent School,....	Caraquet, St. Louis,	1874	Sr. St. Peter Celestine,	5	120	15,000	Same as above.
Acad. of Our Lady of Snows,	Campbellton,	1888	.....	.....	.....	.....	Not reported.
Rothsay School for Girls,....	Neth-erwood, (Rothsay)	1894	Mrs. J. S. Armstrong,...	10	31	8,000	Not reported. English and Classical Courses, Chemistry Music, Drawing, etc.
The Rothsay College for } Boys,.....	Rothsay.	1891	Isaac E. Moore, B.A....	7	36	.....	Math., Classics, Modern Languages, Eng. Science, Scripture, Music and Military Drill.

There are Commercial Colleges in St. John, Fredericton, and in other of the larger towns. No report has been received from any of these. There are also a few private schools and kindergartens, the statistics of which have not been received.

MADRAS SCHOOLS.

These Schools are under the control and direction of a Board of Governors and Trustees, consisting of the Lieutenant-Governor, the Lord Bishop of the Diocese, the Chief Justice, the members of the Executive Council of New Brunswick, the Judge of the Court of Vice-Admiralty, the Speaker of the House of Assembly, the Mayor and Recorder of St. John, the Rector and Church Wardens of Trinity Church, St. John, together with G. Sidney Smith, Geo. A. Schofield, Geo. E. Fairweather, C. P. Clarke, Judge Barker. Clerk and Treasurer, H. L. Sturdee. The annual income of the Board from endowments is about \$4,000.

Name of School.	Locality.	Founded.	Name of Head Teacher.	No. Teachers.	No. Pupils.	Courses of Study.
Fredericton Madras School,....	Fredericton,	1820	Myra L. Sherman,	2	22	{ Common School Course, together with Religious Instruction, Bible and Church Catechism.
Central Madras School,.....	St. John,....	1819	Miss Wetmore,.....	2	54	{ Common School Course, together with Religious Instruction, Bible and Church Catechism.
Portland Madras School,	St. John,....	1819	Miss L. H. Underhill, ..	1	30	{ Common School Course, together with Religious Instruction, Bible and Church Catechism.
Sussex Madras School,.....	Sussex,.....	No Report.	Miss C. L. Roach,	1	22	{ Common School Course, together with Religious Instruction, Bible and Church Catechism.
Carleton Madras School,.....	St. John,....	Do.	Miss Sarah H. Carleton, ..	1	25	{ Common School Course, together with Religious Instruction, Bible and Church Catechism.
Shediac,	Shediac,.....	Do.	Burton R. Field,.....	1	35	{ Common School Course, together with Religious Instruction, Bible and Church Catechism.

IV.—INDIAN SCHOOLS IN NEW BRUNSWICK.

1899.

These are under the Supervision and Control of the Dominion Government, which supplies all School Materials of every kind.

NAME OF RESERVE.	County.	Name of Teacher.	PEPILS.			Value of Buildings.	Subjects of Study.
			Boys.	Girls.	Total.		
Tobique Reserve.....	Victoria ..	Edith O'Brien.....	8	13	21	\$500 00	Common School Studies.
Kingsclear "	York	Frances McGinn.....	14	10	24	665 00	"
St. Mary's "	"	M. I. Rush.....	7	10	17	500 00	"
Big Cove "	Kent.....	Mary N. Babin.....	20	20	40	700 00	"
Burnt Church Reserve..	North'd....	John Flanagan.....	10	9	19	500 00	"
Eel Ground "	"	Lucy B. Walsh.....	13	13	26	500 00	"

APPENDIX G.

PRESENT SPECIAL POSITION AND PROSPECTS OF TEACHING AS A PROFESSION.

Address Delivered by Walter C. Murray, M. A., (Edin.) Professor of Philosophy
of Dalhousie College, Before the Faculty and Students of the University of
New Brunswick.

There was a time when one leg, a strong arm and a stout heart qualified a man for the position of schoolmaster. Sometimes the more ambitious schools expected ability to read, write and cipher. Those good old times of good spelling and exemplary morals are gone. The schoolmaster and the rod have been supplanted by the school teacher, and the examination. And with these changes has come the uncomfortable question—Do we teachers belong to a profession?

To democratic ears this question sounds foolish. It seems to indicate a desire on the part of the teachers to hold a prominent place in the esteem of the community. One's first impulse is to laugh at it and to say it matters little whether the teacher ranks with labourers or lawyers, so long as he does his work well. There is, however, an important side to the question. Social repute in itself may be of little importance, but it is coveted by many and forms no inconsiderable part of the return which a number of callings offer. Further this question of the professional status of teaching touches in a most important way the attitude of teachers to one another in the matter of competition for places and in the matter of professional reputation. Underbidding is a serious evil, and unless it is checked it will soon render the calling unbearable to self-respecting men and women. Further, nothing is more common in our schools than clean sweeps, reviews, and turnings back by new teachers. The new teacher too often accompanies these sweeping changes with remarks, more or less uncomplimentary, about the late teacher's work. Such professional discourtesy does not strengthen the critic. It seriously lessens public respect for the profession.

The standing of the teaching profession is then a question of some importance to the public as well as to the teacher. With your assistance I hope tonight

to come to some conclusion about the status and prospects of the profession in the Maritime Provinces, and to suggest some ways in which it might be strengthened.

Is teaching regarded by the majority of our teachers as their life's work?

The reports of our education departments with their full and carefully compiled statistics enable us to answer this question. The N. B. report for 1898 states that only a small percentage of third class teachers remain in the profession for more than three years. Of the second class teachers about one-third and of those of the first class about one-half have taught more than seven years. The average period of service for the entire profession in Nova Scotia is about four years.

Let us see what these numbers mean. I think we are safe in assuming that the average age of the young teacher on obtaining his or her license is not more than 20. Now we are told that very few Third Class Teachers teach more than three years, i. e., remain in the profession after 23. Of the Second Class not more than one-third, and of the First Class about one-half have taught seven years, i. e., two-thirds of the Second Class and one-half of the First Class leave the profession before they reach their 27th year. In Nova Scotia one half of the profession leave the profession before they reach 24.

If we take round numbers we find that 500 of the 1800 teachers in New Brunswick, i. e., 27 per cent., or a little more than one-fourth have taught more than 7 years. In Nova Scotia 600 of the 2,500, i. e., 24 per cent., or less than one-fourth, have seen 7 or more years service.

Can we regard a calling that loses three-fourths of its members before they reach their 27th year as worthy of the rank of a profession?

But it may be objected that teaching differs greatly from the other professions. In the other professions we find men only. In the teaching profession the women outnumber the men. For example in Nova Scotia there were in 1898 nearly 1900 women and about 600 men i. e. the women outnumber the men more than 3 to 1. In New Brunswick the ratio was still more in favour of the women. The 1800 teachers were divided roughly into 400 men and 1400 women. Now it is urged it is inevitable that under these conditions the average period of service should be short. For marriage, which the majority find difficult to renounce, tends to prevent changes in a profession filled with men, but it makes them inevitable when the majority of the members are women. This seems to be borne out by the returns from Prussia. There in 1886 the total number of teachers was over 64,000 and the number of women hardly 7,000. There were eight times as many men as women. In the Elementary schools the average period of service was 17.5 years; or about four and a half times the average for Nova Scotia. Nearly 40 per cent. the Prussian Elementary teachers had taught 20 years or more: while in the higher

schools it is an exceptional occurrence for a teacher to leave the profession while he is able to do good work.

Naturally, then, we are inclined to attribute the instability of the teaching profession to the fact that it contains but a small number of men. An appeal, however, to the reports shows us that man cannot shift the blame to the woman's shoulders. In New Brunswick of the First Class male teachers 46 per cent., of the First Class female 47 per cent. see 7 years of service. Further, 30 per cent. of the men of the same class and only 20 per cent. of the women teach less than 3 years. In the Second Class we find that 46 per cent. of the men and only 33 per cent. of the women teach less than 3 years. So in these classes we find the men as changeable as the women. In Nova Scotia, of the male teachers of the highest grades only one-fourth teach more than 7 years, while of the female teachers of the same grades, nearly one-third teach more than 7 years. About the same percentage of each sex teach less than 3 years. Again, we find that the length of service does not depend entirely upon sex. We should add, however, that, when we approach the longer periods of service, we find the percentage of men greatly in excess of that of the women. For example, in Nova Scotia 15 per cent. of the men holding licenses of Grades A, B, C, see 20 years' service, while only 5 per cent. of the women holding the same licenses teach as long. Still in those branches of the profession where men only are employed, e. g., in the Grammar and Superior Schools of New Brunswick, the average period of service is hardly 10 years.

Let us return to the interpretation of these numbers. Three-fourths of our teachers leave the profession before their 27th year. Of our teachers of the highest grade one-half teach less than 10 years, i. e., leave the profession before they reach their 35th year. (It is assumed here that the average age of those taking highest licenses is 25). At 30 the expectation of life, according to the life rates of insurance companies, is over 32 years, and at 35 it is over 28 years. One-half of the entire life or three-fourths of the working life of the great majority of our teachers are spent in another calling. Furthermore, this portion of their life is that in which their powers reach maturity. The teaching profession is merely a practice ground for young men and women who, as their powers develop and their experience broadens, leave it for some other calling. In a recent number of the Forum a very careful article by a Harvard man, Mr. W. R. Thayer, shows us that the average age of over 500 of the most eminent men of the century is 68 years and 8 months. For example, the average for 112 statesmen is 71 years. These facts show us that the teaching profession loses at least 30 of the best years of three-fourths of its members.

One naturally asks how is it with the other professions? The clerical profession approaches nearer to the teaching profession than any other. They resemble each other in the scantiness of their incomes, in the character of their

work, and in the nature of the preparation their members must undergo. The clerical profession, however, requires a larger period of preparation, and has a higher social status.

I have been able to secure reliable data relating to but a small part of one section of the clerical profession. The annual report of the Presbyterian Church contains the dates of the ordination of the ministers of that church in Canada and the amounts of their salaries. I have confined my attention to that section of the report that relates to the Maritime Provinces. In these Provinces in 1898 there were 203 ordained clergymen. Of these 69.4, say 70 per cent. had been in the profession more than seven years. Now you remember about 75 per cent of the teachers had taught less than seven years. While three out of every four teachers retire after they finish their seven years of service, only one out of every four clergymen does so. Again 29 per cent. of the clergymen see 20 years service but only 5.4 per cent. of the teachers see as many years active work. In other words, while one in every three of the clergymen remain in the active work of the profession for 20 years or more, only one in every nineteen teachers does so.

Now if you bear in mind that the clergyman requires from three to eight years more for preparation for his profession than does the teacher, the difference becomes greater, for while only one teacher in every nineteen is teaching at 40, nearly one clergyman in every three is preaching at 45.

[In New Brunswick out of 1820 teachers, 406 (23 per cent.) have served over 10 years, 96 (5.4 per cent.) over 20 years, 30 (1.5 per cent.) over 30 years and 8 (1.2 per cent.) over 40 years. In Nova Scotia out of 2500, 476 (18.5 per cent.) have served over 10 years, 140 (5.5 per cent.) over 20 years, and only 22 (0.10 per cent.) over 30 years.]

Sufficient has been said to make clear the lack of permanence in the profession of teaching. Let us now turn to the other test of the status of a profession—the income. Income is really more than a symptom of the state of health of a profession. It is perhaps the greatest cause of stability and prosperity.

In comparing the incomes of the different professions it is necessary to confine our attention to the salaries of the men in the teaching profession. Lament as we may and explain as we can the difference between the salaries paid men and women who do the same work, the fact remains that women's salaries in every kind of work never exceed but may fall as low as one-third of the salaries of men. The average of the salaries of the female teachers in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick never equals that of the salaries of the male teachers of the same grade, but in the highest grades is a little more than one-half and in the lowest reaches nine-tenths. Consequently we shall consider the salaries of the sexes separately.

The average income of the male teachers of New Brunswick is about \$396. If we include the salaries of Inspectors, Instructors in the Normal School and the Superintendent of Education it reaches \$417. In Nova Scotia the average is even less, although in the city of Halifax the average of the salaries of the supervisor and 16 male teachers is about \$1,000.

Let us look at the highest average. What does \$417 a year mean? A carpenter working at \$1.50 every working day in the year could make \$470. He could take four weeks holidays and still reach the average salary of the men engaged in educational work. But many teachers would look with envy upon the income of the carpenter. More than one-half of the male teachers of New Brunswick hold Second and Third Class Licenses. The average salary for Second Class male teachers is \$298 and for Third Class is \$224 i. e., about \$1.00 and 75 cents a day for a year of 300 working days. In Nova Scotia 212 or about one-third of the 614 male teachers of the Provinces hold Class D., the lowest grade of License, and receive an average salary of \$178. An office boy at \$3.50 per week would make more. Perhaps running errands and doing odds and ends about an office are of more importance to the State than guiding and instructing the thirty or forty boys and girls of a district. \$178 a year, hardly 60c. a day for a year with two weeks holidays. A self-respecting ditcher would despise you, if you offered him as little.

The salaries of women reach a lower depth. In Nova Scotia the average salary of the highest grade is \$552.86, i. e., \$1.85 a day for a year of 300 working days. This is the highest average paid to any grade of female teachers in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia. But in Nova Scotia the lowest grade which contains one-third of the teachers, reaches the splendid average of \$164.20—55 cents a day. In one county in Nova Scotia the average is \$139.12, i. e., 46 cents a day. Our \$3.50 office boy could spend \$40 on a pony and still have more money than is paid on the average to the women teachers of Richmond County. A farm hand can hardly be got for a year at the rate of \$12 per month, but that is \$5 more than one-half the women teaching in Richmond County get. But I suppose tending cattle and pigs is more important than teaching boys and girls. In New Brunswick the lowest grade of female teachers reach an average salary of \$187.65, i. e., \$9 more than the average salary of the lowest grade of Male Teachers and \$23 more than that of the corresponding grade of Female Teachers in Nova Scotia. Bad as New Brunswick is, in this matter she has not reached the lower depth of Nova Scotia. There is, however, this important fact to be remembered. In Nova Scotia one-sixth of the male and one-tenth of the female teachers hold provisional licenses. Further in Nova Scotia in 1898 out of 2,500 teachers, not quite 800 had been trained at the Normal School, while in New Brunswick out of 1,836 teachers only sixteen were reported untrained. I wish you to notice and to bear in

mind that these three things go together. I think that the secret of all improvements in the profession is bound up in them. In Nova Scotia lower salaries and shorter periods of service are found with lower professional training. In New Brunswick higher professional qualifications are accompanied by higher salaries and longer periods of service. So far everything seems in New Brunswick's favor. But in the highest grades of teachers, male and female, Nova Scotia demands higher qualification and ^{and} sees higher salaries and a slightly longer period of service. (The average for Grammar and Superior School Teachers of New Brunswick is \$706.80, for the Grade A Teachers of Nova Scotia \$841.03. 5.5 per cent in Nova Scotia and 5.4 per cent. in New Brunswick have taught twenty years and over.)

Let us see how the salary of the teacher looks beside that of his brother in one of the learned professions. The average salary of the Presbyterian minister of the Maritime Provinces is about \$885. But three-fourths of the ministers have mansees free of rent. Allowing an average of \$50 for rent, the average salary reaches \$922, or \$90 more than twice the average of the salaries of the Male Teachers, Inspectors, Normal School Instructors, and Superintendent of Education of New Brunswick.

Again, I took the assessment roll of the City of Fredericton and estimated the average of the salaries of the members of the different professions. The male teachers were assessed within \$ 00 of the amounts of the salaries reported to the Education Office. Of course the fluctuating incomes of the doctors and lawyers were under-assessed considerably. In fact the assessors seemed to have taken \$2,000 as the maximum in each profession and to have scaled the other incomes accordingly.

The assessment roll shows an average for the doctors of nearly \$1,100 (\$1,085), for the lawyers of nearly \$1,000 (\$990), for the clergymen of over \$800, for the six male teachers \$866 and \$532 for all the teachers of the city. I believe the actual incomes would average over \$1,400 for the doctors, nearly as much for the lawyers, fully \$1,000 for the clergymen and nearly \$900 for the male teachers.

The only profession that approaches the undesirable pre-eminence of teaching in regard to salary is that of the ministry. But consider a moment what the clergymen receives that is denied the teacher. The social position of the clergyman is much higher. He has numerous privileges, such as reduced rates of travelling, and special discounts from merchants. He is the subject of frequent gifts. In many cases he receives a small allowance on retiring, and provision is made, in case of death, for his wife and family.

*The teachers of these provinces have this small crumb of comfort. Their professional brethren elsewhere on this continent are not much better off. In New York City, where over \$10,000,000 are spent on the schools, there are

about 250 principals and 7000 teachers. Of these over 1000 receive less than \$600—the salary of elevator boys. Over 2000 receive less than stablemen and 4000 receive less than the foreman of the Street Cleaning Department i. e. \$1200. A janitor in one of the schools receives more than twice the highest salary paid to any woman holding the principalship of a school.

But, you say, the teacher has compensations, such as long holidays. It is true he has more holidays than many other professional men. Yet he cannot like them, lend the work of one day to another. The daily strain is kept at the same pitch. You know the effect of that. It is much easier for a horse to travel over a road broken by hills where changes of the pace are necessary than to keep up a uniform pace along a level road. It is the dead level of routine that kills.

The teachers holidays are not luxuries but necessities for them as well as for their pupils. Without them many teachers would break down completely. Two years ago the Dominion Educational Association met at Halifax. It met towards the close of the holiday season when the teachers were supposed to have recovered from the strain of the term's work. I retain a very vivid impression of the appearance of the older teachers. With but few exceptions their faces and movements showed nearly every mark of physical exhaustion. This was especially true of the high grade of female teachers who had taught more than seven or eight years. I believe there is no more exhausting work than teaching a large school of active children, many of whom have not learnt self-control and obedience at home.

Teaching, if properly done, is not easy work under the most favorable conditions. But some of our economical School Boards economize at the expense of the teacher. They reduce or keep down expenses by increasing the number each teacher has to teach. In St John the average number of pupils per teacher in 1898 was 46.6. Over two-thirds of the teachers had fifty pupils each, twelve had over sixty and one had seventy-five. A year or two before that, three had eighty. Of the other towns in New Brunswick, Moncton leads with an average of fifty-three per pupil. It once had an average of sixty-one. In 1898 eight of its teachers had over sixty pupils each. Woodstock, Chatham and Campbellton give each teacher on the average more than fifty pupils; St. Stephen and Milltown nearly fifty. In Halifax the average is thirty-seven. For the United States, the average is thirty-six.

Try and realize what it is to manage over fifty children of different dispositions and as many different home trainings. I think the average layman or woman would be willing to trial of keeping the peace amor-
two or three days
to the open to
play.

The average mother fancies herself in a badlam when her house is filled with eight or ten lively children, though she has a thousand ways of attaching and holding their affections that are denied to the teacher. I think after one day's experience of managing a school a good many of our business men would prefer to take charge of an army. And yet these same men and women have little hesitation in handing over 50, 60, 70 nay even 80 children to one young girl of 18 or 20 and they expect her to keep them in order, to make them obedient and happy, to teach a little of everything, and to do this without resorting to anything harsher than a scolding. Then they tell her they wish they had the easy life of the teacher, her numerous holidays, her freedom from care and responsibility and sometimes they are even shameless enough to say they envy her salary. When an expert like Thring of Uppingham tells them that a teacher cannot teach properly more than 25 pupils, they laugh at him and call him an idealist or some other equally horrible name.

But you, who are not teachers but who sympathize with them, say "We all admit, so does the public, that teachers are poorly paid." Yes, I reply, many, very many, admit that teachers' salaries are not high; but very few admit that teachers' work is hard. Recently our Board of Education of which we have every right to expect intelligent appreciation of the teachers' difficulties and work, publicly expressed disapproval of the number of school-holidays. One is almost compelled to believe that they thought the teachers' work mere routine like that of a clerk. Our banks, and they know the money value of services, think from 10 to 3, long hours for their clerks who must attend sharply and quickly to their work. Yet bank clerks are not compelled to spend long hours in the evening reading, correcting exercises and preparing for next day's work. Is the strain on a bank clerk less or greater than that on a teacher? I hardly think his worry is like that of the teacher who is being continually harrassed by irrepressible children whom he must suffer in patience but not allow to interfere with the course of his work. Is one unjust when one shows a little impatience with the man on the street, when he says to the teacher, "O, you people have an easy time. You begin work at 9, stop at 12, begin again at 2 and stop at 4, have the rest of the day to yourself, and then have a glorious holiday twice a year. I wish I had as soft a job." Yes, and I, who know something about teaching, wish he had.

But to return to the attractions which the profession offers. You may say you must not judge a profession by its average salary, but by the number and size of the prizes. For example, law attracts not because of the living it promises, not because of the great prizes, political and judicial, which it offers.

What about teaching? The clergymen are not too well paid and have but few large prizes kept before them. Yet 61 or 33 per cent. of the salaries given by the Presbyterian church in the Maritime Provinces exceed \$1,000, the

greatest of these is \$3,000. Of the 1880 salaries paid Teachers, Inspector, Normal School Instructors and Superintendent in New Brunswick, only twenty-five or hardly 1.5 per cent. reach \$1,000. 1.5 per cent. of the teachers can get the great prize of \$1,000 while nearly 33 per cent. or one-third of the clergymen can. But if we confine ourselves to those actually teaching, we find only fourteen reaching \$1,000. Not quite one teacher to every hundred may ever expect to get \$1,000 while one clergyman in every three, may. In Halifax only 6 of the 136 salaries paid to supervisor or teachers *i. e.* one in about twenty-four, reach \$1,000. Perhaps we had better say nothing more about the prizes in the teaching profession. The ordinary business man will hardly consider it a great boon for one city merchant in every twenty-four to be permitted to earn \$1,000 for ten or twenty years and then to find at the end of that time his health and strength shattered and his usefulness gone, though the needs of life are increasing, and that his small savings are totally inadequate to keep him in even the smallest degree of comfort.

Our profession's attractions are of a different character. It offers little but the opportunity of doing good work — a work that fascinates the patriot as much as the religious reformer. The teacher sees that it is his privilege to lay deep and broad the foundations of national as well as of individual greatness. He knows that legislators may draft laws and administer ever so wisely and yet fail, unless the schoolmaster has given the state men and women of the right stamp. Such considerations draw and hold the best men and women.

Still the idealist must at times descend to the practical. As an idealist ardently striving for his ideal he considers ways and means. He asks, can nothing be done to attract and retain more of the best men and women, and above all to relieve them of the thought of unmerited neglect and want of appreciation, if not of stupid opposition?

The century's remedy for all ills is organization and combination. Not a few believe that a teachers' union can raise teaching to the full rank of a profession. Already we have County Institutes, Provincial and Dominion Associations. Nova Scotia has a Teachers' Union; Fredericton, I believe, a Teachers' Club.

The Nova Scotia Union has for its object the protection of teachers from each other and from angry parents. It is expected to check underbidding. Some perhaps hope to be able to increase salaries by trades union methods.

I do not think these unions can do much more than educate their members in professional etiquette and perhaps provide a common fund from which grants may be made in aid of unfortunate teachers who are summoned to court to defend themselves. The latter is not a very urgent need. Our law courts are fair and lawsuits against teachers are few, and when they do happen, the teacher is not always entirely innocent.

Teachers' Associations I think can do more for the benefit of the profession by cultivating the professional interest. There is no question about the success of our Institutes and Associations in interesting our teachers in the science and art of teaching. City and town clubs can do much more than the infrequent and formal Institutes. These Associations strengthen the fraternal spirit and indirectly prevent disgraceful competition. They may also do much by way of calling the attention of the public to the needs of the profession. For example they may be convinced that a higher standard of professional qualification is necessary and may be able to persuade the public to secure the necessary legislation. The legal, medical and dental professions have done so. They may also do much to form public opinion upon such matters as compulsory attendance, examinations, changes in courses of studies and text-books shortening of hours, manual training. For in these matters they are experts, and have the right to speak with authority.

But I believe that any attempt to regulate salaries by trades union methods would do the profession much harm. Indirectly, however, salaries may be affected through public opinion and the growth of a professional etiquette.

Let us now turn to this engrossing question, the question of income. The teacher's income may be criticized from two sides. You may show its inadequacy to the requirements of the daily life of one who works hard; and you may point out how its meagreness prevents adequate provision for sickness or old age. The latter I think is the serious defect. A small and regular income assured the worker for life, appeals to one who has not the money-making passion, more than a large, fluctuating income that must cease or decrease as the worker grows older. Consequently I think all reforms should keep the question of the provision for old age and sickness in the foreground. For in the teaching profession this need is greater than in any other. In no other profession does the worker age so rapidly or become inefficient so soon. As President Eliot recently said, "Two kinds of men make good teachers—young men and men who never grow old." Inefficiency is due not merely to impaired physical health but to growing incapacity to appreciate the child's way of looking at things. You know the consequences of that. The child feels that the teacher is not in sympathy with him. He is too young and thoughtless to try to appreciate the teacher. Consequently all the patience and tact is demanded from the teacher and the demand increases as his capacity to meet it decreases. This question concerns the state as much if not more than the teacher.

Provision for old age may be made directly by a system of pensions, or indirectly by an increased salary.

Pensions offset the low salaries of our civil servants, and the still lower salaries of our clergymen. In Germany they have made teaching a profession worth entering and living for.

Unfortunately the American democracy is opposed to the granting of pensions on principle, though not to their receipt. A man, it is urged, should provide by economy, insurance or investment for his old days no matter what his calling. The merchant and the laborer have to do so, why not the teacher? At first sight this objection seems fair. But when you remember that the merchant's opportunities for making wealth are much greater, and that though the teacher's income may be slightly greater than the laborer's, you demand from him higher kind of work and much higher qualifications, while society expects him to live according to a standard of life that fits him to be a good example for children who may some day be called upon to fill the highest positions in the State, you see that the poor teacher is crushed between the nether and upper millstones of high demands and low grants.

Of the need of a pension system in the interests of the State as well as of the profession, and of its justice there cannot be two opinions. But we may well ask is it a possible reform. Is there any prospect of the state making any such provision? Quebec has tried it and failed. That is true; but the failure was due to extravagant ideas. The scheme promised big pensions and demanded little. Germany has found it practicable and Germany is not a wealthy country and is spending vast sums on armaments.

But you ask is it a practical question for us? We spend on education in these provinces about one-third of our total revenue. Can we expect much more? Remember we are now spending great sums on capital account. We have to open railways, deepen canals, subsidize steamships, build elevators, enlarge harbours and provide necessary facilities for trade and commerce. Further our new country with its vast areas demands public buildings, public services that cost much and return little. We must keep down our expenses so as to attract men and women to fill our territories and develop our resources. We wish the teacher well but our needs are great. This growing time means hunger.

No one can deny the force of this argument. But few of us realize that after all the politician will spend money on teacher's pensions more freely than on elevators, if he is convinced that the people believe that pensions are of more importance to the country than huge grain elevators. Convince yourselves of the merits of your case, convince the public of the benefits of the system and the politicians will readily provide the means. So our conclusion is hammer away at the pension system, see its advantages clearly, show the public how it is going to benefit them and the politicians will do the rest. This may take some time, but I think success is sure.

But how about direct increases? What are the prospects of greater returns for the teacher's efforts? In Germany, the government is in the happy position of being able to grant rights and privileges that cost nothing, but are much sought after. For example exemptions from military service are granted, also certain honorary titles, such as professor. These titles in a country like Germany where social rank is strongly accentuated are much coveted. Further, the German teacher is a civil servant. He is independent of the petty tyrannies of ignorant and prejudiced trustees. His success depends largely upon himself not upon the chance circumstances of local popularity. In this democratic land we suffer from a dearth of privileges which may be bestowed as marks of honor and when we do by chance hit upon some coveted honors we distribute them like samples of seed-grain to persistent correspondents and political favorites.

There is I think a more hopeful plan of adding to the returns received by the teachers, though it may involve reduction of their number. That is the consolidation of school districts. When the provinces were organized for public school purposes, they were divided into districts not according to population but according to the limits of a child's walking powers. Nova Scotia set a lower limit of three miles for thickly populated and an upper limit of five miles for thinly populated sections. New Brunswick decided on four square miles. It is a matter of great regret that it never occurred to any one that a child could be carried to school in carriages or sleighs. If it had, it seems probable that provision would have been made for the conveyance of children to and from school in thinly populated districts. No doubt the reformers of the sixties and seventies expected the wastes of these provinces to be filled to overflowing before they would have to give place to their sons. Unfortunately the exodus west and south and to the towns has aggravated the evil. In not a few (about 200 of the 800 rural schools) of the schools the enrollment does not reach two figures—in some, (about 100) with difficulty, it attains the dignity of a half-dozen. You can imagine what the daily attendance is with such an enrollment. For example, in the district in which I first made the acquaintance of the "fat cat" and her companions, the enrollment in those golden days approached the half-century mark. It is true the inauguration of the Free Schools brought bearded men and boys that could not climb a snow drift, together on the rough benches of the country school, but for years afterward the enrollment and attendance remained high. Last summer the total enrollment there, so I was told, was somewhere about one dozen. In another district, not eight miles distant, where there was every mark of material comfort, the school never had more than three or four classes, each member of which stood at the head. These things point to consolidation and school omnibuses with all their attendant joys.

How is consolidation going to benefit the profession? It means greater revenue for a single school. It means a teacher of a higher grade, and it means a higher salary for the teacher. It means economy, though not as much as its advocates profess. Further, it means better work. Some would add, it marks the suppression of the boards of trustees. I am a believer in democracy, but not in petty boards of Trustees, who too frequently are elected to save pennies, and who care little and know less about the needs of a good school. Five dollars in their eyes is more important than a good teacher. They think more of the contract for cordwood than of the grade of the teacher's license.

The last remedy that I am about to propose for professional ideas will fear be bitter to the taste at first.

In Germany teaching is a profession. The great majority of the teachers are men who marry and spend their lives in teaching. We have already mentioned some of the attractions that strengthen the profession — such as exemption from military service, titles of honor bringing with them a certain social position, also practically permanent tenure of office with a pension shiving in the distance. Strong competition in other callings and a certain immobility of labor with the foregoing attractions offset the small salaries — salaries smaller absolutely, though not relatively to the cost of living, than ours. There is still another condition that makes for stability, and it seems to me to be the most important. It is the long period of preparation and the very high professional standard required of all candidates.

For the common school teacher three years at one of their many Normal Schools including a year of practice are compulsory. For the secondary school teacher a university course with specialization in branches to be taught by candidate, one year of professional study, one year of apprenticeship and from one to ten years service as substitute are necessary. So you see, that, when a man spends so much time and money in acquiring a highly specialized professional skill, he does not intend to leave the profession; and if he did, could not do so without great loss.

The value of high professional requirements is well illustrated in the case of the medical and surgical professions, when any one could be a surgeon who could play the barber, buy a lancet and dish, when any apothecary or herbalist who could make infusions and poultices could claim to be a physician the surgical and medical callings were trades or tricks not professions. But when the barber surgeons and the apothecaries became incorporated and began to demand periods of apprenticeship they became formidable; and later when they demanded high educational qualifications they ceased to be called "sawbones" and "pill-doctors" but became peers of the realm, knights, members of parliament, men of wealth and power.



vision should be made whereby candidates for Common School licenses should be able to continue their studies beyond those of the Common School two or three years. This could be done through the Grammar or through special schools established at three or four centres in the Province. Further, a year or more of professional training could be given to greater advantage in one or four centres. For the great need is, plenty of practice, and this implies a large number of practice schools—more than any town can provide without retarding its educational work.

For the training of Secondary School teachers the universities should be utilized. Every Grammar School teacher should be required to spend at least two or three years at the University, and, perhaps, to specialize. The University should provide courses in Education. The practical work might be done, as in Germany, under the supervision and instruction of the principals of the best of the secondary schools or at the Normal School. The only thing to insist upon is that there should be plenty of practice.

Is this possible? I think so if we do not attempt too much at once. At present in New Brunswick the principal of nearly every Grammar School is a university man, though not a specialist. A large number of the Common School teachers, the great majority of those of the higher grades, have spent some time at the higher schools.

In the United States the great overflow of specialists from the Graduate Schools, after deluging the colleges, has passed over to the Secondary Schools—the great benefit of the schools and the profession. There the Universities are making provisions for the professional training of the teachers similar to that previously made for the professions of law, medicine and divinity.

Germany found such a system possible. Great Britain is gradually fitting a similar one into operation.

Let me support this plea for higher professional requirements for the teaching profession by a quotation from Quick's Essay on Mulcaister:

‘It is an historic fact that law, medicine, theology, and even engineering, owe their strength and dignity as professions to their organic connection with the Universities.’



ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

SCHOOLS

OF THE

NEW BRUNSWICK.

1900.

BY THE

CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT OF EDUCATION.

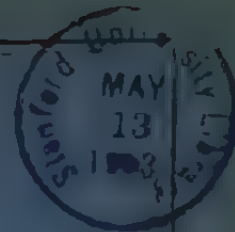


FREDERICKSON, N. B.

1901



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FREDERICTON, N. B.
1901.

EDUCATION OFFICE.

FREDERICTON, N. B., February 1st, 1901.

SIR,—

I have the honor to transmit to you, to be laid before His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Annual Report on the Common Schools of the Province for the year ended December 31st, 1900.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. R. INCH,
Chief Supt. of Education.

TO THE HON. L. J. TWEEDIE,
Provincial Secretary.

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GENERAL REPORT

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PART I.

— —
GENERAL REPORT



ALEXANDRA SCHOOL, SAINT JOHN, N. B.



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ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
SCHOOLS OF NEW BRUNSWICK,
1900.

PART I.—GENERAL REPORT.

To His Honor the Honorable Abner Reid McClelan D. C. L., LL. D., Lieutenant Governor of the Province of New Brunswick.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR HONOR,—

I have the honor to submit, as required by law, my report on the Public Schools of the Province for the year 1900.

The Tabular Statements given in Part II. of this Report are for the two terms ending on June 30th, 1900. Part III. which includes the Reports of the Inspectors and the Reports of School Boards of Cities and incorporated towns, covers the whole of the calendar year 1900.

The following summary of the Statistical Tables, given in detail in Part II., presents a general comparison of the work of the two terms under review with that of the corresponding terms of the previous twelve months. I have also, in some cases, instituted a comparison with the work of 1890-1, for the purpose of showing the expansion of our Public School operations during the last nine years.

Statistical Abstract.

TABLE I. — NUMBER OF SCHOOLS, TEACHERS, PUPILS, ETC.

			Second Term, 1899.		First term, 1900.
Number of Schools,	. . . . .		1815	....	1,771
Increase,	....	....	18	Decrease,	35
Number of Teachers,	....	....	1893	....	1,856
Increase,	....	....	11	Decrease,	56
Number of Pupils,	....	....	58,925	....	61,444
Decrease,	....	....	532	Decrease	2,092

TABLE II. — PROPORTION OF POPULATION AT SCHOOL, AGE AND SEX OF PUPILS, PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.

			Second Term, 1899.		First Term, 1900.
Proportion of population at school,	....	1 in 5.45	....	....	1 in 5.22
Decrease on corresponding term of last					
year,	....	....	1 in 603.8	....	1 in 153.56
Number of Pupils under 5 years of age.			259	....	312
Increase,	....	....	14	Increase,	49
Number between 5 and 15,		....	56,116	....	57,007
Decrease,	....	....	342	Decrease,	1,654
Number over 15 years,		....	2,550	....	4,125
Decrease,	....	....	204	Decrease,	487
Number of Boys,		....	29,459	....	31,550
Decrease,	....	....	303	Decrease,	1,422
Number of Girls,		....	29,466	....	29,894
Decrease,	....	....	229	Decrease,	670
Grand total number of days made by the					
pupils enrolled,	....	....	3,410,002	....	4,288,854
Increase,	....	....	34,803	Decrease,	196,870
Average number of pupils daily present					
during time schools were in session,			39,052	....	37,529
Increase,	....	....	74	Decrease,	242

Average number daily present for the full term,				36,586	. . . . .	35,343
Increase,				240	Decrease,	43
Percentage daily present during time schools were in session,				66.27	. . . . .	61.07
Increase, . . . . .				.72	Increase,	1.63
Percentage daily present during full term				62.08	. . . . .	57.52
Increase, . . . . .				.96	Increase,	1.83

The following comparison for the corresponding terms of 1890-1 and 1899-1900 will show the gains for the last eight years :

DECEMBER TERM.	1890	1899	INCREASE.
No. of Schools in operation,	1,557	1,815	258
No. of Teachers employed	1,641	1,893	252
No. of Pupils enrolled,	55,622	58,925	3303
Aggregate days' Attendance	3,029,384	3,440,002	410,618
Average No. of Pupils daily present for time Schools were in session, ..	33,512	39,052	5,540
Percentage,	60.49	66.27	5.78
Average No. daily present for full term,	31,906	36,586	4,680
Percentage,	57.36	62.08	4.72
Percentage of Population at School, ..	1 in 5.77	1 in 5.45	

JUNE TERM.	1891	1899	INCREASE.
No. of Schools in operation,	1,536	1,771	235
No. of Teachers employed,	1,632	1,856	224
No. of Pupils enrolled,	59,568	61,444	1,876
Aggregate days' attendance,	3,955,311	4,288,854	333,543
Average No. present daily for time schools were in session,	34,394	37,529	3,135
Percentage daily present during time schools were in session.	57.73	61.007	3.34
Average No. present daily for full term,	31,216	35,343	4,127
Percentage daily present for full term,	52.40	57.52	5.12
Percentage of Population at School, ..	1 in 5.39	1 in 5.22	

The following table shows the enrolment and percentage of average attendance for the Province for full term, from 1890 to 1900 inclusive :

YEAR.	Enrolment.		Percentage of Attendance of Full Term.	
	June.	December.	June.	December.
1890	58,570	55,622	50.96	57.36
1891	59,568	56,217	52.40	59.82
1892	60,786	56,547	53.45	62.38
1893	60,154	57,195	54.58	61.89
1894	61,280	57,282	56.04	63.36
1895	62,518	57,889	57.62	62.93
1896	61,918	57,200	55.64	62.63
1897	61,908	58,174	55.94	64.16
1898	63,333	59,457	57.03	61.12
1899	63,536	58,925	55.69	62.08
1900	61,444	.....	57.52	.....

THE FOLLOWING TABLE SHOWS THE ENROLMENT IN THE CITIES AND INCORPORATED TOWNS FOR THE LAST NINE YEARS.

	1892		1893		1894		1895		1896		1897		1898		1899		1900	
	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.	June.	Dec.
St. John,.....	6681	6681	6601	6619	6412	6721	6543	6606	6326	6565	6413	6709	6711	6686	6792	6932	6753	7160
Fredericton,	1193	1159	1146	1185	1160	1227	1213	1225	1212	1243	1225	1209	1181	1203	1169	1231	1184	1214
Moncton,	1536	1596	1535	1614	1571	1632	1663	1708	1660	1716	1680	1749	1678	1741	1682	1825	1736	1718
St. Stephen,.....	541	575	547	598	585	595	592	592	581	580	565	581	560	583	545	555	541	545
Milltown,	334	332	443	362	354	370	362	369	379	381	385	389	377	370	371	371	382	368
Woodstock,	645	678	651	638	643	680	656	638	643	678	688	713	712	719	674	662	644	652
Marysville,	216	244	224	261	246	281	276	301	300	324	314	338	300	316	304	322	319	305
Campbellton,	300	310	305	337	324	348	353	378	343	388	382	370	355	373	367	407	416	401
Chatham, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	973	980	1019	1024	1004	1018	989	933
Newcastle, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	941	942	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	478	497

* Includes Night School.

The preceding summary of the statistical tables I and II, and of the reports of the Town and City School Boards, shows that the past year compares unfavorably with the preceding year in regard to the numbers of Schools in operation, the numbers of pupils enrolled and the regularity of attendance. It is sometimes difficult to assign adequate causes for fluctuations in attendance. Among the causes which have clearly contributed to the closing of Schools and the ebb in the tide of attendance during the past year has been the prevalence in many parts of the Province of epidemic diseases which have affected the Schools to a greater degree than usual. In several of the northern counties the outbreak of small-pox and the consequent interruption of business and social relations kept the Schools closed for many weeks not only in the districts where the disease existed, but in all the surrounding districts. When the Schools were at length opened, the attendance continued small and irregular for the rest of the Term. It would seem that even in parts of the Province where the dreaded disease had not made its appearance there was a feeling of unrest and anxiety which led parents to allow their children to remain away from the Schools. The more recent appearance of the same epidemic in Northumberland and Westmorland will doubtless show similar results when the statistics for the Term ending in December 1900 and June 1901 shall be compiled. Another cause which has had a tendency to reduce the number of Schools in operation and to diminish the attendance of pupils is one of a very different character. It has been noticed that in periods of marked business activity there is a falling off in attendance upon the Schools. When parents find remunerative employment for their children, the Schools are depleted by the withdrawal of pupils who are old enough to earn wages. The same conditions affect even to a greater extent the supply of teachers. When intelligent and energetic young men and women find avenues of activity opening before them which promise better financial results than can be gained in the teaching profession, it is not surprising that they turn their backs upon the School-room. During the past year the scarcity of teachers of the higher grades has been so great that scores of Schools have been closed for weeks and months for want of a teacher of the class desired; and I have in many cases felt it necessary to grant trustees permission to employ teachers of the lowest class and even to grant temporary local licenses to untrained teachers, rather than to deprive districts of School privileges of any kind. It is probable that this condition of affairs as to supply and demand in the case of teachers will be only temporary. It is to be regretted that many Boards of Trustees are willing to allow the Schools to remain closed rather than to offer salaries which would command the services of competent teachers.

TABLE III. — SUBJECTS OF INSTRUCTION.

The following summary of Table III, shows the number of pupils receiving instruction in each subject, both in the Common Schools and in the Superior and Grammar Schools:

COMMON SCHOOL GRADES, I. TO VIII. INCLUSIVE. — YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1900.

	DEC TERM 1899	JUNE TERM 1900
Reading and Spelling, &c.....	57,178	59,587
Writing and Print Script.....	56,773	59,201
Number and Arithmetic	57,003	59,403
Drawing	55,596	58,476
Health Lessons.....	52,787	55,644
Nature Lessons.....	51,782	54,471
Lessons in Morals, &c.....	54,557	56,529
Physical Exercises.....	49,580	50,389
Singing	33,242	34,438
Geography	33,005	35,337
English Grammar, &c.....	31,110	34,396
History.....	20,316	22,949
Algebra.....	3,236	4,075
Geometry	2,139	2,221
French, (Optional).....	3,454	3,818
Latin, (Optional).....	1,905	1,831
Sewing, (Optional).....	135	105

HIGH SCHOOL GRADES, IX. TO XII. INCLUSIVE. — YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1900.

	DEC TERM 1899.	JUNE TERM 1900.
English Language and Literature	1,623	1,558
Latin.....	1,276	1,184
Greek,	267	264
French,	936	826
Arithmetic,	1,439	1,393
Geometry,	1,583	1,605
Algebra,	1,633	1,593
Trigonometry,.....	56	65
Book-keeping,	798	1,016
History and Geography,.....	1,623	1,586
Industrial Drawing,.....	732	808
Botany,	1,471	1,289
Chemistry,	527	622
Physiology and Hygiene,.....	609	638
Physics,	448	644

TABLE IV.—NUMBER, SEX AND CLASS OF TEACHERS AND ASSISTANTS EMPLOYED.

Second Term, 1899.		First Term, 1900.	
Grammar School Teachers....	24	.....	25
Increase.....	1	Increase.....	0
Male Teachers, Class I.	145	.....	144
Decrease.....	13	Decrease.....	16
Male Teachers, Class II.....	122	.....	112
Increase.....	3	Decrease.....	7
Male Teachers, Class III.....	96	.....	91
Decrease.....	11	Decrease.....	12
Female Teachers, Class I.....	300	.....	308
Increase.....	18	Increase.....	4
Female Teachers, Class II....	805	.....	769
Increase.....	19	Decrease.....	6
Female Teachers, Class III....	375	.....	381
Decrease.....	1	Decrease.....	12
Number of Teachers Trained..	1848	.....	1809
Increase.....	9	Decrease.....	58
Number of Teachers Untrained	19	.....	21
Increase.....	7	Increase.....	10
Male Assistants.....	1	.....	1
Increase.....	1	Increase.....	1
Female Assistants.....	25	.....	25
Decrease.....	6	Decrease.....	8
Total Number of Teachers....	1893	.....	1856
Increase.....	11	Decrease.....	56

A generalization of the above Table shows that of the teachers employed about 21 per cent. are men and 79 per cent. women. As to classification about 25 per cent. are of the First Class, 50 per cent. of the Second, and 25 per cent. of the Third. Of the First Class Teachers about 36 per cent. are men and 64 per cent. are women. Of the Second Class Teachers about 13 per cent. are men and 87 per cent. are women. Of the Third Class the proportion is respectively 20 and 80 per cent. A much larger percentage than formerly of teachers of the higher classes has been employed during recent years.

TABLES V., VI., VII.

The figures of Table V are intended to give an approximate estimate of the tenure of service in the Public Schools. The frequent changes of teachers in the majority of districts, and the ever-recurring abandonment of the profession by many of our best teachers at a period when their experience in the work has made them most efficient, are the most discouraging aspects of our Public School work. These evils can be remedied in only one way. When the financial rewards of competent and faithful teachers become equivalent to those gained in other pursuits and professions by persons who have spent no more time and money in preparation for their life work than the teachers are obliged to spend, we shall have no cause to complain of the lack of permanency in the teaching profession.

A generalization of Table V, shows that about eight per cent. of the teachers employed during the last year had never taught before, that about twenty-five per cent. were not employed in the same district as during the previous year, and about sixty-seven per cent. had retained the same schools as they held the preceding Term.

Of the Male teachers of the Grammar, Superior and First Class employed during the two Terms under review a little less than fifty per cent. had been upwards of seven years in the service; of the Female teachers of the same classes about forty-six per cent. had been upwards of seven years in the service. Of the Second Class Teachers employed, twenty-six per cent. of the Males and thirty-two per cent. of the Females had been more than seven years in the service.

Table VI shows that for the term which ended December, 1899, fifty-seven per cent. of all the schools reported were in operation for the full number of teaching days in the term and that the average number of days' session of all the schools was 88.2 out of a possible 94, or 93.8 per cent. of full time

For the term which ended June 1900, 55.4 per cent. were in operation for the full term of 123 teaching days and the average number of days' session was 115.4 out of a possible 123, or 93.8 per cent. of full time.

Table VII affords a criterion of the general interest manifested by school trustees, clergymen and the general public in the work of the schools, as indicated by visits, attendance at examinations and the offering of prizes.

TABLE VIII.—AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS.

Grammar School Teachers.....	\$913 00	Increase.....	.... \$ 4 00
Superior " "	577 80	" .....	.... 2 50
First Class Male	439 31	" .....	.... 24 02
Second " "	276 51	" .....	.... 1 79
Third " "	223 76	Decrease.....	.... 4 14
First Class, Female	306 97	" .....	.... 16
Second "	230 08	" .....	.... 1 78
Third "	184 29	" " .....	.... 48

From the above table it will be seen that the only material change in the average amount of salary is in the case of the First Class Male Teachers. The difficulty experienced in many Districts of late in finding teachers of the higher classes for the Schools should tend to an increase of salaries. In most cases, however, but little indication is seen of the operation of the economic law that when the supply fails to meet the demand, the price is raised. Many School Trustees prefer to leave the Schools closed, or to employ teachers of the lowest class, rather than to try the effect of offering higher salaries than they have been accustomed to pay. The Board of Education has materially advanced during recent years, the scholastic requirements of First and Second Class Teachers. To prepare properly for license examinations takes longer time and involves more expense than formerly. There should be a corresponding advance in the remuneration of the teachers; otherwise it is idle to hope that the best teachers will remain in the profession. The fault rests largely with the wealthier Districts. In the poor Districts the salaries must necessarily be small; but unfortunately, the wealth of the District is no criterion by which the relative amount of the salary actually received by the teacher can be estimated. Teachers of the higher class occasionally find it to their advantage to accept employment in Poor Districts, the additional provincial allowance given in such Districts more than compensating them for the somewhat smaller amount received from the Trustees. Indeed it is not unusual to find a higher salary paid in a District having a taxable valuation from \$20,000 to \$30,000, than in some Districts having a taxable valuation of upwards of \$100,000. It depends on the intelligence, zeal and liberality of the School Boards more than upon the financial ability of the ratepayers, whether the services of the best teachers shall be obtained by offering liberal salaries, or whether the Schools shall be filled with cheap teachers whose services are usually dear at any price.

I append a statement compiled from the School returns showing the salaries paid in a few of the Districts having a taxable valuation of \$55,000 and

The following statement shows the annual increase of expenditure since 1899 in relation to the number of Schools open during the Term ending June 30, 1900, and the number of teachers of each class employed.

No. of Schools.	TEACHERS OF EACH CLASS.					PROVINCIAL GRANT.
	Grammar School.	Sup. and Class I.	Class II.	Class III.	Totals.	
1536	14	274	765	579	1632	\$137,679 03
1585	14	304	783	568	1669	142,681 21
1614	14	345	787	547	1693	147,669 71
1653	14	360	786	589	1749	150,882 20
1695	13	382	827	568	1790	156,341 65
1720	13	423	839	554	1829	158,135 23
1737	17	440	840	534	1831	161,445 94
1778	20	427	904	513	1864	163,021 86
1806	25	464	894	579	1912	167,988 40
1771	25	452	881	498	1856	168,224 72

The total expenditure during the year 1899-1900 for the maintenance of Grammar, Superior and Common Schools is approximately as follows:

District Assessments (approximate).....	\$346,898.89
County Fund.....	90,361.59
Provincial Grants.....	168,224 72

Total.....\$605,485.20

Amount per pupil enrolled \$9.00.

TABLE X.—APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND TO SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

The provisions of the law for the distribution of the County Fund the following amounts were paid:

Ending December, 1899:

Paid to Trustees in respect of the services of Teachers....	\$ 27,877 48
Cost of average attendance of Pupils.....	17,316 24
Total to Trustees.....	\$ 45,193 72

tabular statement on the next page, 538 in the December Term and 599 in the June Term.

To show the gradual and healthy expansion of our High School work for the last ten years I append the following figures:

NO. OF PUPILS IN GRADES IX TO XII IN GRAMMAR AND
SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

	Term Ended December.	Term Ended June.
1890-1.....	574	610
1891-2.....	701	694
1892-3.....	782	724
1893-4.....	738	806
1894-5.....	1155	1060
1895-6.....	1093	1099
1896-7.....	1220	1228
1897-8.....	1469	1523
1898-9.....	1495	1510
1899-1900.....	1565	1545

SCHOOL FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB.

From County Fund :

Albert County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Carleton County, 6 pupils.....	301 49
Charlotte County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Kent County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Kings County, 4 pupils.....	201 88
Madawaska County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Northumberland County, 1 pupil.....	60 00
Queens County, 2 pupils.....	120 00
Saint John County, 1 pupil.....	41 43
Westmorland County, 7 pupils	406 72
York County, 5 pupils.....	262 13
	<hr/>
	\$1,633 65

By special Legislative Grant from Provincial Revenues 1,500 00

Total.....\$3,133 65

I direct special attention to Appendix D of this report, in which will be found many interesting facts in regard to the work of these beneficent institutions.

TABLES XII AND XIII.—SUPERIOR AND GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

During the year under review there were forty-nine Superior and thirteen Grammar Schools in operation. Superior Schools must have at least ten pupils taking studies above Grade VII, and Grammar Schools must have at least ten pupils above Grade VIII. No pupils can be admitted to the Grammar School Grades, IX to XII, until they shall have passed the High School entrance examinations. The Principal of a Superior School holds a Special License, and receives a Provincial Grant of \$250 per year, conditioned on receiving at least an equal amount from the District. Each Grammar School teacher (not exceeding four in any School) employed exclusively in teaching the Grammar School Grades receives a Provincial Grant of \$350 per year, conditioned on receiving at least an equal amount from the District. The total number to whom Grammar School Grants were paid was twenty-three. The total number of pupils receiving instruction in High School Grades was 1565 for the December Term and 1545 for the June Term.

Of these 1027 and 945 respectively were enrolled in the Grammar Schools as given in Table XIII, and in the Superior Schools, as given in detail in the

TABLE XIV.--THE NORMAL SCHOOL.

The total number of candidates enrolled at the Normal School for the year 1899-1900 was 258, a decrease of 58 on the number enrolled for the previous year. The number for the two Terms in the French department was 52, an increase of 14 on the number in attendance the previous year.

The falling off in the English department is probably due to two causes; first, that the entrance age of female candidates had been raised from sixteen to seventeen years; and second, that the entrance examinations have been made somewhat more difficult than formerly.

In deciding to exclude candidates under seventeen years of age, the Board of Education has taken a step the expediency of which has been apparent for many years. The large numbers enrolled at the Normal School during the last two or three years, seemed to indicate that the opportune time for the change had come. The Board has also lowered the entrance age for male candidates to the same limit of seventeen years—thus placing the two sexes on the same footing in this regard. The fact that the number of male teachers has gradually diminished until only one fifth of our public School teachers are men, emphasizes the importance of removing whatever obstacles may be safely removed from the pathway into the profession of young men disposed to become teachers.

Having in view the desirability of making the Normal School more distinctively professional than in the past, it is the purpose of the Board of Education to gradually enlarge the scholarship requirements of the entrance examinations. The entrance tests for the candidates seeking the higher classes of licenses have been made somewhat more comprehensive and thorough for the last two or three years. As a natural result fewer of these classes of candidates have succeeded in passing the examinations. It is necessary in this regard to hasten slowly. A sudden demand for an entrance examination covering the whole syllabus, as to scholarship, hitherto required only at the final examination, would be premature, and would result in a further depletion of the number of teachers required to supply the annual needs of the Schools. If the Normal School Course extended over two years, as is the case in most of the leading Schools of this class in the United States, it would be possible to devote the first year to a thorough review and extension of the purely scholastic requirements of the candidates, and the second year might then be profitably employed in the strictly professional work of learning how to teach and manage Schools.

It may be questioned whether the country is yet prepared for any considerable extension of the course of training.

It is to be apprehended that but few young men and women would be found willing to spend two years at Normal School, after finishing the course at the High Schools, unless a much brighter prospect of financial reward than is now apparent should open before them at the end of their preparatory course. In the meantime the only practicable method seems to be to so combine academic and professional teaching at the Normal School as to improve the scholarship of the candidates as much as possible while at the same time they are acquiring professional knowledge and skill under the guidance and example of expert teachers. Under present regulations it is the duty of the Principal of the School to devote his whole time to instruction in the theory and practice of school organization, management and method; while it is the duty of the other instructors to keep prominently before the pupil-teachers in all the instruction given, both theoretically and practically, the best methods of teaching the several subjects assigned to each.

For special details as to the history of the school during the year, I direct attention to the Principal's report, found in Appendix A.

The results of the Normal School entrance and closing examinations, held in June and July, 1900, are given on subsequent pages under the heading, *Departmental Examinations*.

DEPARTMENTAL EXAMINATIONS.

These examinations consist of:

(1) The High School Entrance Examinations (See Regulation 46, School Manual) held during the month of June at the several Grammar Schools, and such of the Superior Schools as apply for the same. They cover the work of Grades I to VIII inclusive, or the common School grades. Those who successfully pass these examinations receive a certificate which is intended to serve a two-fold purpose; for pupils who do not intend to continue longer at School it serves as a diploma given under the authority of the Education Department, testifying that the holder has completed satisfactorily the Course of Studies of the Common Schools; for pupils who intend to continue their studies it serves as a certificate of admittance to the High School classes. It is hoped that the change in the Regulation providing for some slight remuneration to teachers upon whom the labor of these examinations necessarily falls will make the task to them less irksome than heretofore.

The following is a summary of the Reports received from the Schools at which these examinations were held in June, 1900 :

I. — GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number Entered for Examination.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Alma (no report).....	..	..	..	..	..
Woodstock	29	1	10	12	6
St. Andrews	19	3	5	10	1
Bathurst	14	1	4	5	4
Richibucto	3	4	4	..	..
Sussex	16	5	7	3	1
Chatham	38	13	12	1	12
Gagetown	3	..	2	1	..
Campbellton	9	..	3	6	..
St. John	228	103	66	58	1
Andover	6	..	1	4	1
Moncton	97	30	37	28	2
Fredericton	110	13	30	53	14
	577	173	181	181	42

II. — SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

NAME OF SCHOOL.	Number Entered for Examination.	Passed Division I.	Passed Division II.	Passed Division III.	Failed.
Hopewell Hill	8	..	1	2	..
St. George	7	1	3	3	..
St. Stephen	31	5	20	..	6
Milltown	17	3	10	2	2
Kingston (Kent)	9	6	2	1	..
Apoahqui	4	1	2	1	..
Milford	8	1	4	3	..
Fairville	11	..	3	6	2
St. Martins	21	8	8	5	..
Dorchester	15	5	5	5	..
Sackville	30	2	7	18	3
Shediac	9	7	..	1	1
Douglastown	10	2	7	..	1
Keswick Ridge	5	2	4	..	..
Hartland	7	2	3	2	..
McAdam Junction	8	1	7	..	..
Gibson	2	1	1	..	..
Chipman	1	..	1	..	..
Superior Schools	199	47	88	49	15
Grammar Schools	577	173	181	181	42
Total	776	220	269	230	57

INSTRUCTIONS TO THE HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMINERS.

1. Under the provisions of Regulation 46 the High School Entrance Examinations will begin on the Monday following June 15th, in each year (unless otherwise ordered by the Chief Superintendent.)

2. Pupils of the Common Schools desiring to enter Grade IX. of the Grammar or Superior Schools, and others wishing a certificate of having completed the Common School Course, shall be admitted to these examinations.

3. A period of at least one hour shall be allowed for the writing of each paper. Sufficient time must be given for the collecting and distributing of papers.

The subjects of examination, the time assigned to each paper, and the maximum marks for each paper shall be as follows :

	Time.	Value.
English composition and writing from Dictation. .	1 hour	100
English Grammar and Analysis,.....	1½ hours	150
Geography and History,.....	2 "	200
Arithmetic and Algebra,.....	2 "	200
Nature Lessons and Health Readers,.....	1½ "	150
Drawing,.....	1 hour	100
Reading, (oral).....		50
Writing,.....		50
Latin, (optional).....	1 hour	50
		<hr/> 1000

NOTE. The examiners of each paper shall enter upon the back of such paper the aggregate of the marks assigned to the several answers ; they shall also enter separately there (excepting the papers in Drawing and Latin) their estimate of the candidates' penmanship based on the neatness, legibility and general excellence of the writing, to be reckoned as the maximum mark for writing in each paper. The supervising examiners, in tabulating the returns shall enter in the proper column the marks assigned to each subject, including reading, 50 being taken as the maximum mark. The aggregate of all these marks including the in Latin, shall be the basis of the classification.

The classification of all candidates, including those who take Latin, shall be made as follows :

Division I.	Minimum total mark,.....	667
" II.	" "	500
" III.	" "	334

The minimum marks for each subject shall not be further below 40 per cent in Division I, and 30 per cent. in Division II, than the average of the total marks made shall exceed the average of the minimum total marks required.

5. The order of the examinations shall be as follows :

Monday—English Composition, &c., English Grammar and Analysis, Drawing.

Tuesday—Arithmetic and Algebra, Nature Lessons and Health Reader.

Wednesday—Geography and History, Latin.

NOTE.—The Examiners may make such arrangements as may be found most convenient in regard to the Oral examination in reading. The order of each day's examinations may be varied in the discretion of the Examiners, provided that the subjects assigned for each day must be examined during the day.

6. The Chairman of the Examining Board shall have the custody of each set of papers as soon as received from the Candidates. He shall distribute them to the several examiners who shall return them to the Chairman as soon as estimated. The Chairman shall then deposit them in some place of safety where they shall be kept for at least three months.

7. The Supervising Examiners shall follow as closely as may be necessary the instructions of Reg. 45, 11, (a), (b), (c) and (d), in reference to Matriculation Examinations (School Manual p. 139).

8. The Examiners shall report to the Board of Trustees not later than August 1st, and to the Chief Superintendent not later than September 1st.

(2) Normal School Entrance Examinations and Preliminary Examinations for advance of class.

These examinations were held simultaneously July 3rd, 4th and 5th, 1900, at eleven different stations in the Province. The total number of candidates for examination was 458, a decrease of 104 on the previous year. Of these 296 were classified and 162 failed to obtain any class.

The following Table presents the details for each station :

PRELIMINARY EXAMINATIONS FOR ENTRANCE TO NORMAL SCHOOL AND ADVANCE OF CLASS, JULY 1900.

SUMMARY

Number of Candidates Presented for the Various Classes with Results

STATIONS.	Class I.						Class II.						Class III.				Total Results for Each Class							
	No. Presented at Each Station for Examination.	No. Examined for this Class.		No. Obtained 1st Class.		No. Obtained 2nd Class.		No. Obtained 3rd Class.		No. that Failed to Obtain any Class.		No. Examined for this Class.		No. Obtained 3rd Class.		No. that Failed to Obtain any Class.		No. Obtained 1st Class.		No. Obtained 2nd Class.		No. Obtained 3rd Class.		
		No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to Obtain any Class.	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to Obtain any Class.	No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to Obtain any Class.		No. Examined for this Class.	No. Obtained 1st Class.	No. Obtained 2nd Class.	No. Obtained 3rd Class.	No. that Failed to Obtain any Class.		
No. 1, Fredericton.	84	18	4	7	9	1	64	18	13	33	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" 2, St. John ..	66	18	2	5	46	3	38	15	13	18	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2
" 3, Moncton ..	61	23	5	5	38	5	24	11	12	15	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 4, St. Stephen.	34	9	1	4	24	1	24	9	4	11	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 5, Woodstock.	62	11	3	5	51	1	29	15	15	21	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 6, Chatham.	41	12	3	6	36	1	29	7	12	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 7, Sussex ..	52	15	3	6	3	2	39	14	13	9	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 8, Campbellton ..	41	5	2	2	6	1	12	2	2	10	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 9, Bathurst.	11	2	2	2	14	1	1	4	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 10, Hillsboro.	17	3	2	1	14	1	1	2	1	6	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
" 11, Andover ..	46	7	1	1	14	1	14	9	2	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Total ..	158	118	23	43	334	14	334	101	91	142	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	6
8899.	502	195	20	62	351	49	351	100	111	140	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Increase.....	..	..	3	19	17	..	..	1	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Decrease.....	104	77	..	..	..	35	..	..	20	..	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10	10

I append the names of the candidates who made the highest marks in Classes I and II in the Normal School Entrance and Preliminary Examination for advance of Class.

The following twenty-three candidates gained Class I (arranged in order of highest marks):

CLASS I.

Isabella Reid	St. John, St. John Co.
Clarence Sansom	Hamtown, York Co.
J. Garfield Perry	Upper Kent, Carleton Co.
Lavina McTaggart	River Charles, Restigouche Co.
Miles F. McCutcheon	Springfield, Kings Co.
Ed. S. McQuaid	Alma, Albert Co.
Ernest Rommell	Alma, Albert Co.
John A. Henry	Salisbury, Westmorland Co.
Mary A. Knight	Boiestown, Northumberland Co.
Fred. C. Squiers	Bath, Carleton Co.
Fanny H. Pickles	Belleisle Creek, Kings Co.
Arthur E. Eastman	Petitcodiac, Westmorland Co.
Angus M. Dewar	Milltown, Charlotte Co.
Agnes E. Lucas	Sussex, Kings Co.
Florence L. Alexander	Fredericton Junction, Sunbury Co.
F. Arnold Jewett	Waterville, Carleton Co.
J. Rolfe Trimble	Petitcodiac, Westmorland Co.
Edna G. Alexander	Fredericton Junction, Sunbury Co.
Eva H. Annett	Lakeville, Carleton Co.
Gustave A. Duncan	Campbellton, Restigouche Co.
Baxter Barnes	Middle Sackville, Westmorland Co.
Fanny F. Doyle	Port Elgin, Westmorland Co.
Jennie P. Alward	Havelock, Kings Co.

CLASS II.

The following sixteen candidates made 60 per cent. and upward on the Class papers (arranged in order of highest marks):

Percy R. Hayward	Ashland, Carleton Co.
Arthur W. Barbour	Cape Enrage, Albert Co.
Bessie R. Porter	Bairdville, Victoria Co.
Charles O. Morris	Harvey, Albert Co.

Cora E. Sherwood.....	Springfield, Kings Co.
W. W. Kingdon Maxwell.....	Moore's Mills, Charlotte Co.
Helen G. McLeod.....	Baie Verte, Westmorland Co.
Bessie A. Curry.....	Andover, Victoria Co.
Burtis L. Colwell.....	Fredericton, York Co.
Patience A. Ballentine.....	Harvey Station, York Co.
Mabel G. Schriver.....	Campbell Settlement, York Co.
M. Maude Harper.....	Chipman, Queens Co.
Gustavus A. Colpitts.....	Coverdale, Albert Co.
Arthur E. Floyd.....	Clover Hill, Kings Co.
Percy S. Bailey.....	Oak Bay, Charlotte Co.
Edna M. Pollock.....	Fredericton, York Co.

The next examinations will be held at the usual places throughout the Province, beginning on Tuesday, July 2nd, 1901, at 9 o'clock, a. m. Candidates are required to give notice, on the proper forms, not later than May 24th, to the Inspector within whose inspectoral District they wish to be examined.

3. NORMAL SCHOOL CLOSING EXAMINATIONS.

The full details of the final Examinations for License held in December 1899, and May, 1900, for the French Department and for the Third Class Candidates of the English Department, and the closing examinations for the higher classes held at Fredericton, St. John and Chatham on June 12th, 1900, and the three following days, are given in Table XV, page A 35, to which reference is directed.

The total number admitted to these examinations (including those who were examined for advance of class) was 323. The following is a summary of results:

	No. Examined.	No. Passed.
Grammar School Class.....	10	8
Class I.....	62	31
Class II.....	147	152
Class III.....	104	111
Failed to be classed.....	..	21
	323	323

Eight other candidates stood a partial examination for Grammar School Class, and four of those who gained Class I, or had previously held a First

License, qualified for Superior School License. At the July examinations the First Class Teachers received the Superior School Certificate.

The names of the successful candidates for Grammar School and Superior School Licenses are given on pages A 36 and A 37, Part II.

CLASS I.

The following named candidates are those who received marks above 65 per cent. at the Closing Examinations for Provincial License (arranged in order of the highest marks):

Charles J. Callaghan.....	St. George, Charlotte Co.
M. Eva Keagin.....	St. John, St. John Co.
Maud H. Ashfield.....	St. Mary's, York Co.
Eunice D. Bartlett.....	Bartlett's Mills, Charlotte Co.
Deborah E. Bishop.....	Surrey, Albert Co.
Hazel M. Taylor.....	Moncton, Westmorland Co.
Florence M. Foster.....	Alma, Albert Co.
Myrtle A. Harmon.....	Woodstock, Carleton Co.
Janet W. Scott ..	St. John, West, St. John Co.
Martin J. Wallace.....	Chatham, Northumberland Co.
Henry D. Raymond.....	Bloomfield Station, Kings Co.
Eleanor C. Hibbard.....	St. Andrews, Charlotte Co.
Lily M. Howie.....	Shediac, Westmorland Co.

CLASS II.

The following candidates are those who made 70 per cent. and upward on the Class Examination papers. (Arranged in order of the highest marks).

Francess E. Murphy.....	St. George, Charlotte Co.
M. Maude Harper.....	Chipman, Queens Co.
Ada C. Wetmore.....	Bloomfield, Kings Co.
Margaret L. Mahoney.....	Poodiac, Kings Co.
Bessie A. Curry.....	Andover, Victoria Co.
John A. Brunster.....	Kay Settlement, Westmorland Co.
Mabel L. Marven.....	Springfield, Kings Co.
Estelle Crammond.....	Newcastle, Northumberland Co.
Angela L. Riordan.....	Bathurst Village, Gloucester Co.
John W. Hill.....	Centre Hampton, Kings Co.
Murray H. Manuel.....	Hawshaw, York Co.
Kate L. Troy.....	Newcastle, Northumberland Co.

Emma Viola MurrayGueguen, Kent Co.
 Sada M. A. Folkins.....Midland, Kings Co.
 Eva A. Collins.....Welsh, Westmorland Co.
 Grace E. Pettingell.....Quispamsis, Kings Co.
 Fanny H. L. Pickles.....Belleisle Creek, Kings Co.

4. UNIVERSITY MATRICULATION EXAMINATIONS.

(These are intended to cover the Mathematics, Science and Classics of the Grammar School Course, Grades IX, X and XI).

Seventy-five candidates presented themselves for examination. Of these seven gained Division I, with marks ranging from 70 to 82 per cent. Twenty-six were classed in Division II with marks ranging from 50 to 68 per cent., twenty-nine were classed in Division III and thirteen failed to gain any class.

The following are the names of the candidates who were classed in Divisions I and II, arranged in the order of merit :

DIVISION I.

Robert C. Colwell.....Fredericton Grammar School.
 Ella L. Smith.....St. John " "
 Margaret Phair.....Fredericton " "
 Gertrude C. Coulthard....." " "
 Florence Estabrooks.....St. John " "
 Alice B. Sterling.....Fredericton " "
 Mildred M. BlackSt. John " "

DIVISION II,

Maud L. Cummings.....St. John " "
 Edith A. R. DavisFredericton " "
 A. Blanche Myles.....St. John " "
 Fred. M. Somerville.....Sussex " "
 Annie L. Clark.....Newcastle High School.
 Fred E. Jordan.....St. John Grammar School.
 Joseph L. Acham.....St. Stephen High School.
 Geo. L. ColterFredericton Grammar School.
 James A. Stevens.....St. Stephen High School.
 Geo. E. F. Sherwood.....Sussex Grammar School.
 Geo. W. Massie.....Fredericton Grammar School.
 Harriet L. Irvine.....St. Stephen High School.

Alberta E. Jamieson.....	Fredericton Grammar School.
E. Robinson Golding.....	" " "
Ray P. Bray.....	Campbellton Grammar School.
J. McMillan Trueman.....	St. John " "
Ernest Hill.....	St. Stephen High School.
Annie M. Loggie.....	Chatham Grammar School.
Joseph Gray.....	St. John " "
Pearl L. Smith.....	Fredericton " "
G. Douglas Montgomery.....	St. John " "
William C. Pugsley.....	St. John " "
Grace H. Waring.....	" " "
Grace B. Campbell.....	" " "
Mabel E. McLeod.....	Moncton " "
Agnes C. Waring.....	St. John " "

V.—HIGH SCHOOL LEAVING EXAMINATIONS.

(These have hitherto been based on the High School Course of Study Grades IX and X.)

Eight candidates presented themselves for the Junior Leaving Examinations. Four of these passed in Division II and four in Division III. I append the names of those who gained Division II.

DIVISION II.

Charles F. Corbett..	Newcastle High School.
Mae E. Perkins.....	St. John Grammar School.
Caulie McInerney.....	Moncton Grammar School.
Mabel Burchill.....	Fredericton Grammar School.

It is proposed that hereafter the requirements for the Leaving Examinations will be made equivalent to those for the Matriculation Examinations, both being based on the Grammar School syllabus for Grades IX, X and XI, and differing only in the greater number of elective subjects, allowed to Candidates who take the Leaving Examinations.

The subjects for the Leaving Examinations shall consist of English Language, English Literature, History and Geography, Arithmetic and Book-Keeping, Algebra, Geometry, Botany and Agriculture, with any two of the following: Physics, Chemistry, Physiology, Latin, Greek, French.—(Nine papers in all.)

All candidates for Matriculation shall take the following subjects: Latin, Arithmetic and Algebra, Geometry, History and Geography, English Language, English Literature, Chemistry; also, either Greek or French and Natural History.

All candidates for the Matriculation and Leaving Examinations must send in their applications to the inspector within whose inspectorate they propose to be examined, not later than the 24th day of May. A fee of two dollars must accompany each application. Forms of application may be obtained from the inspectors or from the Education Office.

Examinations for Superior School License will be held both at the June and July examinations.

The First Book of Caesar's Gallic War will be required in both cases. The Mathematical Paper will be based on Wentworth's Trigonometry and F. H. Stevens' Mensuration for Beginners.

The Board of Examiners and Associate Examiners for the Matriculation and Leaving examinations for 1900 were the following:

EXAMINERS.

PROFESSOR W. T. RAYMOND, B.A., University of N. B. Latin, Greek and French.

PROFESSOR S. W. HUNTON, M. A. University of Mount Allison, Mathematics.

B. C. FOSTER, M. A. Principal of York Co. Gr. School, English.

JOHN BRITAIN, Secretary. Instructor in Normal School, Natural Science.

ASSOCIATE EXAMINERS.

H. H. HAGERMAN, M. A. Fredericton, Mathematics.

E. W. LEWIS, B. A., Campbellton, History and Geography.

G. H. HARRISON, M. A., Woodstock, English Language and Literature.

G. J. OULTON, M. A., Moncton, Botany and Physiology.

J. A. ALLEN, B. A., Sussex, Latin and Greek.

G. R. DEVITT, M. A., St. John, Chemistry and Physics.

By reference to Regulation 45 of the School Manual it will be seen that it has been thought expedient to dispense with the services of the Associate Examiners, and to devolve upon the Board of Examiners the duty and responsibility of not only preparing the examination papers but also of estimating the values of the Candidates' answers by assigning the marks.

The next midsummer examinations will begin on Tuesday, July 2nd at 9 o'clock A. M., at the following stations: Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, St.

Stephen, Woodstock, Andover, Chatham, Bathurst, Campbellton, Sussex, Hillsboro.

TABLE XVI.—SCHOOL LIBRARIES.

The amount expended for books to establish and enlarge school libraries has not been so large as during some former years. The total number of volumes reported as purchased during the fiscal year ended on the 31st of October last was 1056. The amount of money expended for books was \$495.91, of which the Province contributed \$158.63. All school libraries in the Province, so far as I have been able to learn, have been supplied gratis with copies of *The Life of Sir S. L. Tilley* and the *History of Acadia*. It is to be hoped that trustees and teachers will spare no effort not only to increase the number of volumes by annual purchase, but to carefully preserve those now on hand. The rules for the care of school libraries given as an appendix to Regulation 34 of the School Manual, if adopted by school Boards and faithfully carried out by teachers, will prevent such sad waste and loss as the history of many a school library would disclose.

TABLE XVII.—TRAVELLING EXPENSES OF STUDENT-TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE AT NORMAL SCHOOL.

The total amount paid as travelling expenses to Normal School students during the year was \$1996.20. Though this amount was paid in 1900; it was for travelling expenses incurred in 1898-9, when the attendance at the School was larger than ever before, and considerably larger than it is at present.

The increased expense is accounted for not only by the larger attendance than formerly of candidates for license presenting themselves for the first time, but by the return to the Normal School for a Second Term's attendance of a much larger number of licensed teachers who are working for an advance of class. The names of all student-teachers, who were paid travelling expenses during the year, with the amount paid to each, are given in the Table.

TABLES XVII AND XIX.

These tables present a summary of all amounts disbursed during the year by the Chief Superintendent, including provincial grants to Schools of all classes, salaries of Inspectors, salaries of Teachers in the Normal and Model Schools, Education office salaries, Departmental examination expenses, grants for School Libraries and for building Schoolhouses in poor districts, travelling allowance to student-teachers and incidental expenses. The sum total is \$194,112.07, an increase of \$381.59 over the expenditure of the previous year.

POOR DISTRICTS.

The number of poor districts for 1901 is 584, an increase of 12 on the numbers for 1900. The additional Provincial Grants to these Districts during the year was \$8,877.54 and the additional grant from the County Fund was \$5,490.02, a total of \$14,367.56, being a decrease of \$447.16 on previous year. Every proper effort has been made to reduce the list, but while a few districts have been struck from the list, a larger number has been added. Under the provisions of the Schools Act, 1900, it is hoped that a number of these Districts may be taken from the list, partly by consolidation and partly by the increase of taxable valuation resulting from the change in the law which awards to each District the taxes levied upon all the property included within its boundaries without regard to the place of residence of the owner.

I recommend that with the beginning of the year 1902, the Poor Districts shall be divided into three classes: (1) those having a taxable valuation not exceeding \$6,000; (2) those having a valuation from \$6,000 to \$9,000, (3) those having a taxable valuation from \$9,000 to \$12,000. I propose that Class (1) shall receive the full amount of one-third additional on the ordinary allowances from the Province and the County Fund; that Class (2) shall receive one-fourth additional; and that Class (3) shall receive one-fifth additional.

The additional grants allowed to First Class Teachers employed in Poor Districts is reckoned upon the Provincial Grants of Second Class teachers.

The following Districts are classed as Poor Districts for the year 1901

ALBERT COUNTY.

Parish of Alma,	Nos. 3, 6, 7, 8, 9	...	5
" Coverdale,	" 6, 7 (and Hillsboro), *8, 9, 11, 12, 15 (and Salisbury),	....	7
" Elgin,	" 4, 5, *6, 7, *9, *13, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20,	...	11
" Harvey,	" 6, 7 (and Alma), *8, *10,	...	4
" Hillsboro,	" 8, *9, *11 (and Elgin), 12, 13 (and Elgin), 15,	....	6
" Hopewell,	" *4, 5 (and Hillsboro), 9,	....	3
			36

CARLETON COUNTY.

Parish of Aberdeen,	Nos. 2, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13 (and Kent),	...	7
" Brighton,	" 11, 17, 18, 19, 19½,	....	5
" Kent,	" *1½ (and Peel), *9, 19,	....	3

CARLETON COUNTY.—Continued.

Parish of Northampton,	"	*8, 11 (and Southampton),	....	2
" Peel,	"	5.	....	1
" Wicklow,	"	*8.	....	1
" Wilmot,	"	*14, 17,	....	2
" Woodstock,	"	11, 13,	....	2
				<hr/>
				23

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Parish of Clarendon,	Nos. 1, 3, 9 (and Blissville),	...	3
" Dumbarton,	" 1, 4, 5, *7, *7½,	....	5
" Grand Manan,	" 7, *9,	....	2
" Lepreaux,	" 1, *2 (and Musquash), 5,	....	3
" Penfield,	" *6,	....	1
" St. David,	" *2, *7,	....	2
" St. George,	" 7, 8, 8½ (and Dumbarton), 9, 10, 11, *12, *15,	....	8
" St. James,	" *4, *4½ (St. David), *5, 8, *10, 11, *13, *19,	....	8
" St. Patrick,	" *4, *6, 9 (and St. George), *10,	4
" St. Stephen,	" *2, 7½ (and St. James),	2
" West Isles,	" 1, *5½, 6½, 8,	4

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GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

Parish of Bathurst,	Nos. 3, 4, 6, 7, *8, 10, 11,	7
“ Beresford,	“ *7 (and Bathurst), 7½, 8, *8½, 9, *10A (and Bathurst), 11, 12, 13, 13½, 14, 15, 16,	13
“ Caraquet,	“ 3,	1
“ Inkerman.	“ 1, 4, 5, 7, *8,	5
“ New Bandon,	“ 1, 2, 3½, *4, 4½, 5, 5½, 7, 10,	9
“ Paquetville,	“ 1, 2, *4, 5,	4
“ St. Isidore,	“ *7½,	1
“ Saumarez,	“ 2, *2½, *4,	3
“ Shippegan,	“ 1½, *3, *3½, *4, 4½, 5, *6½, *7, 8, 8½, 9, 9½, 10, 10½	14
		<hr/> 57

KENT COUNTY.

Parish of Acadieville,	Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, *5, 6, 7, 8, 9,	9
" Carleton,	" 2, 4, 6, 8, 9, 10,	6
" Dundas,	" *5, 5½, 6A (and Moncton), *10A (and Dundas), 14,	5
" Harcourt,	" 1, 6, 7, 7½, 10, 11,	6
" Richibucto,	" 3, 5, 7, 9, 9A, 11, 13,	7
" St. Louis,	" 1, *5, *8, *9 (and Richibucto), 10, 11,	6
" St. Mary,	" 5, 7, 7½,	3
" St. Paul,	" 1, 2, 3, *4, 5, 6, 7 (and St. Mary), 9,	8
" Weldford,	" 2½, 4, 5½ (and St. Mary), 7, 11, 12, 13, 17, 18, *20, 21, 22, 23, 24,	14
" Wellington,	" *12½, 13, 15, 16,	4
		68

KINGS COUNTY.

Parish of Cardwell,	Nos. 4, *8, 10 (and Sussex),	3
" Hammond,	" 1 (and Waterford), 2, *3, *5, 8 (and Sussex),	5
" Havelock,	" *5, 6, 11, 15,	4
" Kars,	" 4, 6,	2
" Kingston,	" 8, 9, 14, *15,	4
" Norton,	" 9, *11 (and Sussex),	2
" Rothesay,	" *6,	2
" Springfield,	" *4, *5, *6 (and Johnson), *13, 14, 18, 21,	7
" Studholm,	" 1, 2, *5, *6, *19, *26,	6
" Sussex,	" 4 (and Waterford), *8, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16,	7
" Upham,	" 25 and St. Martins),	1
" Waterford,	" 1, 3, 4 (and Cardwell), *6, 7, 9,	6
" Westfield,	" 5 (and Greenwich), *8, 9, *10, *12, *13,	6
		55

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

Parish of Madawaska,	Nos. 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6,	5
" St. Anne,	" *2, 5, 6, 7,	4
" St. Basil,	" 2, 5, 8, 9, 10,	5
" St. Francis,	" *5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 13, 14,	9
" St. Hilaire,	" 5, 6, 7, 8, 9,	5
" St. Jacques,	" 2, 3, 4, 5,	4
" St. Leonard,	" 7, 8,	2
		34

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

1 of Alnwick,	Nos. *1, *2, 8½, *12, 14,	5
Blackville,	" 1½, 3, 3½, 9, 12, 13,	
Blissfield,	" 1, *1½ (and Blackville), *2, *2½, 3,....	5
Glenelg,	" *3, 5, 6, *, 8½, 9,	6
Hardwicke,	" 3, 6,	2
Ludlow,	" 1, *1½, 2, 4, 5,	5
Nelson,	" 6, *6½, 7,	1
Newcastle,	" *2½,	1
Northesk,	" *1, 3, 11½,	3
Rogerville	" 1, 2, 3A (and Acadieville), 10½, *11, *13, *14, *15,	8
Southesk,	" 7, *7½,	2

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QUEENS COUNTY.

1 of Brunswick,	Nos. *3, 4, 5, 7, 23 (and Salisbury),	5
Cambridge,	" *6 (and Waterboro), *7, *9	3
Canning,	" 3, 4, *6,	3
Chipman,	" 2, 3, 7, *9, 12, 13 (and Waterboro), 14, 16 (and Harcourt),	8
Gagetown,	" *1,	1
Hampstead,	" 3 (and Gagetown), 10,	2
Johnston,	" 2, 6, *6 (and Springfield), 8, *9, *11 (and Wickham), *12, 13, *15 (and Springfield), 17,	10
Petersville,	" 2, *13, 16,	3
Waterboro,	" *2, 3, *5, *8 (and Johnson), 9,	5
Wickham,	" *10, *12 (and Johnston),	2

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RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

1 of Addington,	Nos. *2½, 3,	2
Balmoral,	" 1, 4, 5, 6 (and Addington),	4
Colborne,	" 1½ (and Balmoral), 4,	2
Dalhousie,	" 4,	1
Durham,	" 1½, *5, 9, 10, 11,	5
Eldon,	" *1,	1

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ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Parish of Musquash	Nos. *7, *8, 9,	3
" St. Martins,	" 1, *3, *3½, *4, 9, *11, *12, *23 (and Simonds), 30,	9
" Simonds,	" *14, *15, *16, *20, *21 (Bdr), 22 (Bdr),	6

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18

SUNBURY COUNTY.

Parish of Blissville,	Nos. *5, *6, 7, 8, 9 (and Clarendon),	5
" Burton,	" 6, *8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13,	7
" Gladstone,	" *2, *3, 5, 6, 8, 9 (and New Maryland),	6
" Lincoln,	" 6,	1
" Maugerville,	" 4,	1
" Northfield,	" 1, 2, *3, 5,	4
" Sheffield,	" 1A (and Canning), 3, 6, *7	4

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28

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Parish of Andover,	Nos. 6, 8,	2
" Drummond,	" 1½, 2, 3, 5, 6, 8½, 9, 11, 12, 13,	10
" Gordon,	" *2, 3, 7, *8, 9 (and Lorne),	5
" Grand Falls,	" *2, 3, *4, 5, 8, 10, *11,	7
" Lorne,	" 1, 2, 5, 8,	4
" Perth,	" 3, 5, 6, 7, *8 (and Drummond), 10, *11, *12, *13,	9

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WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

Parish of Botsford,	Nos. *4, 20, 22, 23,	4
" Dorchester,	" *4 (and Sackville), 15, 26,	3
" Moncton,	" *6A (and Dundas), *20, *21, 22, *24, 25, 26, *30	8
" Sackville,	" 1, 3, 4, 15, 17, 18,	6
" Salisbury,	" 9, 14, 23 (and Hav. and Bruns.), 25,	4
" Shediac,	" 22, 23, 24, 26,	4
" Westmorland,	" 11,	1

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30-

YORK COUNTY.

Parish of Bright,	Nos. *6 $\frac{1}{2}$, *7 $\frac{1}{2}$, 9, *11 (and Southampton),	4
" Canterbury,	" *5, 10, 10 1-2, 12, 20, 22, 24,	7
" Douglas,	" 12, 14, *16, 20,	4
" Kingsclear,	" *7, *8, 9, 12,	4
" Manners Sutton,	" 7, 9, 10, 11,	4
" McAdam,	" *7,	1
" New Maryland,	" 1A, *3,	2
" North Lake,	" *13 $\frac{1}{2}$, 17, 18, 19 $\frac{1}{2}$	4
" Prince William,	" 6,	1
" St. Mary's,	" 9, 10, 11, 14, 15,	5
" Southampton,	" *8, *10, 13, 14, 15, *16, 17, 18, 19,	9
" Stanley,	" *1 $\frac{1}{2}$, *2, 4, 6 $\frac{1}{2}$, *9, 14, *16, 17,	8
		<hr/> 53
	Total for 1901,	584
	Increase,	12

* Districts marked * to receive one-quarter rate.

School House Grants to Poor Districts.

By vote of the Legislature the sum of \$1,000 was appropriated at the last session to assist Poor Districts in building and furnishing school houses.

The following grants from this appropriation were made during the year ending Oct. 31st, 1900 :

ALBERT COUNTY.

No. 13.	Elgin,	\$25 00
8.	Hillssboro,	25 00
		<hr/> \$50 00

CARLETON COUNTY.

No. 19.	Brighton,	\$20 00
8.	Kent,	15 00
15.	Kent and Perth,	15 00
		<hr/> 50 00

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

No. 5.	St. James,	30 00.
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GLOUCESTER COUNTY.

No. 7½	Beresford and Bathurst,	\$15 00	
1.	Inkerman,	20 00	
4.	Shippegan,	25 00	
5.	do, . . . . .	....	....	20 00	
8.	do, . . . . .	....	....	20 00	
10½	do, . . . . .	....	....	20 00	
					120 00

KENT COUNTY.

No. 4.	Acadieville, . . . . .	....	....	\$30 00	
5.	St. Paul, . . . . .	....	....	20 00	
23	Weldford, . . . . .	....	....	20 00	
24	do, . . . . .	....	....	25 00	
					95 00

KINGS COUNTY.

No. 6.	Kars, . . . . .	....	....	\$20 00	
8.	Kingston, . . . . .	....	....	20 00	
5.	Springfield, . . . . .	....	....	25 00	
					65 00

MADAWASKA COUNTY.

No. 5.	Madawaska, . . . . .	....	....	\$15 00	
3.	St. Francis, . . . . .	....	....	15 00	
					30 00

NORTHUMBERLAND COUNTY.

No. 3.	Hardwicke, . . . . .	....	....	\$20 00	
6.	Nelson, . . . . .	....	....	25 00	
1.	North Esk, . . . . .	....	....	25 00	
1.	Rogersville, . . . . .	....	....	25 00	
2.	do, . . . . .	....	....	25 00	
					120 00

QUEENS COUNTY.

No. 7.	Cambridge, . . . . .	....	....	\$10 00	
1.	Canning, . . . . .	....	....	25 00	
6.	Petersville, . . . . .	....	....	10 00	
16.	do, . . . . .	....	....	10 00	
8.	Wickham, . . . . .	....	....	10 00	
10.	do, . . . . .	....	....	10 00	
					75 00

RESTIGOUCHE COUNTY.

No. 1½.	Colborne and Balmoral,....	\$50 00	
4.	Colborne,	25 00	
					75 00

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

No. 30.	St. Martins,	30 00
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SUNBURY COUNTY.

No. 13.	Burton,	\$10 00
5.	Gladstone,	10 00
3.	Northfield,	10 00
1A.	Sheffield and Canterbury,	10 00
					40 00

VICTORIA COUNTY.

No. 4.	Drummond,	\$20 00
5.	Grand Falls,	20 00
					40 00

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

No. 20.	Botsford,	40 00
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YORK COUNTY.

No. 9.	Manners Sutton,	25 00
					\$885 00

SPECIAL LOCAL SCHOOL FUNDS.

PARISHES OF BOTSFORD AND SALISBURY IN THE COUNTY OF WESTMORLAND.

The treasurer of the Municipality of Westmorland has remitted to me a cheque for \$2277.48, the proceeds of the sale of a lot of land in the Parish of Botsford reserved for School purposes. By the provisions of Cap. 48, 63 Victoria, A. D. 1900, it becomes my duty to divide and distribute this money "rateably and equitably, among all the Schools of the said Parish of Botsford, having regard in the said distribution to the manner in which the County School Fund is apportioned to the said several Schools." There are at least two School Districts partly in the Parish of Westmorland and partly in the Parish of Botsford. These Districts will be entitled to share in the fund in proportion

to the relative amount of the taxable valuation and of the number of pupils in attendance belonging to the Parish of Botsford as compared with those belonging to the Parish of Westmorland. As soon as the necessary data are obtained the fund will be distributed in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

By the provisions of Cap. 42, 61 Victoria, 1898, the county councillors for the Parish of Salisbury were authorized to sell a lot of land reserved for School purposes in that Parish, the proceeds to be paid "to the Chief Superintendent of Education, to be by him divided *pro rata* amongst the several School Boards of the Parish of Salisbury, as he may decide." The Chief Superintendent has not yet had any report as to the sale of the land referred to in the aforesaid Act.

It seems to me desirable and important that these special funds, and all funds of a similar character, shall not be expended for the ordinary maintenance of the schools in the several beneficiary districts. The schools there, as elsewhere, should be maintained in operation from year to year, from the usual sources of income; and these occasional financial windfalls should be appropriated for such purposes as will be of permanent benefit, such as the erection of new school-houses where needed, the improvement, enlargement and better equipment of the present buildings, or the grading and adornment of the school grounds.

ARBOR DAY.

It is doubtful whether all the advantages anticipated from the setting apart of a day to be observed as Arbor Day are being realized. In many places the day is observed, if observed at all, in a careless and perfunctory manner. After trees and shrubs have been planted, and the school grounds cleaned up in a more or less satisfactory way, pupils, teachers and trustees alike seem to regard their duty as done for the year; and before the next Arbor Day has come round the only evidences remaining of the work of the previous year are the naked and scarred stems of withered trees, or the mounds in which shrubs and plants had struggled for life during a few weeks of the previous summer.

And, yet, the matter of decorating and embellishing School buildings and grounds is of great importance. The educational influence of the surroundings of the school extends throughout the community and even to the casual passer by. What must it be upon the impressionable minds and hearts of the children who from day to day, and year to year have before their eyes as a perpetual object lesson, the bare and broken walls and ceilings of many school rooms, and the rough and forbidding grounds which surround the average country school?

To make and keep the school home of the children attractive and elevating, requires constant thought and attention as well as a little labor and expense, but it pays in the increased happiness, refined taste and good morals of the little ones, and leaves to them a rich inheritance of the pleasant memories of the school days.

In the State of Maine there is an organization known as "The School Improvement Leagues of Maine" whose object is: 1. To improve School grounds and buildings; 2. To provide works of art for School-rooms; 3. To furnish suitable reading matter for pupils and people. There are Local Leagues, Town Leagues and State Leagues. The membership of these Leagues consist of the pupils, teachers, School officials and other citizens who are willing to pay the small dues assessed by the League. Any person who contributes not less than five dollars at any one time to the funds of the Society may be elected an honorary member. The local Leagues give exhibitions and entertainments for the purpose of raising the necessary funds. The transformation effected by these organizations in many parts of the State is said to be marvellous; and the enthusiasm of the children who have joined the leagues leads them to resent as a personal offence any damage done to the School buildings by fellow pupils or others.

Such organizations established in every School District under the management of the teachers, trustees and leading citizens would have very beneficial results.

The following is the Arbor Day report for 1900 :

ARBOR DAY REPORT.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT.	No. Districts Observing Arbor Day.	No. of Trees Planted.	No. of Shrubs Planted.	No. of Flower Beds.	General Improvement.
No. 1.....	71	356	30	101	38
" 2.....	64	282	109	33	62
" 3.....	118	419	68	136	33
" 4.....	63	334	20	115	22
" 5.....	83	235	24	51	80
" 6.....	63	170	20	74	62
	462	1796	271	510	297

THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

It is gratifying to state that the University at the head of the public School system of the Province has had the most prosperous year of its existence. The July matriculation examinations showed better results than for any previous year, and a larger proportion than usual of those who passed these examinations, have entered the University, and are now in attendance at lectures.

The list of students for 1900 1 numbers 105 of whom 26 are women. The classification is as follows:

Seniors,	8	Partial Students,	
Juniors,	23	" "	1
Sophomores,	31	" "	3
Freshmen,	31	" "	8
<hr/>		<hr/>	
Total,	93	.....	12

Of the above 20 are taking the courses in engineering in whole or in part.

The Degrees conferred in course at the Endicott in 1900 were Bachelor of Civil Law, 2; Master of Arts, 4; Master of Civil Engineering, 1. Bachelor of Arts, 11; Bachelor of Civil Engineering, 2.

The events of greatest public interest connected with the history of the University during the past year, were the erection of the new Science building, now nearing completion, at a cost of about \$25,000, and the Centennial celebration, held in May last. The former event marks an important forward step in the development of the University, the latter was probably one of the most imposing demonstrations ever witnessed in connection with University celebrations in America. The large number of distinguished men who, as representatives of other Institutions of learning, honored the occasion with their presence, the spectacular brilliancy of the processions and especially of the historic gathering in the large Assembly room of the Legislative buildings on the first day, the general excellence of the addresses and speeches of the delegates, and the brightness and enthusiasm which characterized the several social functions, must have left an indelible impression on the minds and hearts of all who had the privilege of sharing in the celebration.

In appendix F. of this report will be found the addresses and speeches delivered in the Assembly room on the opening day.

The recent death of the distinguished scholar and historian, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, whose kindly and sympathetic congratulations conveyed in

most eloquent words produced a deep impression on all who heard him, lends a pathetic interest to the reproduction of his speech on that occasion.

At my request Chancellor Harrison has prepared the following outline of the proceedings of the Centennial Celebration :

"The Centennial Celebration which was held on the 29th, 30th and 31st, of May 1900 was pronounced by competent critics and by the general public to be a full success. The success was due in a great measure to the industry and urbanity of the general secretary of the Committee of Management, Mr. H. V. Bridges M. A., who was also secretary of the Alumni Society.

The thanks of the Senate are also especially due to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor and Mrs. McClelan for holding a reception in the Parliament Buildings and for the warm interest they took in all the proceedings. The members of the Executive Council by allowing the use of the Parliament Buildings and by the encouragement of their presence placed the committee of management under great obligations. His Worship the Mayor of Fredericton and the City Council gave willing help in a very substantial way by providing coaches and a band of music for the first day's procession and by giving a grand luncheon at Windsor Hall after a formal welcome in the City Hall on the morning of the second day. Without their help the celebration could not have been the full success that it was. Then too, the hospitality of the citizens of Fredericton who gladly opened their doors for the entertainment of University guests contributed very much indeed to the pleasantness of the occasion.

The first day opened by a Reception by the Faculty in the College Building. This was followed by a long procession from the University to the Parliament Buildings. Never before had such an array of caps and gowns and bright coloured hoods been seen on the College Hill or on the streets of Fredericton. Seats were reserved on the floor of the House of Assembly for all in the procession. The galleries were occupied by the citizens of Fredericton, seats having been reserved for the choirs of the city churches. His Honor the Lieutenant Governor presided. After the singing of the Hymn "O God our Help in Ages Past" the Rev. Canon DeVeber the oldest living graduate of King's College recited the Lord's prayer.

The addresses of welcome, the conferring of Honorary Degrees and the congratulatory speeches of chosen delegates occupied the greater part of the afternoon.

Just before the singing of the Hymn at the opening of this meeting Dr. T. H. Rand of McMaster University was suddenly seized with heart failure. He was carried from the room and died shortly afterwards. The Hon. George E. Foster by request portrayed in noble and tender words the grief of the large assembly, at the death of a man who had done so much for Education in this Province, as well as Nova Scotia and Ontario. The Provincial Government shewed their sympathy and their appreciation of his past services by ordering that the expenses of his funeral should be defrayed from the Provincial Treasury.

The second day of the celebration was called Students' Day. It began with a procession in Academic dress, from the Parliament buildings to the City Hall. The addresses from the platform were especially to students, many were of the opinion that this was the most interesting part of the celebration. The athletic sports in the afternoon, and the students' Glee Club and theatrical performances in the Opera House in the evening, were full of interest and enjoyment.

The Reception in the University on the afternoon of the last day, the laying of the Foundation Stone of the new Science building by Mrs. McLellan and the At Home given by the Alumni in the evening sustained the interest and pleasure of the proceedings to the very close."

The sudden death of Dr. T. H. Rand, referred to by Chancellor Harrison, called forth universal sympathy and profound regret. The man who had the largest part in inaugurating the Free School system in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, and whose influence had been felt in educational circles throughout the Dominion was called to his reward under most impressive and touching circumstances. The Board of Education met at the first opportunity after Dr. Rand's death and placed on record the following tribute to his worth.

MINUTE OF THE BOARD OF EDUCATION.

Fredericton, 1st June, 1900.

The Board of Education of the Province of New Brunswick at this its first meeting since the lamented death of the late Dr. Theodore H. Rand, formerly Chief Superintendent of Education in this Province, desires to place on record its deep sense of the greatness of the work accomplished by Dr. Rand for the cause of Education here and elsewhere during a life of labor and self-sacrifice.

His loss is deeply felt in New Brunswick, in Nova Scotia and in Ontario the home of his later years. Everywhere he was recognized as a man of faith as well as of culture. His principles of action were fixed and abiding, his zeal for knowledge burned with a constant flame. While he suffered much at times from pain of body, his mental faculties knew no decay. Death came to him under circumstances singularly in harmony with his life work. In the company of distinguished scholars and educators assembled in the city where his most valuable work was done, he was suddenly called to his reward.

To his widow in the supreme hour of her sorrow the Members of the Board respectfully tender their earnest sympathy.

And further resolved, that in view of the fact that the successful working out of the present educational system of the Province was largely due to the administrative ability, energy and zeal of the late Dr. Rand, and that his tragic

death occurred while in attendance at the celebration of the Centenary of the Provincial University, this Board respectfully recommends to His Honor, the Lieutenant Governor in Council, to take into consideration the propriety of ordering that the funeral expenses of the deceased shall be paid by the Province.

NOTES ON THE APPENDICES.

Special attention is directed to Part III of this Report which contains : A. The Report of the Principal of the Normal School : B. The Reports of the six School Inspectors : C. The Reports of the School Boards of Fredericton, St. John, Moncton, St. Stephen, Milltown, Woodstock, Campbellton, Chatham and Newcastle : D. The Reports of the School for Deaf Mutes at Fredericton and the School for the Blind, Halifax : E. The Report of the Secretary of the Summer School of Science, the Report of the Secretary of the Provincial Teachers' Institute, and the proceedings of the several County Institutes : F. The addresses of welcome and the congratulatory speeches delivered at the University Centennial celebration on the opening day in the Assembly room of the Legislative Buildings.

On previous pages will be found references under special headings to some of these reports. They are all worthy of careful perusal.

THE INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

In connection with Inspector Mersereau's report I insert a cut of the new school-house erected during the year at Blackville. The public opening of the building on Nov. 14th last was an occasion of great interest to the thriving little town and the surrounding country. An interesting programme was carried out in the school building in the afternoon, and a public meeting in the public hall in the evening addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Education, Inspector Mersereau, the Hon. L. J. Tweedie, the Hon. J. P. Burchill, the Rev. T. G. Johnston, the Rev. William Corbett and others brought to an appropriate close a demonstration which marked a new epoch in the history of the place.

Inspector Smith in this his twenty-first annual report draws suggestions and encouraging contrast between the condition of things in his inspectorate when he commenced his work in 1880 and the conditions which obtain at the present time.

Inspector Steeves makes special note of improvement in School buildings and furniture, and marks the unabated interest in School Libraries throughout

his inspectorate. An unsuccessful attempt was made early in the year to induce the rate-payers of the Hillsboro and Surrey Districts in Albert County to unite. In my opinion the Grammar School for the County should be located either at Hillsboro or at Albert rather than at Alma which is too remote and difficult of access to draw pupils from other parts of the county. The union of the Albert and Riverside districts and the union of the Hillsboro and Surrey Districts would give to these localities a claim to be regarded as educational centres.

The interesting report of Inspector Carter touches many important points. I wish to emphasize one or two of his remarks. Too much stress cannot be laid upon the importance of co-operation between parents and teachers in regard to the habits of the children. More attention must be paid to morals and manners both in the school and the home in order to safeguard the best interests of society. If the home-life and habits of children are coarse and demoralizing, the greater effort must be made to counteract these influences in the school. I regret to believe that the baneful cigarette habit is on the increase among the boys, especially in villages, towns and cities. This is an evil which demands the most rigorous and combined effort to suppress.

Inspector Carter's recommendation "that systematic instruction in Music be provided for pupils up to the High schools," meets with my unqualified approval, so far as it refers to singing. In many localities it will be difficult to make proper provision for such instruction, but the best possible under the circumstances of each school ought to be given either by the regular teacher, or by some one in the community whose assistance for this purpose could be obtained. The Board of Education will probably prescribe before August next a suitable series of graded instruction books in singing, for the use of the schools.

Inspector Bridges refers to the difficulty which has been experienced in finding a supply of teachers for the Schools in his inspectorate, and utters a note of alarm in regard to a supply for the future. I have dealt with this matter in another part of the report. There may be temporary embarrassment in this regard; but I have no doubt that benefit to the teaching profession and to the Schools will ultimately result from the present stringency.

I direct attention to the long list of general improvements catalogued by Inspector Meagher, which have been made in his inspectorate during the year 1900. Such a showing is certainly very creditable to all who have contributed towards the result.

REPORTS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES IN CITIES AND TOWNS.

The nine School Boards whose reports appear in Appendix C. have charge of 305 schools or departments, with 316 teachers and 13,506 pupils. These Boards are composed of leading citizens, both men and women, selected in part by the Governor in Council and in part by the City or Town Councils. Their duties are delicate and onerous. To discharge them properly demands much time, the closest attention, the exercise of the highest intelligence and the most unselfish devotion to the best interests of society. These services are rendered gratuitously.

A careful perusal of these Reports will show the greatness of the interests both educational and financial which are entrusted to the City and Town School Boards.

The completion during the year by the St. John School Board of the handsome and commodious School building at Indian town, known as the Alexandra School, is an event of great educational importance. When the Board shall have carried out its purpose of erecting similar buildings in St. John West and St. John North, the citizens will have good reason to be proud of the School accommodation provided for their children. A cut of the Alexandra School appears in this report.

The new School building at Chatham will probably be ready for occupation during the coming autumn. When the town of Woodstock shall erect a modern School building in place of the old college building, now used as the Grammar School, all the cities and towns of the Province which are organized under the provisions of sections 105 and 108 of the Schools Act will be adequately provided with School accommodation.

THE SCHOOL FOR DEAF MUTES AND THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND.

The numbers in attendance at these Schools and the expenditure from the Provincial revenues and from the County School Funds for their support are given elsewhere in this Report. It is gratifying to know that our beneficent law makes provision for alleviating the condition of the unfortunate children deprived of the power of speech or of sight; and of preparing many of them to earn a livelihood, instead of becoming a public burden.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES AND CONVENTIONS.

The Provincial Institute. — The eighteenth meeting of the Provincial Educational Institute was held at Moncton June 27th to 29th, 1900. The report of the Secretary will be found in Appendix E. The proceedings were

interesting and profitable. The presence and addresses of Dr. A. E. Winship, editor of the Boston Journal of Education, added special interest to the Convention. The speeches and addresses delivered at the several sessions have been published in a neat pamphlet of 156 pages for the benefit of the members of the Association and others interested in our work. A copy of this pamphlet will be forwarded to all school libraries, and to teachers and school officials who may apply to the Secretary or to the Education Office.

County Institutes. — An outline of the proceedings of the several County Institutes will also be found in Appendix E. I append hereto a tabular statement of the attendance :

COUNTIES.	DATE.	NO. PRESENT.		
		Teachers.	Others.	Total.
Albert	Sept. 27 and 28	48	..	48
Carleton	Dec. 20 and 21	77	..	77
Charlotte	Seps. 20 and 21	115	4	119
Kent	Oct. 4 and 5	42	..	42
Kings	Sept. 20 and 21	80	..	80
Northumberland, Gloucester and Restigouche }	Oct. 11 and 12	81	..	81
Victoria	Sept. 27 and 28	18	1	19
Westmorland	Oct. 11 and 12	83	1	84
York	Oct. 11 and 12	89	2	91
		633	8	641

The Summer School of Science.—The Report of the Secretary of the Summer School of Science, which convened at Bear River, Nova Scotia in July and August last, will also be found in Appendix E. Its next meetings will be held at Lunenburg, N. S., beginning on July 23rd and closing on August 10th, 1901. New Brunswick teachers who have spent for several years past, part of their vacation at this school, speak in the highest terms of the benefits they have gained.

The Dominion Educational Association.—This Association, which last met in Halifax in 1898, will convene at Ottawa on the 14th, 15th and 16th of August next, under the presidency of Dr. J. A. McCabe, principal of the

Ottawa Normal School. Delegates are expected from every Province and from the North West Territories. The presence of a thousand teachers is looked for. With the many educative attractions of the capital, the meeting of the Association ought to be one of great interest and profit.

Macdonald Manual Training Schools.—In my last annual Report, I made reference to the proposed establishment through the munificence of Sir William Macdonald, of Manual Training Schools throughout the several Provinces of the Dominion. Professor J. W. Robertson, Commissioner of Agriculture and Dairying for the Dominion of Canada, to whom Sir William had entrusted the task of organizing these schools, lost no time in putting himself in communication with the Government and Educational authorities of New Brunswick, and the School Board of the City of Fredericton. In a very short time, rooms were prepared in the Normal School building for the new Department. Mr. Edwin F. MacCready a competent and very efficient teacher was placed in charge, and later Mr. George Morris was appointed as second teacher. The work has proceeded without interruption, and with marked success to the present date. Instead of interfering with the work of the Public schools, it is the uniform testimony of the teachers of the City schools that the Sloyd work has acted as a stimulus to most of the boys who have undertaken it, and that the regular work of the schools has not thereby suffered to any extent.

I have great pleasure in appending the following report of the work in this department written by Mr. MacCready :

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education. }

SIR: In compliance with your request I beg to submit the following report of the work in Manual Training now being carried on in New Brunswick.

On the 10th of April, 1900, the Manual Training School was opened at Fredericton to the boys of Grades Six, Seven and Eight of the City Schools, and to the young men of the Normal School.

An unfinished room, cheerful and sunny, in the Normal School building had been cordially granted, and finished at considerable expense, for this purpose, by the Government of New Brunswick; the equipment for work in the way of benches, tools, etc., being provided by the Macdonald Training Fund.

The boys and young men of the various classes went to work with enthusiasm, and it is pleasing to note that as time goes on the interest increa

During the summer vacation a class, open to teachers of the Maritime Provinces, was conducted for four weeks. These teachers were earnest and much interested; one of them has returned to the school and will spend a full term in special study preparing to become a teacher of manual training; another is now teaching this in addition to the other subjects required in a country school. A special equipment provided by the MacDonald Memorial Training Fund, and costing about fifty dollars, was sent to this school at Inver Ridge, near Benton, and the success attending the work there is even greater than was anticipated.

During the summer the Provincial Board of Education, with regard to operation in the new movement, finished up another room in the Normal School building, the equipment and an assistant teacher as well as all running expenses being provided for by the MacDonald Fund. With the two rooms now available are now able to instruct all of the Normal School students both women and men, as well as all of the boys from grades six, seven, eight and nine of the schools. We have also instructed a few boys from the School for the Deaf and Dumb, who seem to take great pleasure in the work. The boys of the schools devote three hours per week to this study; the Normal students devote four hours—from three to five o'clock. Although the Normal School students have been perfectly willing to give one hour of their own time—from four to five to this work, and even more, many of them asking the privilege of coming on Saturday mornings as well, this arrangement of time has proved to be somewhat unsatisfactory.

The light that we have been able to obtain after four o'clock during the winter months, has not been good, and the students after a long day of work are not in the best condition for work requiring close attention, and concentration of thought and effort. If some other time can be devoted to this by the Normal School students we feel sure that greater benefits will be derived.

From the first the teachers of Fredericton have shown their interest in the work by largely attending the Saturday class provided for them.

The School Board of Fredericton have been interested and helpful. The interest of pupils, parents and the public generally seems to be increa

Addresses on Manual Training have been given, by request, at several Teachers' Conventions, and special interest in the subject seems to be awakened here and there throughout the province.

The following is the number of persons attending the School.

Boys from City Schools.....	145
Boys from School for Deaf and Dumb.....	5
Students from Normal School.....	159
Teachers.....	15
Special, studying to become teacher of M. T.....	1
Total.....	325

Total number enrolled since the opening of the School.... 449

It may be well to state for the benefit of those not yet familiar with the manual training movement that this is not a trade school. Manual Training is introduced into schools because of its educational advantages. It develops in the pupil intellectual and moral qualities not reached by other studies, it cultivates habits of industry and self-reliance, it encourages neatness and accuracy, all of which will be helpful in after life.

Respectfully submitted,

EDWIN E. MACCREADY.

It will be the duty of the Board of Education to take steps to encourage the extension of this work so happily inaugurated in Fredericton, and among the pupil teachers of the Normal School. To teachers who successfully complete the course, certificates of ability to teach the system should be awarded; and these certificates should bring to their holders increased financial remuneration when Manual Training becomes a part of the public School system. In the three years during which the expenses of the Schools, now established, are to be borne by Sir William MacDonald, will soon pass. It is hoped that city and town School Boards will take steps without delay to establish a Manual Training department in connection with the Schools under their charge, and that encouragement will be granted by the Provincial Government and Legislature sufficient to induce local School boards to inaugurate the system of manual training in their several localities.

EMPIRE DAY.

The enthusiasm with which Empire Day was celebrated in many parts of the Province on the 23rd of May last proved that the establishing of the day as a School festival met with the approval and evoked the hearty sympathy of parents and children almost universally. Whether the 24th of May will continue to be observed as a statutory holiday has not yet been determined by the proper authorities. If the birthday of our late beloved Queen ceases to be observed as a holiday, the date of Empire Day will probably be changed. Of this due notice will be given. For the present year I have directed that the day shall be observed as *Victoria Memorial Day*, and that the lessons and exercises of the Schools on that day shall have special reference to the progress of the Empire during the Victorian era, and to the gracious influences upon the people of the British Empire and of the world which have come from the life and character of Victoria the Good.

CHANGES IN THE SCHOOL LAW AND REGULATIONS.

The consolidation and amendment of the School Law at the last session of the Legislature rendered necessary the publication of a revised edition of the School Manual. The new Manual containing the law and regulations to date has been mailed to School secretaries and teachers. The following changes among others will be noticed :

1. The School Year and the Annual School Meeting.—The school year begins on the First day of July, instead of the first day of January as before, and the Annual School Meeting is held on the third Saturday of June, instead of the second Saturday in October.

It is believed that this change will enable Trustees with less difficulty to provide for and carry out the necessary repairs and improvements on School buildings during the long summer vacation, so that the school may not be interrupted in Term time for such purposes. It will also be more convenient for both trustees and teachers, in case of a change of teachers, to make provision for the next year with less disadvantage to the schools than under the former arrangement. The change will also synchronize with the grading of the schools which takes place in June.

As the present Term is an interim Term between the School year which ended on December 31st, 1900, and the next School year, which will begin on

July 1st, 1901, I recommend that an Act be passed at the coming session of the Legislature to authorize the levying of a poll tax on School Districts for the interim Term as well as for the School year which follows; also to remove any question that may arise as to the election at the Annual School Meeting in June of Trustees to take the place of those whose term of office under the old law would not expire until October next.

2. **Assessment of the Property of Non-residents.**—All Real Estate with the exception of marsh and intervale lands and river island lands, is to be assessed for the benefit of the School District within the boundaries of which such Real Estate lies, unless otherwise ordered by the Board of Education. Hitherto the real property of non-residents of the District who were resident in the same Parish was taxed in the District in which the owner resided.

This change has been made in the interest of the weaker Districts. In cases in which the provision is found to operate to the disadvantage of a weak District, application should be made to the Board of Education which has authority to determine in what District any given property shall be rated.

3. **Conveyance of Children to School.**—The Board of Education has power to unite two or more contiguous Districts, and to order the conveyance of children to a central School.

4. **Limitations as to the Minimum Number of Children to Warrant the Maintenance of a School.**—In Districts in which the number of children of School age does not exceed twelve, or in which the average number in attendance at the School during the year is less than six, the School cannot be continued in operation unless by the special permission of the Board of Education. Such Districts are required to make provision for conveying the children to the School or Schools most easily accessible in some other District or Districts, and to pay thereto reasonable fees for their instruction.

5. **Schools closed by Order of Board of Health.**—When a school is closed by order of a Board of Health, the teacher or teachers of such school has a right to the stipulated payment from the Trustees for the time lost, not exceeding three months, and the proportional Provincial grant shall be paid for the same time when the certificate of the Health officer, in the form given on page 153 of the School Manual, is attached to the Trustees' School Returns.

6. **Minimum School Age.**—The minimum school age has been raised from five to six years.

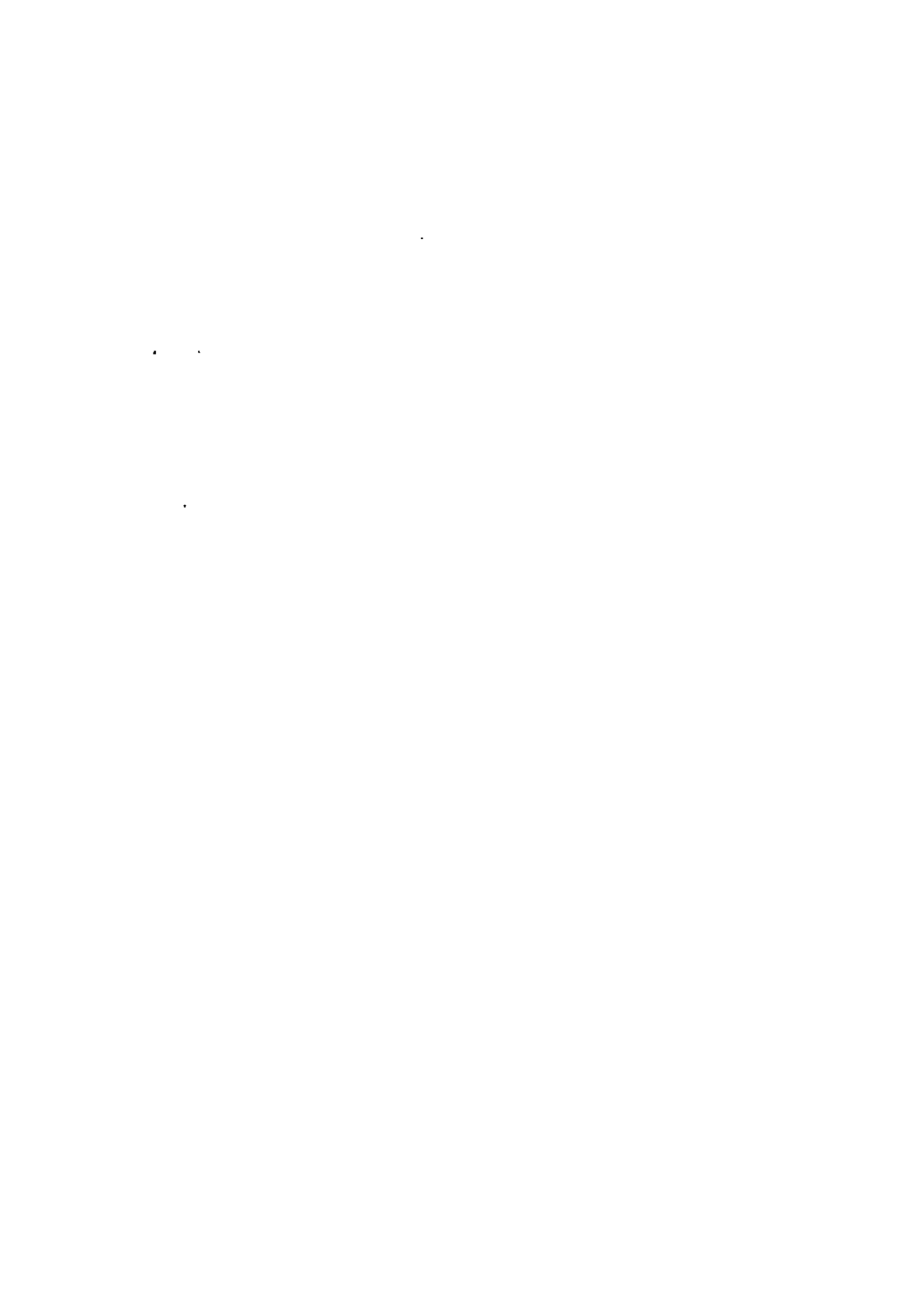
I beg to suggest to trustees and teachers that the enforcement of this provision shall not be sudden or rigorous, but that discretion shall be used in its administration. In ungraded schools which are not over-crowded, and in graded schools in which the primary departments are not over-crowded; it will in my opinion, be found both safe and expedient to admit children who may not have quite reached their sixth birthday anniversary.

In conclusion I beg to express the hope that these and other changes and additions made to the School Law and Regulations will tend to even greater success and efficiency than in the past. All change is attended with more or friction, for it less requires time and usage to reconcile to new conditions; but change is the law of life and progress, and each year will demand some change or some addition to the legislation and administration of the past in order that our public educational service shall fulfil its high purpose.

I have the honor to be

Your Honor's most obedient servant,

JAMES R. INCH,
Chief Superintendent of Education.



PART II.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

[illegible]

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TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTRIES	LONG COTTON YARN INDUSTRIAL DRAWING										PRINT-SCRIPT AND WRITING										SINGING ("Heavy Optional")											
	GRADE					GRADE					GRADE					GRADE					GRADE					GRADE						
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Austria	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Belgium	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
France	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Germany	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Italy	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Netherlands	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Portugal	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Spain	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Sweden	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Switzerland	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Turkey	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
U.S.A.	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Wales	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
Yugoslavia	25	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	40	45	50	55	60	65	70	75	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135	100	105	110	115	120	125	130	135
New Brunswick Newfoundland Nova Scotia Quebec Prince Edward Island Saskatchewan Manitoba Ontario P.E.I. New Brunswick Newfoundland Nova Scotia Quebec Prince Edward Island Saskatchewan Manitoba Ontario P.E.I.	25 40 45 50 55 60 65 70 75 100 105 110 115 120 125 130 135																															

TABLE III. PART ONE.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE (Health Readers), 48										NATURE LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE, MINERALS — PLANT LIFE — ANIMAL LIFE. 49										LATIN. (Optional). 50		FRENCH. (Optional). 51	
	GRADE.										GRADE.										GRADE.		GRADES.	
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII			I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VII	VIII	I to VIII			
Albert,	345	351	425	398	300	82	74	83	331	345	422	395	293	293	82	74	86	7	38			
Carleton,	624	456	613	751	719	167	106	106	698	533	617	752	713	167	136	136	116	71	67			
Charlotte,	730	511	701	756	681	178	162	145	741	539	661	710	640	140	157	131	131	37	99			
Gloucester,	1270	805	636	546	225	95	65	54	1260	790	614	510	221	93	65	52	52	11	18	1330	689			
Kent,	1185	621	615	394	193	77	72	50	1167	642	588	387	186	77	72	50	50	..	28	689	5			
Kings,	571	691	726	766	657	93	83	71	642	675	720	755	637	90	74	67	74	14	53	..	156			
Madawaska,	683	319	384	184	82	30	18	36	673	332	268	130	74	30	18	36	150	3	84			
Northumberland,	1173	935	919	764	570	223	154	150	1089	928	906	761	508	223	154	150	3	18	..	..		
Queens,	365	360	387	439	368	7	13	18	359	358	394	427	373	7	3	18	3	17	..	113				
Restigouche,	341	330	307	262	184	50	50	38	344	340	319	263	189	50	50	38	26	17	..	..		
Saint John,	1627	1396	1333	1201	1053	768	525	409	1623	1402	1325	1199	1025	748	525	409	383	389	..	..		
Sunbury,	169	124	153	190	160	22	3	9	165	116	139	182	146	22	3	9	2	..	..	..	
Victoria,	313	185	222	202	148	36	33	20	314	165	202	197	149	30	33	20	9	7	..	110				
Westmorland,	1860	1227	1236	1113	841	394	336	232	1687	1093	1206	1081	738	321	312	297	165	173	..	516				
York,	1017	804	995	925	911	198	152	177	1080	800	970	898	883	198	152	187	72	106	..	..		
New Brunswick,	12273	9115	9552	8891	7092	2420	1846	1598	12173	9058	9351	8650	6775	2278	1828	1669	807	1098	..	3454				
Cor. Term, 1898,	12439	9530	9313	9145	7075	2372	1907	1645	12138	9557	9162	8899	6949	2352	1931	1610	828	921	..	2847				
Increase,	166	415	239	254	17	48	61	47	35	..	189	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	607	
Decrease,	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

COUNTRIES.	Physical Exercises.	Oral Lessons on Moral, &c.	Optional.	READING—SPELLING.—RECITATION, ETC.										GRAMMAR AND ANALYSIS AND COMPOSITION.										HISTORY.									
				GRADE.										GRADE.										GRADE.									
				I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII					
Alberta, . . .	1792	2057	..	405	302	363	373	362	96	87	81	337	384	352	96	87	81	296	350	96	87	77	337	384	352	96	87	81	296	350	96	87	77
Carleton, . . .	1765	4342	..	942	607	759	922	979	217	146	156	662	887	973	216	146	156	738	960	216	146	156	662	887	973	216	146	156	738	960	216	146	156
Charlotte, . . .	3977	1274	35	846	1668	695	919	861	238	204	172	648	896	849	238	204	172	664	840	216	225	163	648	896	849	238	204	172	664	840	216	225	163
Gloucester, . . .	1282	3726	8	1215	904	729	674	290	72	60	53	732	674	314	72	60	53	592	314	72	60	53	732	674	314	72	60	53	592	314	72	60	53
Kent, . . .	1058	3714	..	1630	686	739	588	261	93	66	58	681	586	254	93	64	57	497	260	90	68	51	681	586	254	93	64	57	497	260	90	68	51
Kings, . . .	1190	1686	4	823	739	798	895	834	111	85	81	739	901	839	110	85	81	838	820	110	85	81	739	901	839	110	85	81	838	820	110	85	81
Madawaska, . . .	1339	1820	..	607	376	316	242	90	30	23	22	286	216	83	29	23	22	264	86	29	23	22	286	216	83	29	23	22	264	86	29	23	22
Northumberland	1196	1687	23	1129	962	927	867	569	214	165	142	866	844	569	214	165	142	560	568	214	165	142	866	844	569	214	165	142	560	568	214	165	142
Queens, . . .	1020	2259	6	452	339	453	506	496	14	17	16	421	504	496	14	17	16	374	502	14	17	16	421	504	496	14	17	16	374	502	14	17	16
Restigouche, . . .	1229	1607	7	406	266	322	255	240	60	42	30	310	255	240	60	42	30	186	229	60	42	30	310	255	240	60	42	30	186	229	60	42	30
St. John, . . .	7911	8123	17	1565	1358	1313	1217	1037	719	514	368	1282	1212	1034	719	513	368	1124	1038	719	513	368	1282	1212	1034	719	513	368	1124	1038	719	513	368
Saguenay, . . .	755	978	..	220	123	167	236	224	28	21	21	133	230	214	28	21	21	214	224	28	21	21	133	230	214	28	21	21	214	224	28	21	21
St. Louis, . . .	1276	1454	..	449	226	279	289	242	42	37	21	215	272	247	42	37	21	246	235	41	37	21	215	272	247	42	37	21	246	235	41	37	21
Westminster, . . .	6531	7667	42	2107	1274	1351	1311	1075	468	337	317	1125	1216	1035	566	322	311	707	997	398	299	299	1125	1216	1035	566	322	311	707	997	398	299	299
York, . . .	1934	5730	5	1269	861	1053	1086	1122	250	172	201	927	1024	1199	249	179	201	867	1085	258	170	201	927	1024	1199	249	179	201	867	1085	258	170	201
New Brunswick, . . .	5939	86529	105	14392	9658	10191	10380	8686	2592	1976	1718	9364	10008	8591	2686	1936	1717	8751	8532	2681	1905	1680	9364	10008	8591	2686	1936	1717	8751	8532	2681	1905	1680
1st Term, 1889, . . .	52820	98829	315	14368	10917	10504	10778	9971	2481	2669	1776	9391	10356	8922	2476	2032	1771	8811	8926	2505	2057	1754	9391	10356	8922	2476	2032	1771	8811	8926	2505	2057	1754
Increase, . . .	2437	2400	240	70	1259	313	398	791	110	93	58	27	258	331	210	166	60	500	366	152	74	74	27	258	331	210	166	60	500	366	152	74	74

*In Country Districts.

TABLE III. PART TWO.—Continued.

COUNTIES.	FORM, COLOR AND INDUSTRIAL DRAWING.								PRINT-SCRIPT AND WRITING.								SINGING ("Theory" Optional.)							
	GRADE.								GRADE.								GRADE.							
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII
Albert.....	403	302	363	371	346	96	87	77	408	302	363	378	354	96	87	77	198	136	153	177	141	37	22	26
Arizona.....	921	587	741	908	974	216	146	156	938	597	752	910	968	205	131	149	393	276	208	100	332	152	92	71
Charlotte.....	817	633	723	895	851	238	204	172	847	657	702	898	846	238	204	172	492	408	351	485	397	124	139	98
Chenoweth.....	1190	890	729	674	314	72	60	53	1211	894	729	674	314	72	60	53	803	600	509	411	96	59	31	44
Cleburn.....	1516	692	716	584	260	93	66	58	1579	677	727	592	266	94	65	58	735	292	332	241	114	17	18	4
Kent.....	821	733	799	884	828	110	85	81	1579	738	807	885	845	110	85	81	235	293	338	393	384	74	43	62
Kingman.....	850	355	303	230	84	29	23	22	918	368	424	235	90	29	23	22	404	179	191	120	51	15	12	1
Madisonland.....	1089	943	927	804	567	214	195	142	1124	962	937	864	567	214	195	142	696	616	619	538	23	263	20	147
Narmon.....	449	331	452	492	478	14	17	16	359	336	452	506	486	15	17	16	201	120	195	195	174	7	108	15
Quebec.....	387	295	312	255	228	60	42	30	403	296	322	255	229	60	42	30	270	222	175	191	164	57	33	22
Reynolds.....	1556	1358	1331	1221	1034	719	513	368	1565	1358	1332	1217	1038	721	514	368	1445	270	221	1135	959	76	466	320
Saint John.....	195	119	159	226	211	28	21	21	215	124	170	235	221	28	21	21	114	65	82	124	102	6	10	11
Quebec.....	416	215	264	284	232	33	37	21	412	227	272	284	232	42	37	21	215	496	113	133	118	7	10	11
Westmorland.....	1956	1253	1363	1253	1049	399	328	291	2069	1280	1339	1308	1066	495	266	315	1151	754	781	691	515	6	289	207
Wells.....	1256	788	1014	1047	1098	246	170	196	1274	797	1054	1083	1136	249	170	196	779	463	568	561	613	182	113	127
York.....	13822	9494	10196	10188	8534	4597	1904	1601	14145	9613	10282	10334	8662	2578	1887	1700	8211	5700	5898	5764	23	4402	26	1899
Brunswick, New Term, 1899, Cor.	13629	10659	10450	10581	8056	2446	2041	1772	14269	10885	10469	10747	9070	2477	2054	1750	8372	6688	6113	5591	3	159	4767	36
Frederick.....	193	1165	254	393	402	71	77	81	124	1272	187	413	408	101	167	50	161	898	215	1491	361	364	10	3
Frederick.....	193	1165	254	393	402	71	77	81	124	1272	187	413	408	101	167	50	161	898	215	1491	361	364	10	3

[illegible]

TABLE III. PART TWO — Continued.

COUNTIES.	HYGIENE AND TEMPERANCE (Health Readers).								NATURE LESSONS AND AGRICULTURE. MINERALS — PLANT LIFE — ANIMAL LIFE.								LATIN. (Optional).		FRENCH. (Optional).		
	GRADE.								GRADE.								50		51		
	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	VIII	VII	VIII	GRADE.	GRADE.
Albert...	331	269	353	378	358	96	148	79	347	287	382	356	328	91	82	79	14	44			
Carlton...	741	522	716	928	956	220	146	156	721	499	681	859	930	198	140	150	58	52			
Charlotte...	758	590	660	911	858	238	204	172	738	580	691	894	857	238	204	172	48	90			
Gloucester...	1,086	790	729	676	312	72	60	53	1,058	777	690	634	292	72	60	53	4	18			
Kent...	1,325	623	640	568	258	87	66	58	1,395	606	656	565	251	87	66	58	11	10			
Kings...	714	658	758	898	839	110	85	81	703	674	782	853	809	110	85	81	9	45			
Madawaska...	707	345	275	224	84	29	23	22	674	273	278	188	78	39	23	22					
Northumberland...	983	880	890	867	569	214	165	142	987	897	897	859	567	214	165	142	27	65			
Queens...	390	275	404	491	484	14	17	15	346	286	405	483	470	14	17	16					
Restigouche...	330	256	319	255	222	60	42	30	342	277	322	255	229	60	42	30	28	15			
Saint John...	1,514	1,313	1,332	1,217	1,038	723	513	368	1,599	1,357	1,328	1,217	1,036	721	513	368	410	299			
Sunbury...	123	191	141	217	221	28	21		117	94	143	219	216	10							
Victoria...	319	187	254	284	241	41	36	21	337	195	260	274	244	42	37	21	6	7			
Westmorland...	1,743	1,200	1,321	1,181	955	406	213	298	1,654	1,090	1,158	1,122	982	396	322	302	155	181			
York...	1,093	606	991	1,082	1,103	347	170	196	1,065	694	935	1,031	1,064	241	170	199	122	109			
New Brunswick	12,166	8,795	9,783	10,177	8,408	2,685	1,849	1,691	11,963	8,586	9,610	9,807	8,353	2,533	1,926	1,693	892	939			
Can. Term. 1889	12,157	9,816	9,691	10,515	8,892	2,462	2,060	1,745	11,924	9,670	9,886	10,120	8,800	2,444	1,964	1,687	923	980			
Increase						223	211	244	39	84	270	314	547	89	38	16	3	41			
Decrease			21	108	338	704															

PART TWO.—Continued.

[illegible]

COUNTIES.	MALES.			FEMALES.			TOTAL.		Trained.	Untrained.	No. of ASSISTANTS.		Total number of Teachers employed this Term.
	CLASS.			CLASS.			Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	
	M.	F.		I	II	III								I	II	III
Albert,	1	..	10	1	3	12	33	9	15	69	..	1	70
Carleton,	1	1	13	17	3	21	83	19	34	157	1	..	158
Charlotte,	1	..	23	8	1	38	78	6	33	155	..	4	159
Gloucester,	2	..	3	1	31	5	23	44	37	107	2	1	110
Kent,	1	..	6	1	13	7	24	68	21	120	..	1	121
Kings,	2	..	13	15	1	26	89	16	31	162	..	3	165
Madawaska, .....	..	..	2	..	10	..	1	38	12	40	11	..	51
Northumberland,	1	..	10	3	4	10	88	26	18	141	1	..	143
Queens,	1	..	4	19	1	8	39	17	28	92	..	..	92
Restigouche,	1	..	2	..	2	8	25	8	5	46	..	2	48
Saint John,	4	1	19	6	..	87	96	9	29	222	..	8	230
Sunbury, .....	..	..	3	7	..	4	16	15	10	44	1	..	45
Victoria,	1	..	4	3	..	2	22	24	8	55	1	..	56
Westmorland,	4	..	14	24	16	17	59	44	58	207	1	1	211
York,	3	..	18	7	3	33	93	38	31	195	3	..	197
New Brunswick,	23	2	144	112	91	308	769	381	370	1830	21	25	1856
Cor. Term, 1899,	23	2	160	119	103	304	775	393	405	1879	11	33	1912
Increase, .....	..	..	..	..	..	4	..	..	..	..	10	1	..
Decrease, .....	..	..	16	7	12	..	6	12	35	49	..	..	56

COUNTIES.	PERIOD OF SERVICE OF TEACHERS OF GRAM. SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.																	
	MALE TEACHERS GRAM. SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.					FEMALE TEACHERS, GRAM. SUP. AND 1ST CLASS.												
	No. of teachers employed in same District as during previous Term.	No. of teachers removed to a new District.	No. of new teachers this Term.	No. of teachers whose period of service is not reported.	No. of teachers not more than 3 years in the service employed this Term.	No. employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.	No. employed.	No. second Term employed.	No. 1 to 2 years.	No. 2 to 3 years.	No. 3 to 5 years.	No. 5 to 7 years.	No. upwards of 7 years.
Albert,	32	20	5	3	31	1	1	1	2	3	4	1	1	1	2	3	2	4
Carleton,	50	50	12	2	72	1	1	1	3	4	9	2	2	3	3	6	1	7
Charlotte,	92	53	4	6	48	3	2	2	4	4	9	1	1	2	3	10	7	17
Gloucester,	72	25	4	1	38	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	1	2	1	1
Kent,	67	39	12	1	40	1	1	1	1	1	4	1	1	1	1	1	1	6
Kings,	85	73	4	1	71	2	4	3	2	1	3	2	2	3	2	5	7	9
Madawaska,	27	12	12	1	29	1	1	1	1	1	7	1	1	2	1	2	2	3
Northumberland,	110	27	4	1	50	1	1	1	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	2	2	4
Queens,	57	30	4	1	38	1	1	1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	2
Restigouche,	38	6	1	1	13	1	1	1	1	2	2	2	1	1	1	5	5	2
Saint John,	183	15	3	2	24	1	1	1	3	2	18	1	1	7	3	6	9	63
Sunbury,	20	18	5	2	18	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2
Victoria,	31	20	4	1	26	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1
Westmorland,	130	57	13	8	78	2	2	2	4	3	10	4	4	4	4	11	6	18
York,	98	74	9	14	60	2	2	2	3	2	10	1	1	2	1	6	4	17
New Brunswick,	1,130	534	100	66	636	2	10	13	16	27	21	78	3	13	19	53	47	151
Cor. Term, 1899,	1,155	530	115	79	628	4	7	15	17	27	24	89	3	15	27	47	56	138
Increase,	25	4	15	13	8	3	2	2	1	1	3	11	2	4	8	6	9	13
Decrease,	25	4	15	13	8	2	3	2	1	1	3	11	2	4	8	6	9	13

THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1900.

THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 1ST DECEMBER, 1899.

COUNTIES.

	No. of Schools open this Term.	No. of Schools open less than 80 days.	No. in session 80 but less than 94 days.	Total in session less than 94 days.	No. in session the full Term of 94 days.	Average days schools in session during the Term.	Aggregate number of days schools open during this Term.	No. of Schools open this Term.	No. of Schools open less than 80 teaching days.	No. in session 80 but less than 100 days.	No. in session less than 100 days.	No. in session 100 days but less than 124 days.	No. in session the full 124 days.	Term of 123 days.	Average days schools in session during the Term.	Aggregate number of days schools open during the Term.
Alberta...	26	3	31	34	42	90.9	6,913½	66	3	7	10	22	34	34	112.7	7,441
Calcutta...	153	24	60	84	69	80.6	13,260½	155	15	22	22	52	81	81	113.6	17,600
Charlotte...	133	47	57	104	70	81.0	11,750½	138	19	26	26	58	64	64	114.0	16,433
Gloucester...	105	5	35	40	65	90.6	9,520½	105	3	7	7	29	69	69	119.4	12,539
Kent...	116	3	28	31	85	91.8	10,651	118	8	11	11	16	91	91	116.7	13,177½
Kings...	167	16	65	81	86	88.5	14,785	162	15	20	20	55	87	87	114.5	18,564½
Madawaska...	56	4	24	28	28	86.7	5,028	51	5	4	4	5	42	42	117.7	6,004½
Northumberland...	146	1	61	65	81	87.9	12,845½	141	10	15	15	38	88	88	112.0	16,368
Queens...	90	17	41	58	38	88.2	8,471	91	11	3	3	16	26	26	115.3	10,217½
Restigouche...	45	1	14	15	31	91.0	4,060	45	2	3	3	10	19	19	118.6	5,184½
Saint John...	210	7	27	34	176	85.4	17,954	207	5	1	6	28	73	73	111.0	24,565
Sunbury...	44	9	16	25	19	84.3	3,711½	43	5	2	7	17	19	19	110.4	4,777½
Victoria...	55	1	19	20	29	87.9	4,839	53	8	3	11	15	29	29	110.4	6,074½
Westmorland...	212	5	38	63	140	90.3	19,164	201	5	7	7	64	110	110	120.3	24,185
York...	191	9	35	63	99	86.9	17,173	183	22	9	31	61	91	91	112.7	20,630½
New Brunswick.	1,815	160	639	779	1,076	88.2	160,132	1,771	134	60	104	595	982	982	115.4	204,178
Cor. Terms 1898-99	1,797	187	582	769	1,028	87.9	158,068	1,806	150	54	204	657	945	945	114.6	207,053
Increase...	18	27	37	10	8	1	2,064	35	16	6	10	62	37	37	2.8	2,077
Decrease...																

*In the second Term there were 84 teaching days in the city of Saint John and other incorporated towns. The actual number of days the schools were open in these districts is raised to the basis of 94 days.

*In the First Term there were 123 teaching days in Saint John and 124 days in other cities and incorporated towns and in other districts. The former is raised to the basis of the other for purposes of comparison.

TABLE VII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: VISITS—PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS—PRIZES: FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1900.

COUNTIES.	THE SECOND TERM CLOSED 31ST DECEMBER, 1899.										THE FIRST TERM CLOSED 30TH JUNE, 1900.									
	VISITS.					EXAMINATIONS.					VISITS.					EXAMINATIONS.				
	No. by the Trustees and Secretary.	No. by members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by other visitors.	No. of Schools holding public examinations during the term.	No. of Schools not holding public examinations during term.	No. of Prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the Prizes.	Prizes.	No. by the Trustees and Secretary.	No. by members of Parliament.	No. by Clergymen.	No. by Teachers.	No. by other visitors.	No. of Schools holding public examinations during the term.	No. of Schools not holding public examinations during term.	No. of Prizes given to the pupils.	Value of the Prizes.	Prizes.
Albert	173	30	30	83	762	67	9	15	\$ 4 03	157 50	60	69	712	19	2	3	3	\$ 45		
Charlotte	232	66	21	25	105	131	22	40	12 03	201 118	7	97	1874	134	21	10	10	11 00		
Charlotte	357	72	5	43	186	124	19	20	7 34	343 120	10	85	1478	132	16	15	15	5 75		
Gloucester	304	13	3	44	85	97	8	2	2 15	37 75	4	52	1408	100	5	1	1	2 25		
Kent	351	45	2	53	78	105	11	44	8 35	402 77	2	98	1543	112	6	32	32	17 55		
King's	282	101	...	50	66	133	14	29	14 42	356 169	...	59	1794	145	17	30	30	21 60		
Madawaska	175	45	34	50	430	53	3	26	12 46	173 33	2	56	577	51	...	25	25	6 23		
Northumberland	372	92	5	105	124	196	8	60	24 35	400 100	3	99	2056	131	10	11	11	4 65		
Queens	241	71	1	42	104	133	30	2	56	255 57	3	35	486	75	16	11	11	4 65		
Restigouche	124	30	2	19	23	42	3	...	135	2	1	23	47	478	43	2	5	1 50		
Saint John	358	19	3	70	147	113	204	6	2	45 544	114	141	122	1901	202	5	15	4 00		
Sidbury	67	30	...	20	437	37	7	10	4 20	106 11	...	11	10	304	38	5	4	1 35		
Victoria	95	14	...	16	19	302	46	9	5 00	145 22	1	20	17	474	32	13	9	3 68		
Westmorland	663	114	8	101	174	242	205	7	55	18 45	720 148	...	93	187	182	19	36	19 04		
York	266	96	...	81	171	1700	30	24	10 40	366 121	5	105	130	2290	141	42	16	7 10		
New Brunswick	411,208	50	743	1415	16,902	1089	176	317	\$125 08	4708 1177	35	1005	1421	26614	1507	179	201	\$150 45		
C. of Term 1899-...	456,197	74	741	1898	19,540	1570	217	338	154 37	5780 1230	36	831	1441	21111	1507	189	287	121 15		
Increase	457	14	...	17	413	60	...	...	...	...	2	152	23	507	5	...	48	20 10		

Note.—The above tabulations include a large number of prizes requested but with no value assigned.

TABLE VIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: AVERAGE SALARIES OF TEACHERS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1900.
FROM THE RATES PAID IN THE TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1900.

COUNTIES.	COMMON SCHOOLS.			COMMON SCHOOLS.			AVERAGE SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.	AVERAGE GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.
	Average Rate per year to Male Teachers.			Av'ge Rate per year to Female Teachers.				
	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.		
Albert	\$371 66	\$267 00	\$226 50	\$237 83	\$208 98	\$173 28	\$525 00	
Carleton	370 11	254 76	241 33	266 95	209 63	184 10	525 00	
Charlotte	412 94	315 00	233 00	326 13	227 67	197 33	725 00	
Gloucester .....	.....	308 00	228 56	249 40	218 43	182 92	583 33	
Kent	315 00	273 00	216 69	256 66	210 06	182 76	512 50	
Kings	325 89	245 26	205 00	247 17	203 14	174 34	500 00	
Madawaska	255 00	.....	214 90	.....	213 00	171 86	500 00	
Northumberland	456 00	308 00	198 56	256 00	230 81	190 36	643 00	
Queens	279 33	252 00	183 25	214 75	207 41	179 08	500 00	
Restigouche	510 00	.....	229 50	258 43	221 98	216 88	625 00	
Saint John	856 87	518 00	.....	365 72	306 15	181 61	625 00	
Sunbury	318 50	269 28	.....	230 00	221 97	177 68	500 00	
Victoria	266 00	260 00	.....	237 50	219 95	189 67	500 00	
Westmorland	436 28	271 04	217 94	306 60	224 79	196 92	603 12	
York	425 08	254 00	206 66	305 75	216 95	177 63	590 00	
New Brunswick	\$463 33	\$278 30	\$219 62	\$306 81	\$228 32	\$183 81	\$577 80	.....
Average Salaries, 1899	439 31	276 51	223 76	306 97	230 08	184 29	575 30	.....
Increase	\$ 24 02	\$ 1 79	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 2 50	.....
Decrease .....	.....	.....	\$ 4 14	\$ 0 16	\$ 1 76	\$ 0 48	.....	.....

See Table XIII.

TABLE X. — PUBLIC SCHOOLS: APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND TO TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1900,
PART ONE. — Second Term ended December 30th, 1899.
Drifts issued by the Chief Superintendent, payable by the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	Grand Total days' attendance of Pupils received for County Fund Apportionment (Term 94 days).	(1) In respect of the services of qualified Teachers, exclusive of Assistants, for the time the Schools were in session.	(2) Special to Poor Districts (included in Column 1).	(3) In respect of the average number of Pupils in attendance, as compared with the whole average number of Pupils attending the Schools in the County and the time in operation.	(4) Special to Poor Districts (included in Column 2).	Total to the Trustees, This Term.		(5) Rate per Pupil in attendance the full Term, per Column 4.
						Whole amount apportioned this Term.	Total special to Poor Districts (included in Column 3).	
Albert	134,642	\$1,258 52	149 11	\$ 244 63	17 27	\$ 1,503 15	166 38	\$0 17
Carleton	246,681 1/2	2,201 48	64 47	976 23	16 95	3,177 71	81 42	0 33 +
Charlotte	265,598 1/2	2,060 94	138 94	1,396 86	42 02	3,457 80	180 96	0 49 +
Gloucester	239,134 1/2	1,756 25	236 34	1,978 30	195 87	3,734 55	432 21	0 77 +
Kent	212,917 1/2	1,889 49	214 30	1,582 26	132 92	3,471 75	337 22	0 69 +
Kings	249,167	2,606 51	202 19	669 66	32 48	3,276 17	234 67	0 25 +
Madawaska	123,288 1/2	886 67	56 07	622 63	28 32	1,509 30	84 39	0 47 +
Northumberland	317,651 1/2	2,283 77	181 76	1,505 68	67 95	3,789 45	249 71	0 41 +
Queens	128,020	1,535 57	158 86	156 67	11 08	1,692 24	169 94	0 11 +
Restigouche	111,803	738 84	69 36	507 36	29 72	1,246 20	99 08	0 42 +
Saint John	619,153 1/2	3,179 78	66 52	3,926 32	21 06	7,106 10	87 57	0 56 +
Sunbury	55,845 1/2	703 86	104 25	160 44	16 08	864 30	120 33	0 27 +
Victoria	75,427 1/2	896 33	123 94	259 42	24 58	1,155 75	148 52	0 32 +
Westmorland	534,462 1/2	3,260 93	121 50	2,426 40	50 40	5,687 33	171 90	0 42 +
York	280,367 1/2	2,618 51	220 67	903 38	44 92	3,521 92	265 59	0 32 +
New Brunswick	3,624,160 1/2	\$27,877 48	\$ 2,108 28	\$17,316 24	721 61	\$45,193 72	\$2,829 89	\$0 45—
								\$0 70—

* The balance of the County Fund (\$3,002.37) was granted to the School for the Blind, Halifax, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Fredericton. See Table XI.

* Includes \$41.94 not distributed the preceding Term.

TABLE X.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: APPORTIONMENT OF COUNTY FUND TO TRUSTEES FOR THE YEAR ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1900.
 PART TWO.—First Term ended June 30th, 1900.
Drafts issued by the Chief Superintendent, payable by the respective County Treasurers.

COUNTIES.	Grand Total days attendance of Pupils received for County Fund Apportionment (Term 1st 2nd days).	(1) In respect of the services of qualified Teachers, exclusive of Assistant Teachers, for the time the schools were in session.	(2) In respect of the average number of Pupils in attendance, as compared with the whole average number of pupils attending the Schools in the County and the time in operation.	(3) Special to Poor Districts (included in Column 2).	Total to the Trustees— This Term.		(4) Rate per Pupil in attendance the full Term, per Column 2.
					Whole amount apportioned this Term.	Total special to Poor Districts (included in Column 3).	
Albert,.....	153,564	\$996 36	\$506 79	\$29 64	\$1,503 15	\$119 45	\$0 40 +
Carleton,.....	309,109	2,197 81	931 69	12 66	3,129 50	63 93	\$0 37 +
Charlotte,.....	367,749	2,158 20	1,299 60	39 88	3,457 80	186 34	0 43 +
Gloucester,.....	292,280	1,779 20	1,955 35	203 44	3,734 55	442 05	0 82 +
Kent,.....	292,396	1,920 13	1,551 32	132 50	3,471 75	343 51	0 65 +
Kings,.....	323,647	2,457 90	840 15	37 71	3,298 05	228 51	0 31 +
Madawaska,.....	147,688	772 09	774 71	32 25	1,546 80	72 09	0 64 +
Northumberland,.....	374,394	2,141 71	1,647 74	72 83	3,789 45	241 24	0 54 +
Queens,.....	164,329	1,372 44	277 86	18 24	1,650 30	144 69	0 21 +
Restigouche,.....	126,115	694 24	551 96	27 77	1,246 20	88 91	0 53 +
Saint John,.....	757,769	3,075 28	4,086 89	21 41	7,162 17	83 11	0 66 +
Sunbury,.....	75,971	674 71	189 56	17 43	864 30	109 31	0 30 +
Victoria,.....	108,147	882 92	272 83	28 08	1,155 75	155 45	0 31 +
Westmorland,.....	647,098	3,062 06	2,611 99	49 28	5,674 05	160 68	0 49 +
York,.....	338,091	2,322 48	1,161 57	50 10	3,484 05	220 86	0 42 +
New Brunswick,.....	1,478,518	\$26,507 86	\$1,886 91	\$773 22	\$45,167 87	\$2,660 13	\$0 51 +
							\$0 48 +

The balance of the County Fund Charge, as was granted to the Schools for the Blind, Halifax, and the Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Fredericton. See Table XI.

Bloomfield Station,	No 2,	Norton,	"	H. A. Wheaton,	108 30
Apohqui,	" 25,	Stedholm and Sussex,	"	E. H. Crawford,	67 97
Edmundston,	" 1,	Madawaska,	"	J. E. McLeod,	36 86
Blackville,	" 6,	Blackville,	Madawaska,	R. E. Sisson,	108 30
Doaktown,	" 4,	Blissfield,	Northumberland,	W. M. Corbett,	108 30
Derby,	" 1,	Derby,	"	G. A. Wathen,	108 30
Douglasstown,	" 6,	Newcastle,	"	J. J. Clark,	101 45
Newcastle,	" 7,	"	"	M. R. Benn,	101 45
Chipman,	" 11,	Chipman,	Queens,	F. P. Yorsen,	98 43
Dalhousie,	" 1,	Dalhousie,	Restigouche,	H. P. Dole,	108 30
Fairville,	" 2,	Lancaster,	St. John,	R. B. Masterton,	108 30
Millford,	" 13,	"	"	S. A. Worrell,	108 30
St. Martins,	" 2,	St. Martins,	"	W. A. Nelson,	108 30
Fred'cton Junction,	" 1,	Gladstone,	Sunbury,	G. J. Trueman,	108 30
Grand Falls,	" 7,	Grand Falls,	Victoria,	H. H. Stuart,	108 30
Dorchester,	" 2,	Dorchester,	Westmorland,	W. McL. Barker,	101 45
Sackville,	" 9,	Sackville,	"	A. O'Brien,	107 02
Middle Sackville,	" 11,	"	"	F. A. Dixon,	108 30
Peacockiac,	" 1,	Salisbury,	"	A. J. McKnight,	108 30
Salisbury,	" 21,	" Moncton and Coverdale,	"	R. D. Hanson,	101 45
Shediac,	" 10,	Shediac,	and Albert,	E. A. McKay,	108 30
Port Elgin,	" 1,	Westmorland & Botsford	"	H. B. Steeves,	108 30
Keswick Ridge,	" 1,	Bright,	York,	S. L. T. McKnight,	108 30
McAdam Junction,	" 9,	McAdam,	"	J. Mills,	108 30
Harvey Station,	" 2,	Manners Sutton,	"	H. F. Perkins,	101 38
Gibson,	" 2,	St Mary's,	"	F. C. Jewett,	108 30
Marysville,	" 3,	"	"	J. F. Porter,	101 45
			"	W. T. Day,	101 45
					\$ 5,112 14

749 97

520 88

TABLE XII. Part Two—TERM ENDED 30TH JUNE, 1900.

No. AND NAME OF DISTRICT.	Parish.	County.	Teacher.	Provincial Allowance.	Total for County.
Elgin Corner.	Elgin,	Albert,	B. P. Steeves,	\$ 141 70	
Hillsboro,	Hillsboro,	"	B. H. Webb,	130 41	
"	"	"	S. B. Anderson,	18 11	\$ 131 95
Hopewell Hill,	Hopewell,	"	"	141 70	
Hartland,	Brighton,	Carleton,	A. C. M. Lawson,	118 55	
Jacksonville,	Wakefield,	"	A. A. Rideout,	161 70	
Centreville,	Wilnot and Wicklow,	"	C. H. Gray,	148 55	
Benton,	Woodstock & Canterbury	" and York,	H. G. Perry,	111 70	580 50
North Head,	Grand Manan,	Charlotte,	H. C. Fraser,	148 55	
St. George,	St. George,	"	J. C. Carruthers,	116 15	
St. Stephen, (Town)	St. Stephen,	"	W. M. Veazey,	146 75	590 00
Milltown, (Town)	"	"	P. G. McFarlane,	118 55	
Bathurst Village,	Bathurst,	Gloucester,	J. B. Sutherland,	117 31	
Petit Rocher,	Beresford,	"	E. L. O'Brien,	111 70	
Tracadie,	Saumarez,	"	J. Boudreau,	111 70	430 74
Harcourt,	Harcourt,	Kent,	G. E. Price,	148 55	
Kingston,	Richibucto,	"	Mary A. Carruthers,	141 70	
Bass River,	Weldford,	"	R. G. Girvan,	148 55	
Buctouche,	Wellington,	"	G. A. Coates,	111 70	580 50
Penobscquis,	Cardwell,	Kings,	C. H. Edgett,	148 55	
Hampton Station	Hampton,	"	G. T. Morton,	147 95	
Havelock Corner,	Havelock,	"	J. W. Howe,	141 13	
Bloomfield Station	Norton,	"	Annie L. Taylor,	148 55	
Apebaqui,	Stodholm and Sussex,	"	H. A. Wheaton,	148 55	734 73
Edmunston,	Madawaska,	Madawaska,	E. H. Crawford,	141 70	141 70
Blackville,	Blackville,	Northumberland,	R. E. Sisson,	141 70	
Dooktown,	Blissfield,	"	W. M. Corbett,	141 70	
Derby,	Derby,	"	G. A. Wathen,	141 70	
			J. J. Clark,	148 55	

Douglastown,	No. 6.....	Newcastle,	"	M. R. Benn,	148 55	
Newcastle,	" 7.....	"	"	F. P. Yorston,	148 55	729 05
Chipman,	" 11.....	Chipman,	Queens,	H. P. Dole,	148 55	148 55
Dalhousie,	" 1.....	Dalhousie,	Restigouche,	R. B. Masterton,	148 55	148 55
Fairville,	" 2.....	Lancaster,	St. John,	S. A. Worrell,	137 66	
Milford,	" 13.....	"	"	W. A. Nelson,	148 55	
St. Martins,	" 2.....	St. Martins,	"	G. J. Trueman,	148 55	434 76
Frederickton Junction,	No. 1.....	Gladstone,	Sunbury,	A. H. Barker,	141 70	141 70
Grand Falls,	No. 7.....	Grand Falls,	Victoria,	W. McLeod Barker,	144 32	144 32
Dorchester,	" 2.....	Dorchester,	Westmorland,	A. O'Brien,	143 74	
Sackville,	" 9.....	Sackville,	"	F. A. Dixon,	144 92	
Middle Sackville	" 11.....	"	"	A. J. McKnight,	148 55	
Petitcodiac,	" 1.....	Salisbury,	"	R. D. Hanson,	148 55	
Salisbury,	" 24.....	" and Moncton,	" and Albert,	E. A. McKay,	135 94	
Shediac,	" 10.....	Shediac,	"	H. B. Steeves,	148 55	
Port Elgin,	" 1.....	Westmorland and Botsford,	"	{ Eva M. Downey,	118 39	
				{ S. L. T. McKnight,	21 73	1,010 37
Keswick Ridge,	" 1.....	Bright,	York,	J. Mills,	140 55	
McAdam Junction,	No. 9.....	McAdam,	"	H. F. Perkins,	148 55	
Harvey Station,	No. 2.....	Manners Sutton,	"	F. C. Jewett,	141 70	
Gibson,	" 2.....	St. Mary's,	"	M. A. Oulton,	148 55	
Marysville,	" 3.....	"	"	W. T. Day,	148 55	727 90
						\$6,975 32

TABLE. XIII. PART TWO. — GRAMMAR SCHOOLS: THE TERM ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1900.

(INCLUDED IN PREVIOUS TABLES.)

LOCALITY.	COUNTIES.	TOWNS.	NAMES OF PRINCIPALS AND OTHER TEACHERS RECEIVING GRAMMAR SCHOOL GRANTS.	ABOVE GRADE VIII.					Legally authorized days.	PROVINCIAL GRANT, &c.—SALARIES OF THE TEACHERS.			
				No. of Departments.	No. of Teachers and Assistants.	PUPILS.				Provincial aid for the Term.	Salary from Trusts per year.	Rate of Salary for year.	
						Grade IX.	Grade X.	Grade XI.					Grade XII.	Total No.
Albert.....		Alma.....	T E Colpitts, A B.....	1	1	7	12	1	..	20	\$207 07	\$150 00	\$700 00
Carleton.....		Woodstock.....	G H Harrison, A B.....	2	2	30	16	10	..	56	\$208 51	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
Charlotte.....		St. Andrews.....	F L Neales.....	1	1	13	10	15	..	38	\$194 45	\$150 00	\$700 00
Gloucester.....		Bathurst.....	R L Daye, A B.....	1	1	13	10	15	..	38	\$194 45	\$150 00	\$700 00
Kent.....		Richibucto.....	J G A Belyea, A B.....	1	1	11	9	..	..	20	\$178 26	\$150 00	\$700 00
Kings.....		Sussex.....	C H Cowperthwaite, A B.....	1	1	9	4	..	..	13	\$15 22	\$150 00	\$700 00
Northumberland.....		Chatham.....	J A Allan, A B.....	2	2	20	21	16	..	57	\$207 07	\$150 00	\$700 00
Queens.....		Gagetown.....	G K McNaughton, A B.....	2	2	30	18	12	3	63	\$204 50	\$150 00	\$700 00
Restigouche.....		Campbellton.....	Philip Cox, Ph D.....	1	1	8	14	..	..	22	\$166 67	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
			D L Mitchell, A B.....	1	1	17	7	4	..	28	\$207 56	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
			E W Lewis, A B.....	1	1	17	7	4	..	28	\$207 56	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
St. John.....		St. John.....	H S Bridges, Ph D.....	10	12	139	87	72	7	325	\$202 18	\$150 00	\$2,000 00
			M M Narraway, A B.....	1	1	13	10	15	..	38	\$194 45	\$150 00	\$1,250 00
			G R Devitt, M A.....	1	1	13	10	15	..	38	\$194 45	\$150 00	\$1,250 00
Victoria.....		Andover.....	W J S Myles, M A.....	1	1	8	9	1	..	18	\$203 88	\$150 00	\$750 00
			T E Powers, A B.....	1	1	8	9	1	..	18	\$203 88	\$150 00	\$750 00
Westmorland.....		Moncton.....	C H Elliott, M A.....	4	4	84	38	30	..	152	\$207 11	\$150 00	\$1,200 00
			G J Oulton, M A.....	1	1	13	10	15	..	38	\$194 45	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
			H A Sinnott, A B.....	1	1	13	10	15	..	38	\$194 45	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
			C H Acheson.....	1	1	13	10	15	..	38	\$194 45	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
			L R Hetherington.....	1	1	13	10	15	..	38	\$194 45	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
York.....		Pedrickton.....	B C Foster, M A.....	4	4	67	42	25	..	134	\$207 97	\$150 00	\$1,200 00
			H C Henderson, M A.....	1	1	14	11	7	..	32	\$204 91	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
			H H Hagerman, M A.....	1	1	14	11	7	..	32	\$204 91	\$150 00	\$1,000 00
New Brunswick Cor. Term, 1899.....				12	35	451	287	186	10	946	\$4,569 72	\$14,475 00	\$22,895 00
Increase.....				30	34	440	342	179	10	936	4,732 73	.....	.....
Decrease.....				1	1	14	53	7	..	34	\$63 01	.....	.....

* Includes \$0-54, balance for Dec. '99.

TABLE XIV. PROVINCIAL NORMAL SCHOOL ; FOR SESSION ENDED JUNE, 1900.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.				FRENCH DEPARTMENT.				MODEL DEPT.		SPECIAL PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO OCTOBER 31, 1900.			
STUDENTS IN ATTENDANCE.								PUPILS.		ON ACCOUNT OF SALARIES.		AMOUNT.	
	No. admitted.	Left through various causes.	Failed to attend Class Ex.	Examined for Entrance	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.				
Term ended Dec., 1899									85	113	198	Eldon Mullin, M. A.,.....	\$1,400 00
First Term ended Dec., 1899	77			77	11	34	527	77				H. C. Creed, M. A.,.....	1,133 32
Session ended June, 1900	161			159	35	124	159					John Brittain,.....	1,066 67
Second Term ended May, 1900	20			20		416	20					G. A. Inch, B. A.,.....	1,033 33
Term ended June, 1900								85	109	94		Alphée Belliveau,.....	1,099 99
												M. Alice Clark,.....	800 00
												Ed. Cadwallader, B. A.,.....	216 66
												Amos O'Blenes,.....	\$ 13 75
												J. F. Rogers,.....	126 50
												F. L. Daye, B. A.,.....	6 42
												W. A. Alward, M. A.,....	3 21
												Dell T. Belyea,.....	46
												M. Annie Harvey,.....	2 75
												Mary E. Phillips,.....	112 50
New Brunswick,	258			256	13	158	943	256				Grace Porter,.....	37 50
												M. Annie Harvey,.....	165 90
Cor. Session,	316			316	36	222	533	316				Jeanie McFarlane,.....	17 86
Increase,												Clara A. Bridges,.....	*183 76
Decrease,	58				10	61						Total,	\$7,420 00

Total, as per Board of Education by Special Provincial Allowance and as reflected by Finance Department.

ISSUE OF SCHOOL LICENSE, AWARDED UPON EXAMINATION
IN DECEMBER 1899, AND MAY AND JUNE 1900

The number of applicants for each Class will be seen from the preceding table. The following list contains the names of successful candidates only.

DECEMBER 1899.

Third Class.—Aubrey P. Allen, Dexter W. Allen, Wm. L. Allen, C. Bradley Dalton, Albert B. Jewett, John Colin Keating, C. Edward Lane, Edward S. McQuaid, Asael Wm. Peck, C. Frank Rideout, James R. Smith, Annie Lindsay Adams, Annie S. Baird, Georgia W. Barnes, Adelia Ethel Barton, Agnes D. Belyea, Agnes E. Bradley, Clara E. Brennan, Lena G. Calhoun, Ada J. Cambridge, Janie S. R. Cameron, Winifred M. Dalton, Miriam L. Dysart, Sarah Jane Fulton, Ella M. Gartley, M. Josephine Gaynor, M. Ada Gilliss, Matilda Hatton, Christenia Hunter, Eleanor E. Johnson, Myrtle Alice Keith, Emeline A. Ladds, Winifred G. Millidge, Lizzie A. Powers, Sadie M. Quirk, Jemima M. Reade, S. Colena Seeley, Mary A. Shepherd, Annie E. Smith, Jennie R. Smith, Nettie L. Somerville, Ethel A. Tait, Estella G. Taylor, Pearl A. White, Annie E. Wilson.

MAY 1900.

Third Class.—Jaddus N. LeBlanc, Pierre M. LeBlanc, Joseph B. Powers, Domitien T. Robichaud, Octavie S. Bastarache, Marie G. A. Y. Bois, Marie Henrietta C. Bourgeois, Marie F. B. Comeau, Annie L. Côte, Leona Côte, Annie M. Dufour, Albina C. Gaudet, Mary J. Grant, Georgina M. Haché, Sarah A. Landry, Amanda LeBlanc, Marie Ida Poirier, Alice O. Theriault, Venerante P. Comeau.

JUNE 1900.

Grammar School.—T. J. Allen, Guy J. McAdam, W. S. McKnight, G. Frederick McNally, John E. Page, R. J. Colpitts, H. J. Perry, Harriet S. Comben.

First Class. Fred S. James, Agnes E. Stanger, Charles J. Callaghan, Maurice S. Kirkpatrick, Henry D. Raymond, Martin J. Wallace, John Brittain Jr., Clarence Sansom, Arthur P. Davis, Maud H. Ashfield, Eunice D. Bartlett, Ethel I. Emery, Gertrude E. Flanders, Florence M. Foster, Maggie M. W. Howe, Lily M. Howie, M. Eva Keagin, Cora E. McKenzie, Frances P. Prichard, Hazel M. Taylor, Janet W. Scott, Myrtle A. Harmon, Eleanor C. Hibbard, Ada E. Allen, Lilian M. Beckwith, Deborah E. Bishop, Mary A. Moore, L. A. Sherwood, Veronica McKenna, Catherine McDevitt, Annie M. Kelly.

Second Class.—Etta A. M. Cormick, Bertie B. Steeves, Hannah H. Floyd, Edith R. McKeen, Bertis L. Colwell, W. Millen Crawford, Walter E. Currier, J. Edouard DeGrace, Gustave E. Duncan, Arthur E. Eastman, Norman S. Fraser, George A. Grant, John A. Henry, John W. Hill, John C. Keating,

Norman McL. Keirstead, John P. Keough, Murray H. Manuel, Geo. Hedley Maxon, Hartley W. McCutcheon, Jas. Garfield Perry, Perley B. Reid, Arthur S. Robinson, Fred C. Squiers, Arthur F. Stephenson, Carey P. Wright, John A. Bannister, Francis P. Murphy, *Moses W. Mitton, James O. Steeves, Robt. B. Atkinson, Tuttle T. Goodwin, Constance H. Anderson, Eva H. Annett, O. Bernice Barton, Hulda Barton, Annie I. Bell, Jennie K. Bellmore, Mary M. Brown, Jessie C. Bustin, Nettie H. Cadwallader, Mary Irene Campbell, Bessie W. Carvell, Clara J. Cassidy, Eva A. Collins, Celia M. Colpitts, Nellie M. Colpitts, Mary E. Cox, Estelle Crammond, Ella G. Crowhurst, Bessie A. Curry, Mary A. Davis, Florence M. DeBow, Christina Drum, Effie A. Edmunds, Susie P. Fenwick, Sada M. A. Folkins, Marion W. Fowler, Blanche Marion Fraser, Leonora T. Gleeson, M. Maude Harper, Ethel M. Harvey, Francis E. Hood, Nellie E. Irving, Olive B. Jardine, Mina D. Jardine, Lois H. Johnston, Fannie H. E. Kennedy, Nettie I. Kinney, Keturah Lackie, Mary E. Lawson, *Jean C. Leishman, Agnes E. Lucas, Margaret L. Mahoney, Gertrude K. Malone, Mabel L. Marven, †Marguerite E. Miller, E. Florence Mitchell, Frances E. Murphy, Emma Viola Murray, Mary A. McCarthy, Mary Alice McDonald, Elizabeth McDonald, Lizzie Maude McKenzie, Margaret A. McKnight, Emma H. MacLeod, Grace E. Pettingell, Fannie H. L. Pickles, Edna M. Pollock, Bertha E. Poole, Gertrude E. Power, Margaret I. B. Powers, Eivir G. Reid, Beatrice N. Richards, Gertrude M. Robinson, Louise M. Ross, Mary A. Ryan, Hattie L. Shea, Jessie M. Steen, Mabel O. Thomas, Elizabeth M. Tingley, Lida E. Topham, Kate L. Troy, Annie E. Turney, Lottie L. Weldon, Henrietta C. Welling, Ada C. Wetmore, Rose A. Wilcox, Laura B. Brewster, Mary I. Fowler, Helen S. Marshall, Agnes E. McBean, Margaret E. Murphy, Bell Porter, Mary Ellen Polley, Nettie M. Polley, Angela L. Riorden, Annie E. Robinson, Susie E. Steeves, Mary Alma Wishart, Florence E. Downing, Sarah A. Forster, Myrtle M. Hoyt, Mabel C. McLeod, Joyce E. Crealock, Melinda Ellis, Sophronia A. J. Colpitts, Amanda J. Hagerman, Annie A. Jackson, Ella May Mersereau, Isabel G. Cassidy, David J. Allen, Thorburn Bowser, Laura A. Mills, Elinor Brown, S. May Floyd, Mary A. Prescott, Blanche L. Smith.

Third Class.—Lewis F. Charters, Alice T. Day, Violet D. Perry, Maude H. Gerrish, Leila C. Kennedy, Huldah E. Miller, Clara Maude Irving, Catherine G. O'Brien, Maude V. Ellison, Jessie F. S. Patterson, Bessie M. Scott, S. Eleanor Wallace, Grace M. Coughlan, Wm. A. Trenholm.

Superior School Class.—Agnes E. Stanger, Martin J. Wallace, Lilian M. Beckwith, Lena A. Sherwood.

Passed for Superior School Class at the Departmental Examinations held in July, 1900.—Dell T. Belyea, Burton R. Field, Flora M. Carson, A. Lindsay Dykeman, Henry E. Sinclair, John Barnett, Jr., Edwin B. Ross, Evangeline Kinney, Ina F. Mersereau, Ernest A. Crocker, Harry D. Raymond, James B. Carr, Rex R. Cormier, Ruth L. Reid, Herman J. McLatchy.

* Second when passed in Reading.

† Second when passed Prel. Examination.

TABLE XVI.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: LIBRARIES.

BONUSES PAID TO DISTRICT SCHOOL LIBRARIES DURING THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31ST, 1900.

LOCALITY.			DATES OF PAYMENT.		VALUE.		Number of Volumes.
County.	Parish.	District.	No.		Local.	Provincial.	Total.
Albert.	Alma	7	1	Paid Sept. 4, 1900.	\$ 6 05	\$ 3 03	\$ 9 08
"	Elgin	"	2	" May 8, 1900.	12 41	6 21	18 62
"	Hopewell	"	1	" June 1, 1900.	9 76	4 88	14 64
"	"	"	7	" Nov. 1, 1899.	33 27	16 64	49 91
Charlotte	St. Andrews	"	1	" Sept. 9, 1900.	30 00	15 00	45 00
"	St. David	"	9	" Nov. 24, 1899.	16 32	8 16	24 48
"	St. George	"	1	" Nov. 9, 1899.	10 71	5 35	16 06
"	"	"	1	" Dec. 8, 1899.	4 57	2 28	6 85
"	West Isles	"	3	" Dec. 29, 1899.	2 07	1 03	3 10
"	"	"	6	" Sep. 28, 1900.	18 25	9 13	27 38
Kings	Hampton	"	1	" June 6, 1900.	12 07	6 03	18 10
"	"	"	1	" Sep. 8, 1900.	4 15	2 08	6 23
"	Havelock	"	1	" June 6, 1900.	20 41	10 21	30 62
"	Kingston	"	5	" Sep. 9, 1900.	4 26	2 13	6 39
"	Upham	"	6	" Sep. 24, 1900.	4 09	2 05	6 14
Queens	Chipman	"	11	" Jan. 19, 1900.	11 03	5 52	16 55
"	"	"	11	" Mar. 3, 1900.	6 60	3 30	9 90
"	"	"	11	" Oct. 15, 1900.	6 03	3 00	9 03
St. John	Lancaster	"	15	" April 26, 1900.	7 00	3 50	10 50
"	Simonds	"	1	" Mar. 26, 1900.	30 18	15 09	45 27
Westmorland	Dorchester	"	2	" Dec. 30, 1899.	60 00	20 00	80 00
"	"	"	2	" June 28, 1900.	9 34	1 66	11 00
"	Shediac	"	10	" July 7, 1900.	13 37	6 69	20 06
York	Stanley	"	7	" Nov. 24, 1899.	5 34	2 66	8 00
					\$337 28	\$158 63	\$495 91
							1056

TABLE XVII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

TRAVELLING EXPENSES PAID TO STUDENT-TEACHERS ATTENDING THE NORMAL
SCHOOL DURING THE TERM ENDED JUNE AND MAY, 1899.

(PAID IN 1900)

(Allowance of Mileage, 3 cents a mile.)

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
1	Barnett, John,	Carleton,	\$3 84
2	Crawford, Edgar H.,	Restigouche,	13 26
3	Crocker, Ernest A.,	Northumberland,	6 48
4	Firth, Angus Theo.,	Restigouche,	13 86
5	Murray, Melville C.,	Charlotte,	5 22
6	McCann, Clive M.,	Westmorland,	10 56
7	McLatchy, Herman J.,	Albert,	10 20
8	Schrivver, Alfred H.	York,	2 70
9	Sinclair, Henry E.,	Charlotte,	5 88
10	London, Jepson F.,	Queens,	3 12
11	Milbury, G. Douglas,	Carleton,	4 86
12	McLeod, Beverly F.,	Kings,	7 08
13	Balloch, Pauline D.,	Carleton,	4 86
14	Bishop, Deborah E.,	Albert,	10 32
15	Ebbett, Bessie P.,	Carleton,	4 08
16	Estabrooks, Alida J.,	Westmorland,	11 88
17	Forge, G. May,	Westmorland,	9 36
18	Fullerton, Lottie R.,	St. John,	4 02
18½	Lawson, Jessie I.,	St. John,	4 02
19	McNair, Katie,	Restigouche,	11 22
20	Patterson, S. Janie,	Westmorland,	8 04
21	Reid, Ruth L.,	Carleton,	4 86
22	Wetmore, Annie F.,	Kings,	4 80
22	Crosby, Oceana W.,	Albert,	10 32
23½	Duffy, M. H. Alberta,	Kings,	5 04
24	Estabrooks, Ellen J.,	Carleton,	4 20
25	Gleeson, Regina G.,	St. John,	4 02
25½	Graham, Marg't R.,	St. John,	4 02
26	Hopper, M. Maude,	Westmorland,	9 60
27	Ingalls, Jennie A.,	Charlotte,	8 40
28	Maguire, Elizabeth F.,	St. John,	4 02
29	Murphy, Florence A.,	Westmorland,	9 36
30	Allen, Artemas,	"	13 86
31	Allen, David J.,	"	13 08

STUDENT TEACHERS' ALLOWANCE.

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED.

	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
	Allen, Sabin A.,	Westmorland,	
	Britton, Norval R.,	Carleton,	
	Burton, Geo. W.,	Westmorland,	
	Colpitts, Raymond D.,	"	
	Corev, Lloyd A.	Queens,	
	Corev, Harry M.,	Charlotte,	
	Corev, Chas. L.,	Westmorland,	
	Corev, Howard,	Kings,	
	Corev, Sam. H.,	York,	
	Corev, Chas. L.,	York,	
	Johnston, Brougham,	Kings,	
	McCain, J. Fraser,	Carleton,	
	McCutcheon, Miles,	Queens,	
	McGill, Holland R.	Sunbury,	
	McMorris, George,	Westmorland,	
	Reid, Ernest M.,	Carleton,	
	Shirley, Alfred E.,	Charlotte,	
49	Smith, James West,	Sunbury,	
50	Smith, Samuel W.	Carleton,	
51	Speer, John H.	Carleton,	
52	Steeves, Frank C.	Albert,	
53	Towers, Ernest F. W.	Charlotte,	
54	Trenholm, Wm. A.	Westmorland,	
55	Trueman, James S.	Westmorland,	
56	West, Wm. Henry	Albert,	
57	Akinson, Robert B.	Carleton,	
58	Bowser, Thorburn	Kent,	
59	Guy, John C.	Carleton,	
60	Allaby, Leoline A.	Kings,	
61	Allen Ada E.	Albert,	
62	Allen Eva E.	Westmorland,	
63	Avard, Martha J.	Westmorland,	
64	Barton, Cynthia M.	Queens,	
65	Beairsto, Nettie	Carleton,	
66	Black, Idella M.	Carleton,	
67	Bleakney, Willa M.	Westmorland,	
68	Bleakney, Ella P.	"	
69	Bourgeois, Perina A.	"	
70	Bradley, Annetta A.	Carleton,	
71	Brewster, Julia F.	Albert,	
72	Britton, Bessie L.	Carleton,	
72 1/2	Burke, Gertrude E.	York,	
73	Carmalt, Maggie L.	Northumberland,	
74	Cluston, Mabel E.	"	
75	Cochrane, Annie E.	Westmorland,	
76	Colpitts, Sophronia A. J.	Albert,	
77	Cosman, Annie E.	Kings,	

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED.

NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
Coughlan, Grace M.	Northumberland,	\$5 28
Cunningham, F. M.	Charlotte,	6 60
Currie, Maggie	Restigouche,	11 88
Currie, Janet M.	Victoria,	6 06
Dalling, Katie H.	Carleton,	1 50
DeBow, Elizabeth	St. John,	4 02
Dixon, Lizzie A.	Victoria,	7 50
English, Fannie B.	Charlotte,	6 78
Farnham, Blanche E.	Charlotte,	5 88
Floyd, S. May	St. John,	5 40
Fowler, Olive E.	Queens,	2 58
Fowler, Laura M. A.	Westmorland,	8 04
Fox, Pauline P.	Queens,	2 16
Gardiner, Blanche E.	Charlotte,	6 30
Gilliland, Jennie M.	Kings,	3 36
Glen, Jean B.	York,	2 10
Goodine, Mary M.	York,	60
Gray, Kate O.	Kings,	4 20
Haslam, Mary	Kings,	6 66
Hayter, Laura A.	Kings,	3 12
Hibbard, Florence	Charlotte,	6 30
Hoskin, Beatrice A.	York,	1 80
Howard, Bessie G.	York,	81
Humphrey, Nettie C.	Kent,	8 58
Jackson, Annie A.	Carleton,	5 10
Jonah, Hattie E. L.	Albert,	9 30
Jones, Mabel I.	Charlotte,	6 30
Keirstead, Mabel G.	Albert,	9 48
Kelly, Maude A.	Carleton,	1 92
Keswick, Kate M.	Kent,	8 58
Lamb, Susanna	Westmorland,	13 50
Lee, Bertha A.	St. John,	4 02
Marr, Bessie R.	Kings,	7 20
Marston, Lucy A.	York,	1 50
Mersereau, Ella M.	Sunbury,	1 50
Milbury, Georgie K.	Charlotte,	5 22
Miller, A. E.	York,	2 70
Mills, Hattie L.	Carleton,	1 92
Mills, Laura A.	Northumberland,	8 70
Mitchell, Ella B.	Sunbury,	60
Mitchell, Grace E.	Northumberland,	3 84
Moore, Mary A.	Westmorland,	9 36
Murphy, Georgina M.	Northumberland,	3 84
Murray, Louise M.	Kent,	11 40
McDonald, Sarah L.	Northumberland,	5 28
McFarlane, Effie J.	Albert,	9 90
McGrand, Ethel F. M.	York,	90

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
125	McIntyre, Annie L.	Carleton,	\$4 20
126	McIntyre, Nora N.	Carleton,	4 20
127	McKinney, Mabel	Charlotte,	5 04
128	McMahon, Josie E.	Charlotte,	5 52
129	McNeil, Josephine M.	Northumberland,	7 02
130	Nesbitt, Blanche M.	Charlotte,	5 76
131	Osborne, Margaret C.	Charlotte,	5 88
132	Oulton, Teresa	Westmorland,	11 70
133	Patterson, Ida B.	Kings,	7 20
134	Pickle, Sophie M.	Kings,	5 70
134½	Reynolds, M. A. E.	Kings,	6 72
135	Robinson, Clara N.	Queens,	3 90
136	Saunders, Henrietta P.	Kings,	5 04
137	Scholey Emily L.	Carleton,	4 86
138	Sherrard, Jessie M.	Westmorland,	9 36
139	Sinnott, Edna P.	Kings,	6 42
140	Smith, Clara M.	St. John,	7 20
141	Smith; Laula S.	Northumberland,	7 02
141½	Stafford, Mary E.	Victoria,	7 50
142	Steeves, Mabel V.	Albert,	10 20
143	Stickney, Cassandra	Carleton,	4 92
144	Trenholm, Louise A.	Westmorland,	12 00
145	Walker, Mary	Victoria,	6 72
146	Waters, Katie G.	Carleton,	4 80
147	West, Alice W.	Kent,	10 80
148	West, Orpah A.	Albert,	10 80
149	Williams, Mary A.	Carleton,	5 10
150	Barton, Lenore A.	Queens,	3 90
151	Cook, Melissa J.	Restigouche,	13 26
152	Forbes, Ella M.	Westmorland,	9 96
153	Hache, Marie E.	Gloucester,	9 60
154	Hagerman, Amanda J.	York,	1 44
155	Jewett, Lida C.	York,	81
155½	Murray, Fannie	Westmorland,	9 36
156	McNabb, Margaret S.	York,	4 08
157	Norrad, Alice M.	Northumberland,	2 88
158	Perkins, F. Ida	Carleton,	4 86
159	Pitt, Lena J.	Kings,	3 84
160	Powell, Martha E.	Westmorland,	10 26
161	Russell, Mary	Northumberland,	7 14
161½	Steeves, Esther A.	Westmorland,	9 96
162	Sutton, Beatrice	Kent,	11 40
163	White, Agnes M.	Carleton,	4 86
164	*Adams, Henrietta	Restigouche,	13 56
165	*Gill, Mary A.	Northumberland,	6 66
166	*Hourihan, Priscella	Carleton,	4 08

* In attendance previous Terms, but claims for travelling expenses just matured.

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED.

No.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
167	*Marshall, Helen S.	Charlotte,	\$5 76
168	*McVicar, May	Queens,	3 30
169	*O'Hagan, Rose A.	Carleton,	3 78
170	*Polley, Nettie M.	Charlotte,	5 88
171	*Stiles, Amanda M.	Westmorland,	9 96
172	*Yeomans, Effie I.	Queens,	4 08
173	Albert, M. Catherine	Madawaska,	8 10
174	Boudreau, Adelaide	Westmorland,	11 16
175	Cormier, M. C. Laurette	Gloucester,	11 58
176	Cyr, Delia	Madawaska,	10 20
177	Godin, Josephine	Gloucester,	11 76
178	Maillet, Emilienne	Kent,	9 90
179	Martin, Lizzie A.	Madawaska.	6 84
180	Melanson, Salomie	Westmorland,	9 84
181	Michaud, M. Mabel	Madawaska,	10 20
182	Soucy, M. A. Agnes	Madawaska,	8 10
Govt. War. No. 466			\$1 293 78

* In attendance previous Terms, but claims for travelling expenses just matured.

TABLE XVII. —CONTINUED. TERM ENDED DECEMBER, 1899.

NO.	NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT
1	Allen, Aubrey P.	Westmorland,	\$13 08
2	Allen, W. Dexter	"	13 86
3	Allen, William L.	"	9 36
4	Dalton, C. Bradley	"	13 38
5	Lane, C. Edward	"	10 98
6	McQuaid, Edward	Albert,	9 90
7	Peck, Aseal W.	Albert,	10 98
8	Rideout, C. Frank	Carleton,	4 20
9	Smith, James R.	Gloucester,	13 50
10	Adams, Annie L.	Charlotte,	6 78
11	Baird, Annie S.	Victoria,	6 60
12	Barnes, Georgia W.	Queens,	3 90
13	Barton, Adelia E.	Queens,	3 90
14	Brennan, C. Effie	Westmorland,	12 54
15	Calhoun, Lena G.	Albert,	10 32
16	Cambridge, Ada J.	Sunbury,	1 02
17	Dalton, Winifred M.	Westmorland,	9 36
18	Dysart, Miriam L.	Kent,	11 04
19	Fulton, Sarah J.	Queens,	5 34
20	Gilliss, Ada	Northumberland,	7 02
21	Hatton, Matilda	Charlotte,	6 00
22	Hunter, Christenia	Carleton,	4 50
23	Johnston, Eleanor	Queens,	5 10
23 1/2	Keith, Myrtle A.	Westmorland,	8 04
24	Powers, Lizzie A.	Carleton,	3 78
25	Quirk, Sadie M.	Kings,	6 66
26	Reade, Jemima M.	Westmorland,	13 50
27	Seely, S. Colena	Kings,	5 34
28	Shepherd, Mary A.	York,	1 08
29	Smith, Jennie R.	Sunbury,	1 50
30	Somerville, Nettie	York,	1 20
31	Tait, Ethel A.	York,	1 20
32	Taylor, Estella G.	Carleton,	4 86
33	Wilson, Annie E.	Kings,	6 66
34	*Sugrue, Marie T.	St. John,	4 02
35	*Anderson, W. C.	Restigouche,	13 26
36	*Girdwood, Kate	Charlotte,	8 40
37	*Duncan, Lydia	Restigouche,	13 26
37 1/2	*Keagin, Ida A.	St. John,	4 02
38	*McBeath, Rowena	Kent,	9 90
39	*Girdwood, William	Charlotte,	8 40
40	†Wright, John E.	Albert,	10 08
41	†Bennett, Sara R.	Albert,	10 32
42	†Dickson, Georgina	Northumberland,	7 02
43	†Haskins, Lena A.	Charlotte,	6 78
44	†Mahoney, Nellie F.	Sunbury,	1 02
45	†McKendrick, Helen A.	Carleton,	3 78

† In attendance previous terms, but claims for traveling expenses just matured.

TABLE XVII.—CONTINUED. TERM ENDED DECEMBER, 1899.

NAME.	COUNTY.	AMOUNT.
†Plumer, Blanche E.	Carleton,	\$ 4 08
†Stewart, Josephine H.	Kings,	8 76
†Trecarten, Harriet	Charlotte,	5 88
†Wallace, Sarah E.	Albert,	10 32
†Watt, Jessie L.	Carleton,	3 78
†Palmer, Annie J.	Carleton,	11 88
†Henderson, Grace	Northumberland,	7 02
Blanchard, Pierre	Gloucester,	13 50
Cyr, Ubald	Madawaska,	8 04
LeDuc, Francois	Gloucester,	11 10
Roy, J. Adelaide	Gloucester,	10 32
Albert, Mary J.	Victoria,	10 20
Bilodeau, Sarah P.	Kent,	11 04
Boudreau, Emma M.	Gloucester,	10 32
Boudreau, Marie A.	Gloucester,	10 32
Casey, Alice M.	Kent,	11 04
Comeau, Venerante	Gloucester,	10 32
Cormier, Zelica D.	Kent,	11 52
Doucet, Marie	Gloucester,	9 48
Doucet, Rose I.	Gloucester,	11 58
Gallant, Exelda	Westmorland,	10 38
Gaudet, Emeline	Westmorland,	10 68
Gogain, Elmire	Kent,	11 04
Hartt, J. Annie	Madawaska,	8 40
Johnston, Domitilde M.	Kent,	10 20
La Pointe, Helene	Madawaska,	8 10
Lavoie, Annie J.	Madawaska,	8 40
Le Blanc, Exelda,	Westmorland,	10 56
Leger, M. Leonie	Westmorland,	10 56
Leger, Marie E.	Kent,	10 14
Maranda, M. Julie	Kent,	9 90
Martin, Helen E.	Madawaska,	8 10
Michaud, Beatrice	Madawaska,	8 40
Quillet, M. Vergine	Westmorland,	10 98
Pelletier, Marie C.	Madawaska,	8 10
Robichaud, M. Alice	Gloucester,	10 02
Thierault, Marie O.	Madawaska,	7 32
		\$702 42
	Govt. War. No. 989.	

Attendance previous terms, but claims for travelling expenses not matured

TABLE XVIII.—PUBLIC SCHOOLS: Year Ended 31st October, 1900

STATEMENT OF CHIEF SUPERINTENDENT'S PROVINCIAL DRAFTS TO TEACHERS
AND OF COUNTY FUND DRAFTS TO TRUSTEES.

(Summarized in Tables IX., X. and XI.)

MEMORANDUM.	Provincial Drafts to Teachers.	County Fund Drafts to Trustees.
For Term ended December 31st, 1899.		
References—Warrants Nos. 405, 406, 407, 465..... School for Blind, Halifax, Warrant No. 368.. ..	\$73,625 87 1,275 00	\$45,193 1,275 787
Amount County Fund, for Term ended De- cember 31st, 1899—Schools..... School for the Blind, Halifax..... Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Fred- erickton.....		
For Term ended June 30th, 1900.		
References—Warrants Nos. 1014, 1015, 1016 School for the Blind, Halifax, Warrant No. 970.....	\$94,598 85 1,200 00	
Amount County Fund for Term ended June 30th, 1900—Schools..... School for the Blind, Halifax.. .. Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, Fred- erickton		45,167 1,200 846
	\$170,699 72	\$94,470

TABLE XIX. — SUMMARY OF THE PROVINCIAL GRANTS FOR THE SCHOOL SERVICE
FOR THE YEAR ENDED OCTOBER 31st, 1900.

Schools. (See Table IX for details).

Common,	....	....	....	....	\$148,254 77	
Superior,	..	..	....	....	12,087 76	
Grammar,	...	....	....	....	7,882 19	
					<hr/>	\$168,224 72
School for the Blind, Halifax (Table XI.),	....					2,475 00
Normal School: Salaries (Table XIV.),	....					7,420 58
Travelling Allowance to Student Teachers (Table XVII.),	...	....	....	....		1,996 20
Inspectors' Salaries,	....	....	....	....		7,200 00
" Allowance, attending Conferences,	...					600 00
Education Office Salaries :						
Chief Superintendent,	....	....	....	....	\$2,000 00	
Chief Clerk,	....	....	....	....	800 00	
Clerk,	....	....	....	....	800 00	
Clerk,	....	....	....	....	142 31	
Clerk,	....	....	....	....	100 00	
Clerk,	...	....	....	....	100 00	
					<hr/>	3,942 31
Travelling Allowance to Chief Superintendent,	....					400 00
Incidental expenses :						
Stenographer and Typewriter,	..	..	..	..	\$73 99	
F. G. Robichaud, work done in connection with						
division of No. 4, Caraquet,	...	....			10 00	
Charles Toner, truckage,	....	..			11 55	
S. A. Belyea, do.	...	....	....		2 45	
Sundries, office work,	....	...	....		75 00	
					<hr/>	172 99
Transportation of School Children,	....	....				13 20
Carried forward,	..	....				<hr/>
						\$192,445 00

Brought forward,		\$192,445 00
Examination Expenses :		
License Examinations, December, 1899, and May and June, 1900,		457 60
Departmental Examinations (Normal School En- trance, Matriculation and High School Leav- ing and High School Entrance), June and July, 1900,	803 09	
Less amount received in fees,	637 25	
		<u>165 84</u>
School Libraries, (Table XVI.)		158 63
School House Grants (see statement in Chief Super- intendent's Report,) .. .		885 00
		<u><u>\$194,112 07</u></u>

PART III.

APPENDICES.

APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF THE PRINCIPAL OF THE NORMAL SCHOOL FOR THE SESSION ENDED JUNE 30TH, 1900.

FREDERICTON, Jan. 1st., 1900.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B.)

SIR:—I beg leave to submit, for the information of His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, and members of the Honorable the Board of Education, my Annual Report on the Provincial Normal and Model Schools for the year closing with June 30th, 1900. At the same time I desire to make such observations on the workings of the institutions under my charge, and to offer such suggestions connected therewith, as may tend to secure the continued prosperity and progress of the School as a whole.

NORMAL DEPARTMENT.

The total enrolment for the year was 259, a considerable falling off from that of the preceding year, when the largest number ever enrolled was reached. Of the 259, 56 were young men, and 203 young women. The numbers enrolled for the past ten years are given below for purposes of comparison:

1890-91	243
91-2	269
92-3	269
93-4	320
94-5	280
95-6	247
96-7	266
97-8	283
98-9	338
99-1900	259

The average for the ten-year period is 277. Last year's enrolment is 16 below this average. Many causes have operated to check the upward tendency

of the numbers annually enrolled in the past five years, chief among which are the gradual raising of the standard of scholarship, and within the last two years, the raising of the age limit for entrance to the school. We shall now, I should expect, have a steady supply of 250, or slightly more, each year. At least that many is necessary to preserve a reasonable and proper equilibrium between supply and demand.

Of the 259 students, the Grammar and Superior Schools sent 104, Colleges 1, the Common Schools 147, and 7 had last attended the Normal School itself. There is a gradual movement towards the Superior and Grammar Schools for preparation for the higher grades of science. This is a healthy indication that these schools are more largely undertaking the scholastic preparation of candidates for licenses of Classes I. and II. The raising of the Scholarship Standard for entrance to the Normal School, and the gradual increase in the attention to strictly professional work at the Normal School itself, will direct a still larger flow of students to the Secondary Schools, and render them more efficient in their own localities, and more necessary to the general efficiency of our whole system. The Counties of the Province were represented in the enrolment as follows:

Albert	10
Carleton	18
Charlotte	15
Gloucester.....	20
Kent	15
Kings	27
Madawaska.....	12
Northumberland.....	21
Queens	15
Restigouche	4
St. John.....	11
Sunbury	8
Victoria.....	9
Westmorland	39
York	33
	—
	257
Other than N. B.....	2
	—
	259

By religious denominations the students were classified as follows :

Baptists.....	51
Church of England.....	27
Free Baptists.....	16
Methodists.....	42
Presbyterian.....	36
Roman Catholics.....	82
Other Denominations.....	5
	<hr/>
	259

At the opening of the Normal Department, in Sept. 1900, 176 candidates presented themselves for admission, 33 of whom had passed the Entrance Examination for Class I. 86 for Class II., and 57 for Class III.

The following table shows how this number of 176 students was disposed of during the year and at its close, under the regulations governing the movement of students from class to class within the Normal School :

Entered for Class I., and recommended for Class I.....	19
“ “ “ I., “ “ “ II.....	13
“ “ “ I., “ “ “ III.....	0
“ “ “ I., “ withdrew.....	1
	<hr/>
	33
Entered for Class II., and recommended for Class I.....	0
“ “ “ II., “ “ “ II.....	82
“ “ “ II., “ “ “ III.....	4
“ “ “ II., “ “ “ O.....	0
	<hr/>
	86
Entered for Class III., and recommended for Class II.....	18
“ “ “ III., “ “ “ III.....	39
“ “ “ III., “ “ “ O.....	0
	<hr/>
	57

At the beginning of the Second Term, in January, 1900, 30 holders of Provincial Licenses, having passed the Entrance Examinations for advance of class, were enrolled in the Normal Department, 9 for Class I. (one of whom subsequently withdrew), and 21 for Class II.

At the close of the year and of the Term ending Decemboer, 1900, the students enrolled were recommended (or were eligible) for Examination for Provincial License as follows :

For Class I.....	26
“ “ II.....	134
“ “ III.....	109
	<hr/>
	259

The Class III. candidates include the students enrolled in the French Department for the year.

The numbers annually recommended as students of the Normal School for the various classes for nine years past is set forth below :

	Class I.	Class II.	Class III.
1891-2.....	46	122	85
92-3.....	46	132	76
93-4.....	68	129	117
94-5.....	31	133	106
65-6.....	35	131	75
96-7.....	44	137	76
97-8.....	49	144	88
98-9.....	45	171	100
99-1900.....	26	134	109

FRENCH DEPARTMENT.

For the first time in many years I am glad to report a very satisfactory attendance in this Department. The first Term of this Department opened in August, 1899,*when 32 students were enrolled. The second Term opened in January, 1900, with 20 students, making a total for the year of 52. This number has never been equalled in the history of the Department.

The enrolment for the past seven years is as follows :

1893-4.....	27
94-5.....	21
95-6.....	36
96-7.....	27
97-8.....	35
98-9.....	38
99-1900.....	52

I hope that we may be able to keep up an average of 50 students per year, and if possible to exceed it for some years to come in this Department. At least that number is necessary to supply the Acadian schools and schools in mixed Districts with properly qualified teachers. There is every inducement at present to a larger attendance at this Department, and every facility is afforded its students of getting the same professional preparation as is supplied for the Class III. student in the Normal Department.

MODEL DEPARTMENT.

During the year Miss Grace Porter resigned her position as Teacher of the Third Department, and was succeeded by Miss M. E. Phillips, late of the St. Stephen staff.

Miss Harvey and Miss Bridges continue in charge of the Second and First Departments respectively. Both these Teachers have fully maintained their high reputation for energy and efficiency.

Mr. John F. Rogers, Principal of the Model School for over sixteen years, closed his connection with it at the close of the year. It is only a proper tribute to the value of his work to say that in many important respects the Model School has never had his superior as Principal.

GENERAL REMARKS.

We continue to make important additions to the Museum and Laboratory, but we ought to have a larger and more modern Reference Library for the use of the students. I would recommend that a sum be placed in the Educational Estimates for the current year towards this object.

The public closing exercises were held, as required by Regulation, on the last day of the Term, and were very largely attended by citizens of Fredericton and friends of the students. The occasion was in itself in the highest degree interesting, and was rendered more so by the presence and addresses of members of the Honorable the Board of Education.

The Governor General's medals for highest professional standing for the year were won by Mr. Charles J. Callaghan, of St. George, Charlotte Co., and Mr. John A. Henry, of Salisbury, Westmorland Co, in the senior and junior divisions respectively.

Mr. Callaghan was also elected by his Class to represent them as valedictorian for the year, and discharged his pleasant duty with much ability and in excellent taste.

The "Normal Light" had a successful year, and contributed very materially to the life of the school outside of the regular work. It was edited and conducted with more than the usual energy.

The Debating Society and the Chorus Club were considerable factors in the corporate life of the school. Under the joint auspices of both societies a very successful concert was given early in the Spring.

These two societies, especially the Chorus Club and the school paper, have done very much to develop the tastes and power of expression of the students in the past and they were never more useful in this respect than during the past year.

The deportment of the School as a whole was excellent, and the work of the year was carried on with the greatest good feeling between the classes and their Instructors.

The general health of the School was very satisfactory. We were fortunate enough to be quite free from epidemics, and the School showed on closing day a body of students which, in my opinion, it would be difficult to equal anywhere in point of health, good looks and intelligence.

SLOYD SCHOOL.

Early in April, through the munificence of Sir William McDonald and the energy of Professor Robertson, who acts as his executive in this behalf, the first Sloyd School was opened by His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, the Honorable the Attorney General, the Honorable the Provincial Secretary, and other members of the Board of Education, in a room fitted up on the upper flat of the Normal School. Classes of students were at once admitted to the work of the School, and the students have been much interested in it. Whatever may be the future of this movement so far as the country schools of the Province is concerned, there is no doubt that some manual training furnishes an admirable complement and relief for purely intellectual training, and I hope to see good results arising from it, to the schools in populous centres at least. In the Summer vacation another room was fitted up, and another Teacher provided, so that now all the students of the Normal School spend two hours per week, one after regular school hours, in the Sloyd work.

The students very cheerfully gave up the room which had been in use as a Gymnasium for the Sloyd work, and I would beg leave respectfully to remind the authorities of their promise to provide a suitable Gymnasium in the near future for the use of the whole body of students.

I recommend that a building be erected in the rear of the Normal School for that purpose.

GENERAL SUGGESTIONS.

In drawing my Report to a close I beg leave to repeat the recommendations which I have made in previous reports as to: (1) More facilities for the acquisition of skill in teaching at the Normal School. (2) Less purely scholastic and more strictly professional training in the Normal School. (3) A re-adjustment of the Final Examination for License, making it more a test of professional fitness, and (4) the early provision of a suitable residence for young lady students.

We have done much in the past, but standing face to face with the new century we must recognize that there is much still to be done to place our Normal School abreast with modern times, and to keep it so.

Some changes and re-adjustments are imperatively necessary to make the Normal School an up-to-date institution, and these I shall take an opportunity to lay before the Honorable the Board of Education at a proper time; but I have every confidence that in the great work of adequately preparing the Teachers of this Province for their important duties we will not be satisfied merely to go on from year to year in the same old lines, but that we will follow the path of progress confidently and judiciously, keeping constantly in view the interests of the whole constituency for which the Normal School exists.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

ELDON MULLIN,

Principal.

APPENDIX B

INSPECTORS' REPORTS.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO. 1.

Geo. W. Mersereau, M. A., Inspector, Doaktown, N. B.

THIS DISTRICT EMBRACES THE COUNTIES OF RESTIGOUCHE, GLOUCESTER AND
NORTHUMBERLAND.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR - I have the honor to present the following general report on the condition of Public Schools in Inspectoral District, No. 1, for the year 1900.

The work of the Schools has been much retarded throughout this district, by the epidemic of smallpox that began in Restigouche County in January and spread over portions of the three counties of this Inspectorate. Many Schools were closed by the health authorities for periods ranging from a few weeks to three months. The difficulty of stamping out this disease and its reappearance in different sections from time to time, throughout the year, kept pupils and parents in a state of alarm and thus reduced the attendance at many Schools that were not closed by the health officers. In districts not affected by the smallpox, measles, whooping cough and scarlet fever were prevalent. Taken as a whole, this has been the most trying year in my experience and the one in which the greatest difficulties, in the way of rendering the Schools effective have been encountered. Notwithstanding these difficulties and discouragements, I am pleased to be able to report that much progress has been made in the more fortunate sections and some good work done even in the most afflicted districts where the self-sacrificing zeal of teachers, supported by the strenuous efforts of trustees and parents, neutralized the effect of hindrances that could not be avoided.

Since my monthly and special reports throughout the year have dealt so minutely with the condition of districts, the quality of the teaching, the management and the standing of the Schools, I shall in this, the closing year of the Century, try to indicate, in a general way, the amount of pioneer work

remains to be done in this Inspectorate before School privileges will be brought within reach of every child.

In Restigouche County very little remains to be done, every portion of the territory is occupied—districts erected wherever needed—all the districts are organized and all operate Schools except one, No. 11 Durham. A School House is being built in this district but progress is slow because the inhabitants are "New Settlers" and have little time and means to spend on anything beyond the bare necessities of life. There are some in the district, however, who rate Educational privileges above even food and clothing and are determined to secure these privileges for their children. With the help of these "progressives" I confidently predict that a School will be established during the coming year. Then the limit of expansion in this County will have been reached and our future efforts can be entirely directed to the re-arrangement and consolidation of districts the improvement of accommodation and apparatus and the greater efficiency of the Schools.

In Gloucester County, which embraces a much greater extent of territory, a much larger amount of pioneer work yet remains to be done before all parts of the County will have Schools. Besides those districts which are organized and working slowly at the building of their School Houses, the following have put forth little or no effort in that direction—Lugar, No. 16, Beresford, Second Concession, No. 8, Caraquet, Little Pass, No. 1, Caraquet, Pokesandie, No. 1½, Caraquet; Lower St. Cimon, No. 4½, Caraquet; Gagnon, No. 8, St. Isidore; and Alexander's Point, No. 6½, Shippegan. Each of these districts has special difficulties to overcome before it can enjoy the benefits of a School.

In Lugar, a meeting was called, Trustees elected, an assessment voted and there matters have been allowed to rest for the past four years. Every rate-payer wanted the School House at his own door, or very near to it, and so no taxes were collected. Now and again one and another of the ratepayers wishes to make a move in the direction of a School but his interest dies out before another's is kindled and so it goes on.

No. 8 Caraquet is an old established district. It lies within two miles of the Schools in Upper Caraquet and by sending the few pupils, whose parents have some sense of the fitness of things, to these schools they save the trouble and expense of maintaining a school of their own. These people should be *compelled* to support a School of their own where every child could at least learn to read and write. No. 1 is a very thinly populated district and the few progressive families in it have sent their children to the School in No. 2½ rather than attempt the herculean labor of reconciling their neighbours to pay for the support of a School.

Pokeseudie Island forms District No. 1½ Caraquet. Several attempts have been made to organize this district and each attempt has failed because some few families have relations in the Leper Hospital at Tracadie and their neighbours maintain that their children must not be shut up in School with those who may later in life develop this dreaded disease. I make no doubt these children mingle freely in the homes and this is only a pretext for preventing the establishment of a school.

No. 8 St. Isidore is rather a flourishing settlement and there is no good reason why the children should be allowed to grow up in ignorance. The older settlers had no education themselves and did not see the necessity of educating their children. Late years some young men from Shippegan have moved into this district and they have begun a vigorous agitation for a school and they must in time be successful. The whole district No. 6½ Shippegan, is owned by a company in the Island of Jersey. This company think it against their interests to maintain a school, since it would practically amount to that. There is some evidence that they are beginning to regard this matter in a new light and consequently some hope in the future for a School to be established.

*There are several sections where the rate-payers complain that the Schools are too far away, as in South River, the north end of Tracadie Village District and Big Tracadie Beach (Portage River); or inconveniently placed in respect to the River, as in Upper Pokemouche (south side) and Lower Pokemouche (Shippegan Road.) It seems to me that very little exertion on the part of the people would enable the children in all these places to attend the schools, though some consideration should be allowed by the trustees for conveyance. Perhaps the Portage River District should be divided, as the present School House is not large enough to contain half the children of the district but provides ample accommodation for all that actually attend.

There are some new settlements in process of formation where it will be many years, at the present rate of progress, before Schools will be needed, so the seven places mentioned above are practically all the places that remain in which to plant schools to bring the influences of the schools to bear upon every child in this county.

In Northumberland County the following are yet without established Schools viz: Keenan No. 8, Blackville, The Road, No. 11 Alnwick, and Graham's Mills, No. 8 Glenelg. In addition to these three there are two districts, No. 13 Blackville and No. 3 Glenelg, that have their School Houses about completed and will have schools in operation before the end of next school year. The difficulty in Keenan district is that the river divides the district, making it impossible for children to cross in Spring and Fall and the disinclination of the

ratepayers of one side of the river to send across to the other side. The young men of the district are showing themselves more amenable to reason and will I feel sure succeed in establishing a school before very long. I have already sent notices to hold a meeting for organization in Graham's Mills district and hope soon to hear that decisive action has been taken by the ratepayers though they are few in number and the number of children not large. The Road, Alnwick, is I fear, a hopeless case. When I tried to show them the advantages of education to their children, they told me that they seldom have enough to eat now, and if they had to pay a dollar each for school, they would have to starve that much more, so they would have none of it.

I think it a very creditable showing that in the comparatively few years since the inception of the Free School system in this Province so much has been done, without making education compulsory, towards the organization of Schools in the thinly peopled sections of these three counties. You may say that all this has been done by the free will of the people themselves. They have been urged, no doubt, by the inspecting officers and exhorted by their spiritual advisers, but no form of compulsion has been used, and they have freely given of their small means to secure for their children what nearly all feel to be the inestimable blessing of a Common School Education.

During the year only one district has been added to the number of districts in this Inspectorate and that was by the division of No. 4 Caraquet. It may be that in time the two sections of this district will come together again but just at this time nothing would satisfy the larger number of ratepayers but to have the School in the middle of the most populous section and that necessitated division.

New School Houses have been built during the year in No. 1 Inkerman No. 15 Bathurst, No. 3, Saumarez, No. 1½ Colborne and Balmoral and No. 6 Blackville. The last two are very creditable structures. That in No 3 Saumarez (Tracadie) is for two departments and that in No. 6 Blackville for four, although but three of them are yet occupied. But Blackville is a thriving village and the people built for the future well knowing that in a very few years at the present rate of increase the fourth department would be necessary.

Beside these buildings built outright, No. 16 Rogersville and Acadiaville commenced to build a School House and finished it outside. No. 1, Rogersville finished their building inside and No. 10 Durham finished theirs inside and outside.

There has been quite a marked improvement in the supply of apparatus.

Several districts have provided slate blackboards and several others have procured hyloplate which some claim is quite equal to slate and only half the cost.

I regret to report that not a greater number of districts have taken to beautifying their School Houses and outbuildings by giving them a good coat of paint. I shall not fail to urge this duty upon Boards of Trustees in the future both to make their School properties attractive and as a matter of economy.

ARBOR DAY.

Arbor Day was observed on May 18th, of this year, by 85 districts and departments of this Inspectorate. During the day there were 356 trees and 30 shrubs planted and 101 flower-beds made. Tree planting was very much hindered by snow and ice in Restigouche and Gloucester Counties.

Hardwicke was the banner parish. All the districts in the parish but one observed the day.

In many districts the day was observed without planting any trees and the teachers gave the excuse that the School grounds are not enclosed. A fence gives no help to a tree except protection. Trees can be protected without fences. Many districts plant too many trees and do not give them sufficient care so that the net result of ten Arbor Days as far as trees are concerned is *nil*. Better to plant *one* tree properly and care for it, than to throw *fifty* into the ground, as some do, to perish by neglect.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

The three counties made arrangements to have a united Institute at Bathurst on the 10th and 11th days of October and several valuable papers and lessons were in process of preparation by some of our ablest teachers. Unfortunately reports of the reappearance of smallpox in the vicinity of Bathurst began to circulate in the press about the 1st October.

Boards of Trustees in all our towns took alarm at this and forbade their teachers to attend the Institute. This was a great disappointment to most of us after the care we had bestowed on preparation, but we could not blame the teachers for not sacrificing their positions to professional chivalry nor the Boards of Trustees if they acted from a sense of public duty instead of, as some averred, from selfish motives, however some-fifteen teachers came from Northumberland, ten from Restigouche, and these with the Gloucester County teachers who attended in force, despite the unfavorable weather, made a very profitable Institute. We were all much indebted to Mr. G. U. Hay, M. A., of the Educational Review who took a prominent part in all the discussions besides giving an hour's talk on Plant Life and an hour's speech at the Public Meeting. After

the Institute was over, several of the older members informed me that it was the best Institute they ever attended, so I trust that it was not without value to most of us.

There have been few changes in the teaching staffs of the Grammar, Superior and Graded Schools of this Inspectorate. Mr. King B. A., resigned the Principalship of the Bathurst Grammar School at the end of the First Term, to the great regret of the trustees and ratapayers, and was succeeded by George K. McNaughton B. A., who came to us, well recommended from the Sussex Grammar School.

Mr. William Corbett resigned his position as Principal of Blackville Superior School at the end of June to take an Arts Course in Dalhousie University and was succeeded by Mr. Jas. C. Carruthers, a teacher of long experience who comes back to his native county well recommended from the southern part of the province.

The change in Reading Books has created more confusion in the schools than such an event called for, principally on account of the difficulty of procuring the new Readers in sufficient quantities to supply the Schools. Some objections to the price of the N. B. Readers have been heard in various sections but I am not able to give an opinion on this subject.

Much enthusiasm was manifested in the observance of Empire Day and no School in this Inspectorate, so far as I know, failed to make an attempt to carry out the suggestions made in the circular issued from the Education Office. Such an observance from year to year cannot fail to impress the youths of our land with the value of our rights and privileges as citizens of this great country, and to create in our boys an impelling desire to guard these rights and privileges and hand them down unimpaired to future generations.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. W. MERSEREAU, Inspector.

Doaktown, N. B., Dec. 31st., 1900.



SCHOOL BUILDING, BLACKVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND CO., 1900.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT NO. 2.

George Smith, A. B., Inspector, Shediac, N. B.

THIS DISTRICT COMPRISES THE COUNTIES OF KENT AND WESTMORLAND.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR:—I have the honor to forward my annual report for the year ended 31st December, 1900.

As a review of the Parishes one by one has been given a number of times by me in my annual report, and as anything I might say respecting the condition of the Schools, and the needs of the several Districts would be to a great extent merely a repetition of what I have said in former reports, I will not this year give at any length what may be called a report of the Parishes in detail.

As this is my twenty-first annual report I may, I think, with propriety refer briefly to some of the conditions in connection with the Schools at the time I began the work on inspection, and endeavor to show what improvements have been made along certain lines, and note some of the changes for the better that have been made since that time. I may say that when I began my work in January, 1880, my Inspectoral District comprised the County of Westmorland, except the Parish of Shediac, and the County of Albert.

For the term ended 31st October, 1880, I issued twenty-four local licenses, and for the next term ended 30th April, 1881, I issued twenty-five local licenses. From that date or soon after that date the issue of these licenses gradually decreased, and has for a number of years been entirely discontinued as the supply of licensed teachers is sufficient for all the schools.

The number of local licenses issued was larger in proportion to the number of schools in the French Districts than in the English Districts. As licensed teachers became more and more available the improvement in the character of the work done in the schools became more and more perceptible, and this improvement has been more manifest in the French than in the English schools for the reason already indicated; namely, that trained teachers do very much better work than untrained.

The changes made in the course of instruction from time to time have been I believe in the right direction. One change which I advocated for years before it was made was doing away with the work of common print in the first

grade and substituting therefor print-script and writing. I have seen boys in the country schools from eight to ten years old doing nothing in the line of slate work except common print, which to these boys was little better than a waste of time. When I would suggest that such pupils do something in writing, I was referred to the Course of Instruction for justification of the course that was being pursued. Now we find pupils in the first grade, who have been at school for not more than three months very fair writers, and at the end of six months many of them may be called good writers.

Another change which I believe will result in advantage to the Schools is the deferring of the study of Geometry to grade IX.

I might go on to speak at length of the improved methods which have been adopted in teaching many of the subjects in the course of instruction. I will not however refer to more than one or two.

In the subject of Arithmetic, though it is not yet up to the standard of perfection which I think attainable, a very great advance has been made in the time covered by the period of which I am speaking. At the time I began the work of inspection it was a rare thing to find a pupil who could add a column of figures without counting on his fingers or using some other mechanical help. While there are yet too many who add in this way, the number who perform all the operations in the fundamental rules of Arithmetic without any extraneous assistance is very encouraging. I must admit however that it seems difficult to convince teachers that pupils first learning these fundamental rules should learn to do the work from the very first without counting. This of course after the first steps with objects have been gone through. And here I may repeat what I said last year, that teachers should go very slowly at least for the first two years in this subject.

While there has been much improvement made in the subject of reading, there is still room for improvement. Practice seems to be one of the things most needed. I find a few teachers who still follow the easy method of telling the pupils the pronunciation of any and all words which they do not know, rather than endeavour to put them in possession of means whereby any word may be correctly pronounced by the pupils themselves. Unless a pupil knows at sight the sound represented by the letters in a word, he has not been properly taught in reading. I find also in too many cases the meaning of what is read is only imperfectly understood. The meaning of words, the effect of prefixes and affixes on words, is not always deemed of sufficient importance by teachers.

While there is still much improvement that can be made in both the subjects spoken of, and in many other subjects of the course of instruction

still in comparing the work done in the Schools twenty-one years ago, with that done at the present time I can with sincerity say that in my Inspectorate there has been a very reasonable improvement made in the condition of the Schools, and all that pertains to them, and there is good reason for all interested in the education of the youth to be at least fairly well satisfied with the present condition of the Schools, and with the improvements that have been made.

NEW DISTRICTS.

Three new districts have been formed in Westmorland County; River Vale, No. 26, Shediac; Gallagher Ridge, No. 32, Moncton; and Shaw Brook, No. 33, Moncton. By the formation of the last named district it became necessary to revise Nos. 20, 21 & 22, Moncton. Two new districts have been formed in the Parish of Acadiaville, Kent County; Nos. 8 & 9. Sapin Pt. No. 8 Carleton, which extended over a distance of about ten miles, has been divided and a new district known as Portage River, No. 10 Carleton, has been formed. Revisions were made in Nos. 16, 19 & 20 Welford, and in Nos. 1 & 10 St. Louis. In most of the new districts named new School houses are in course of construction.

In Chapel District No. 13 Dorchester, a new School house has been built on the Convent grounds, so that the School is now carried on in a building separate from the Convent building. In Canaan station district No. 25 Moncton, the School house was burnt during the Summer vacation. A new site in a more suitable and more central place has been selected by the trustees and sanctioned by me, and the contract let to build the new house.

Repairs have been made on a number of School houses and new furniture provided where most needed. Additional blackboard surface and maps have been provided to meet the needs of the several districts.

It is pleasing to note that the interest among teachers, pupils and parents, in adorning the walls of the school room with pictures is yearly increasing. A few years ago it was the exception to find a picture of any kind on the walls of the school room, now it is the exception to find the school room without some ornament to relieve the monotony of the bare walls.

GRAMMAR SCHOOLS.

The Grammar school of Kent County in Richibucto was operated during the year, with the same staff as last year with the exception of Mr. Geo. Hutchinson, who resigned at the end of June to enter the Dalhousie Law School. Mr. Hutchinson gave good satisfaction in his school. Miss Emma Amiraux was appointed in his place.

In the Grammar school of Westmorland County now the High School of Moncton, several changes have been made during the year. At the end of June Mr. H. A. Sinnott resigned and Mr. Joe Mills was appointed in his place. Mr. Mills resigned at the end of December, and Mr. McLean who comes highly recommended is appointed in his place. It is pleasing to note that an increase in the salary of the teachers has been made in Moncton City. This remark is particularly applicable to Mr. S. W. Irons, Principal of the Victoria School, who has for many years filled the position in a very efficient and satisfactory manner.

SUPERIOR SCHOOLS.

Many and various have been the changes in the Principals of the Superior schools during the year. Some of these changes have been for better and some for worse.

During the second term of the year Mr. R. D. Hanson, Principal of the Petitcodiac Superior School, resigned and Mr. Crocker was appointed to complete the term. Mr. Hanson gave good satisfaction while in this school. Three different teachers attempted to fill the position of Principal of the Salisbury Superior School during the year. I learn with great satisfaction that Mr. A. C. M. Lawson, is appointed Principal for the coming year. This is undoubtedly a change for the better.

Mr. Amos O'Blenes, who gave entire satisfaction while Principal of the Dorchester Superior school resigned at the end of June to accept the position of Principal of the Model school, Fredericton. While I am sorry to lose Mr. O'Blenes from my Inspectorate, still I heartily congratulate him on his promotion. Mr. L. E. Rowley, is appointed Principal of the Dorchester Superior school. Mr. Geo. A. Coates, who most successfully taught the Bass River Superior school for seven years took charge of the Buctouche Superior school in August. Mr. Coates is working with his wonted enthusiasm and success in the school. This is undoubtedly another change for the better, as far as Buctouche is concerned. Mr. Carr, follows Mr. Coates in the Bass River Superior school.

Mr. B. W. Field, follows Mr. H. H. Stuart in the Port Elgin Superior school in January.

Mr. H. B. Steeves who very successfully filled the position of Principal of the Shediac Superior school for two years resigned at the end of June, and is spending the year at McGill University. He is followed by Mr. Webb, whose qualifications I am unable to speak from personal knowledge.

Mr. F. A. Dixon remains Principal of the Superior School No. 9 Sackville, and Mr. A. J. McKnight of the Superior School No. 11, Sackville.

In the procuring of Libraries a very satisfactory amount of work has been accomplished during the year, and it gives me pleasure to again put on record, an expression of my appreciation of the efforts made by teachers in raising the funds to procure Libraries as well as other improvements for the school room. I am also much pleased to know that there will be incorporated in the new Edition of the School Law specific directions for the care of Libraries, as some instances have come under my notice, where libraries have been destroyed principally through the neglect and carelessness of the teacher.

INSTITUTES.

The Kent County Teachers' Institute met at Richibucto during the first week of October. The attendance was the largest in the history of this Institute. The programme was very successfully carried out. The success attending this meeting was in a large measure due to the presence of Mr. Geo. U. Hay, Ph. B., Editor of the Educational Review, whose addresses at the various Sessions were always of the most interesting and instructive character. A public meeting held on Thursday evening was addressed by Mr. Hay, Rev. Mr. McLeod, and Geo. V. McInerney, Q. C. The attendance at this meeting was very large and the interest sustained throughout the meeting. Good and suitable music was furnished by musical talent of the Town.

The Westmorland County Institute met at Dorchester during the second week in October. Owing to the very rainy weather the attendance was not so large as usual, but the Sessions were most interesting throughout. The public meeting on Thursday evening was presided over by His Honor Judge Landry, who gave an appropriate address. He was followed by the Rev. Roy Campbell. The audience was not large on account of the stormy night.

I have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. SMITH.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO. 3.

R. P. Steeves, M. A., Inspector, Sussex, K. C.

THIS DISTRICT COMPRISES THE COUNTY OF ALBERT, THE COUNTY OF KINGS
EXCEPT THE PARISHES OF WESTFIELD AND GREENWICH, AND THE
COUNTY OF QUEENS EXCEPT THE PARISHES OF CANNING,
GAGETOWN, HAMPSTEAD AND PETERSVILLE.

JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Sup't. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

Sir:—I beg to submit the following report on the condition of the Public Schools in Inspectoral District, No. 3, for the year 1900.

The School House in District No. 16, Kingston, begun last year, has been completed. It has been occupied during the Summer Term. No other new School House has been erected this year, but more than the usual amount of repairing has been done. In No. 2, Hillsboro, the home of the Superior School for that Parish, the house has been greatly enlarged and practically made new. As regards repairs, the same is true of the house in No. 3, Hillsboro. I have seen neither since the work was done. Extensive improvements have been made to the house in No. 2, Hopewell. In No. 5, Brunswick, No. 4, Waterboro; Nos. 5 and 6 Johnston; No. 12, Springfield; No. 6, Kars; No. 7, Upham and No. 8, Hillsboro, moderate sums of money have been spent in the way of improvements to School Houses. In a large number of districts, in minor ways such as painting inside and out, sheathing, new flooring, woodsheds, enclosing grounds, etc., school properties have been enhanced in value. In a large majority of cases, I am able to report the School Houses of this Inspectorate in an improved and fairly satisfactory condition. There will I presume, always be some districts that from parsimony, neglect or perverseness, will lag behind and refuse to provide even modest requirements for the educational benefit of the children. At any rate there are a few such in this Inspectorate and it is always a problem to know just how best to deal with them.

One would like to see in more cases attention given to the care of trees and flowers, the arrangement and beautifying of school grounds, the painting and decoration of school rooms. The aesthetic culture and refined tastes of our people are, in a great measure, estimated from the appearance of school district property, since it stands as a product of the united power of the people. Naturally the centres of our towns and rural populations should be looked to

as leaders in this forward movement. Wishes in this respect are not always realized. Sometimes in remote country districts the neatness, sympathy and taste displayed in efforts of this nature put to shame the accomplishments of larger sections. The teacher of the district should stand as the high water mark of every sentiment that goes to elevate and purify human nature. With tact and discrimination he may lead up to higher standards the thought of the people. Especially has he the opportunity of moulding and influencing the forming tastes and judgment of the young immediately under his care. May more of our teachers see their high calling in this respect.

As foreshadowed last year in my report, many districts have this year procured new school furniture. A few districts still are lamentably deficient in this regard, and stubbornly refuse to move forward even when encouraged to do so by offers of material assistance. It would seem that nothing but the strong arm of compulsion will meet such cases.

During the year new departments have been opened in Sussex No. 2, Havelock No. 8, and Hillsboro No. 2. The two latter and Hampton No. 3, now have three departments each; Sussex No. 2 has seven. An additional department is much needed in the Superior School at Elgin Corner. During the Winter Term the enrolment in the Primary Department was, I believe, upwards of seventy and during the Summer Term had, early in October, reached sixty-three. The teacher of that department is overworked, with unsatisfactory results as a consequence.

So frequent have been the changes of late in the staff of teachers in the Sussex Grammar School, it is difficult to see how much improvement or development can be effected. I believe the attendance in the Grammar department is not as large this year as it has been for some time. With something like permanency of staff, gradual additions to appliances and apparatus and a rather more active interest on the part of ratepayers a flattering future is in store for this fine school so centrally located.

I visited the Grammar School at Alma a short time ago, and was sorry to find the Primary Department closed by reason of the illness of the teacher, Miss Swanson. Principal Colpitts continues to discharge his duties with efficiency and success.

Mr. Lewis J. Folkins, B. A., Mr. F. S. James, B. A., and Miss Beatrice Steeves, are the teachers of the Superior School at Hillsboro, since the enlargement and reconstruction of the School-house. With increased facilities and the necessary appliances, I look for a most excellent showing at my next visitation.

Mr. A. C. M. Lawson after seven years of earnest labor in the Superior

School at Hopewell Hill, has severed his connection with that district, as Principal. Both departments of the School are in good condition.

The attendance of pupils in the Superior Schools at Penobscot, Apohaqui and Bloomfield is not sufficiently large to stimulate all concerned to the highest degree of effort. At my visit to the Bloomfield School, the teacher, Mr. Wheaton, showed me a copy of a small paper regularly published by the pupils under his general direction. From the standpoint of English composition, the venture is progressive, and, as he informs me, productive of good. No other interest is allowed to suffer. There is nothing special to record regarding other Superior Schools.

The other Graded Schools are keeping pace in efficiency and power with the general advancement of the sections in which they are respectively situated. Mr. A. D. Jonah has been particularly successful in his management of the School at Harvey. I again express my belief that Nos. 1 and 10, Hopewell—the villages of Riverside and Albert—ought to amalgamate and establish a Graded School of four departments. The Schools Act 1904, Sec. 23, (2), encourages such a move. Doubtless, the Board of Education would cordially second an effort toward the accomplishment of a union so desirable. One of the districts interested has always, I believe, been credited with favoring such a project and it is to be hoped that the other will speedily fall into line. I understand that J. W. Menzie, Principal of the Norton Station School for a number of years, has lately resigned to accept a position in another part of the province. Mr. McHarold also retires from the Principalship of the Hampton Village School.

The Ungraded Schools have been kept open with a very fair degree of regularity. The teachers have generally applied themselves to their duties with perhaps more than usual diligence. The indications of educational progress are correspondingly encouraging. Interest in education varies much in the various sections of this Inspectorate. No uniform system of estimation seems applicable. To make public comparison would be unwise. Suffice it to say, the people in the most uncultured sections assert with the greatest force their crude opinions on School system and teaching and are the least susceptible to control and enlightenment. Teachers and Inspector are alike hampered in their work in these places and as a result the children suffer. Many of our most enthusiastic teachers toil in the ungraded schools and much, very much, of the improvement made to School-houses and premises and of additions to supplies of apparatus are suggested, encouraged and provided for through their efforts. It would unduly lengthen this report to take up each School in detail. Permit me briefly to express my belief that, in no part of the province, are the

teachers as a whole, more industrious and devoted or are the results achieved more to be desired.

The interest in School Libraries continues unabated. Much good is being accomplished by them. It is found that the addition of a few books each year tends more to developing the reading habit among the pupils than the custom that prevailed some time ago of getting a large number of books every three or four years. As a rule the books are well taken care of. I generally find the library very neatly arranged.

A teachers' association has been formed in the Parish of Coverdale. Three successful meetings have been held. So far as I know, those formed last year still survive. While there are always difficulties in the way of such gatherings, such as distance and changes of teachers from term to term, I am confident that the good they accomplish repays the effort. Closer observation of methods of teaching employed and results, careful scrutiny of the experiences of others, professional etiquette are among the advantages promoted.

County Institutes were held this year in September in Albert and Kings Counties. Both were well attended. The public meeting in connection with the Albert Institute was held on Friday evening. It was addressed by His Honor, the Lieut. Governor and several others.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

R. P. STEEVES.

Dec. 31, 1900.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO. 4.

W. S. Carter, A. M., Inspector, St. John, N. B.

THIS DISTRICT EMBRACES THE COUNTIES OF ST. JOHN AND CHARLOTTE, AND THE
PARISHES OF WESTFIELD AND GREENWICH, IN KINGS COUNTY.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

Sir:—I beg to submit the following report for the year ended December 31st., 1900.

During the First Term I was able to visit all the Schools, in operation at the time of my visits, with an exception or two.

During the Second Term, on account of the very heavy rains which caused the destruction of many of the bridges in Charlotte County and elsewhere, I lost nearly two week's time and in consequence was unable to visit ten or a dozen Schools in Charlotte County and the Schools in my Kings County parishes. It was the first time I had failed to visit these sections during my term of office. There is a small increase each year in the number of Graded Schools, chiefly, and I find it increasingly difficult to cover my territory satisfactorily.

As I reported my district by parishes last year, I will deal with more general topics this year.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

About the usual number of country districts maintained Schools during the year and though there are occasional instances of hardships there are few pupils out of the reach of a School. There have been minor difficulties in administering the law as usual during the year, but none of a serious character. There have been few changes made in school boundaries, though there is a necessity for one or two in St. John Co., where they are very difficult to make as one district there is bounded by another and a change in one involves several.

I regret to say that no step has as yet been taken in my district to carry out the provision in the law for conveying pupils from one district to another though the matter has attracted considerable attention and caused much discussion. There seems to be a strong impression that the cost will be greater, and the other advantages have been lost sight of. An object lesson or two is needed to carry conviction. There are several districts in my territory having

less than the lawful number of pupils, and some of these will of necessity have to adopt the clause unless permission to the contrary is given.

This, together with the clause in the Act making the district the unit for taxation instead of the parish as heretofore, should lessen the number of poor districts already much too large. The ingenuity displayed by assessors and interested parties to so regulate the valuations, as to bring the totals below the poor district limit, is worthy of a better cause. There are some very glaring instances of this, as it seems to me, but to go behind the returns of the machinery provided by law in one or two instances opens a very wide door and the only remedy is to reduce the poor district limit.

There have been no new houses erected in country districts during the year. I may say that with the exceptions noted in my report of last year, the Schools in my district are comfortably housed and the buildings are kept in good repair.

In Charlotte County the houses in Waweig, Heathland and Meredith, have been extensively repaired or enlarged.

In St. John County, the house in No. 30 St. Martins, has been almost entirely remodeled and much interest has been taken in the apparatus, grounds and premises. Much credit for this is due to the intelligent interest taken by the secretary, Miss Mary F. Cremor, who besides Miss Agnes Boyd, of No. 7 St. David is the only lady secretary in my district. The efficient manner in which they perform their duties would justify an addition to the number.

In the City of St. John, the Alexandra Building has been completed on the site of Indiantown School, destroyed by fire. There are ten fine School rooms fitted with all modern appliances and a large exhibition hall. The halls and cloak-rooms are the best in the city and the sanitary arrangements fully up-to-date.

The best feature of the whole is the extent of grounds at the disposal of the pupils.

The School on Douglas Avenue is yet without sewerage. The prospects for better sanitary arrangements are improving.

The Elm Street Building, with its unsuitable and over-crowded rooms is still in use. The necessity for a new building at Indiantown probably put off the erection of a new one in this section of the city, but there is a strong sentiment in favor of it and I hope in my next report to be able to report progress.

The present indications are that increased accommodation will have to be provided at an early date in Fairville, where the rooms are very much crowded. The operation of the new pulp mill will probably add considerably to the population.

The resources of Milford have been seriously crippled by the burning of the King and Barnhill mills.

I have had the usual conference with the trustees of nearly all the Graded Schools and further meetings with teachers and trustees when possible. I have aimed in every district to meet the Board or some member of it at my visits to the district. For the most part I have succeeded, but in the fishing and lumbering seasons it has not always been practicable.

The following districts have made improvements of various kinds including repairs, furniture, apparatus or painting.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Ort, Rolling Dam, Meadows, Lawrence Station, Bellie, Hill's Point, Oak Hill, Hayman Hill, Heathland, The Ledge, Young District, St. Stephen, Milltown, Northern Harbor, Lambert's Cove, Chocolate Cove, North Head, Woodward's Cove, Grand Harbour, Pennfield Ridge, Coldbrook, Pennfield Centre, Roix, McMin, Waweig, Valley Park, Bay Road, Dumbarton, Meredith, Dixie Settlement, Smith District, Canous, Scotch Ridge, Little R. Igeton, Bonny River, Lepreaux, Seely's Cove, New River.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

St. John City, Quaco, Mahogany, Green Head, Golden Grove, Mountain District, Trignmouth Creek, Gardiner's Creek, Pisairuco W., Chance Harbour, Dpper Harbor, Musquash, Fairfield, Quaco E., Salmon River, Otter Lake.

KINGS COUNTY.

Bayswater — Considerable slate blackboard surface has been added during the year in many districts and a number of Imperial maps of the world. Through the efforts of the teachers in many districts, good pictures have been procured some districts have an admirable collection. The Perry pictures are coming largely into use. They are of moderate cost and are reproductions of the best pictures.

I have taken special care to look after the management of the school libraries. In nearly all cases I find them well cared for and appreciated. They are being added to in many districts and while the selection of books in all, is not the best that might be made, they are a great boon in localities in which the supply of good reading matter is scanty. I would like to see one or two good circulating libraries provided for the use of districts not having access at present to any variety of literature.

In some schools good periodicals are subscribed for by the pupils. In a few there are reading tables, which, pupils remaining at noon, may use. Some of the city schools own pianos and a few of the country schools possess organs.

TEACHERS.

The supply of teachers for both terms has been barely up to the demand. First-class teachers and male teachers of all classes not employed, are scarce. As the number of students in attendance at the Normal School is smaller than usual, the outlook is not bright for an increased supply. A large number of our best and most ambitious teachers leave each year to undertake nursing or to enter business offices. They become dissatisfied with small salaries and slow promotion. Teachers themselves are more to blame than any other agency for reducing wages. They apply for positions not vacant and quote rates of salary, not only lower than their predecessors, but less than the work is worth. All do not do this, but too many do.

It is much more to the interest of the ratepayer than to the teacher, that the standard of teaching should not be lowered, and this is inevitable if low salaries induce our best teachers to give up the work, and they are replaced by young and inexperienced workers. When business offices, factories and domestic service offer larger rewards than teaching and as they at the same time require less education and training, it is not surprising that the best talent is not attracted toward the work.

I think that professional ethics should be more emphasized at the Normal School.

It is becoming more and more the practice to employ local teachers, generally irrespective of other qualification. The teacher from the country district who climbs to the top of the ladder, naturally desires promotion to a graded school, but finds herself shut out by the practice of employing home talent. There is no remedy for this that I am aware of, except the exercise of a broader policy on the part of School Boards, but it is very discouraging to many teachers.

The teachers of my district have been as active as usual in promoting the interests of the districts in which they have been employed. I am not sure but that in a few instances districts have become somewhat spoiled by the success of these efforts and have come to regard them as a matter of course, and are willing to shift their legitimate liabilities off upon the teachers.

In the following list of teachers who have assisted in this way there are probably some omissions.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

Lizzie Maguire, Margaret Hyslop, Bessie Richardson, Mildred McCam, Bessie A. Young, A. Maud Waldron, Annie Hyslop, Mary McLeod, Olive Fowler, Laura Boyd, Mary Hawkins, May Hunt, Ernest Towers, Florence Cunningham, Fanny Cunningham, Minerva Murphy, Mary Irvine, Margaret S. McNabb, Emma D. Gunter, Hattie M. Grant, Cora McKenzie, Bessie Maxwell, Rosa B. Gray, Lucy McKenzie, Olivia Maxwell.

ST. JOHN COUNTY.

Minnie H. McGuire, Emma Kirkpatrick, Margaret Kirkpatrick, Alberta Brown, W. M. Burns, Lottie M. Magee, Emma Gillies, Katie McPartland.

Among the teachers whose services have been lost to my district during the year I may mention Mr. George H. Trueman, the capable and esteemed principal of the Quaco schools, who has given up teaching to pursue his studies at Mt. Allison, Mr. J. F. Black, for a long time teacher at Randolph, whose retirement to enter business is regretted, Messrs. J. F. Worrell and Lorne Thompson who have entered upon the study of dentistry, Miss Frances Everett and Miss Annie M. Richardson have accepted positions in the United States. Miss Richardson is one of our best and most successful teachers and her loss in St. Andrews will be severely felt. Miss Iva Yerxa and Miss Edna M. Gregory have retired from the service of the St. John Board to the regret of all.

Misses Elizabeth Beatteay, Ella Cairns, Annie M. Hyslop, Ethelyn Young, Mattie Armstrong and Messrs. Archie Calder and Edward Moore have all retired after successful work.

Mr. Chas. Callaghan, and Misses Eunice Bartlett and Elinor Hibbard have during the year fully sustained the excellent record of Charlotte County at the Normal School.

PUPILS.

Except in a few localities there has not been more than the average amount of diseases that are contagious. There has been much stormy and severe weather during the year, this always affects seriously the attendance at Country Schools.

There is too much tardiness, considerable truancy and I fear an increase in the cigarette habit among the pupils—I should better say the boys of our Schools.

To eradicate these habits it is necessary to have the co-operation of parents, who at present are often a hindrance rather than a help to the teacher.

They too often regard the habits of their children as entirely secondary and will find fault with teachers because they safeguard the interests of parents and pupils by requiring excuses for tardiness or absence. They complain because their children are not constantly helped by the teacher instead of being taught to develop self reliance—the most valuable training that the School can give. They complain of home lessons, in many instances, and expect their children to be promoted each year, without any influence or exertion on their part to induce even a minimum of work to bring about such a result. Crowds of children are to be seen on the streets of towns and villages much too late at night, and the time for music-lessons, drawing, dancing and social diversions is too often taken from school hours. They do not appear to realize that habits of punctuality and regularity are more important to the pupil than knowledge itself. In the matter of home lessons some teachers err by giving too many instead of insisting upon thorough preparation of a few. Complaints of the amount of home studies are most frequently heard in the work of Graded Schools. In the country districts on the other hand a very common complaint is the small amount of work given the pupils to prepare at home. Teachers should not be mere hearers of lessons, and this is a mistake that young and inexperienced instructors frequently make. The most successful teachers that I am acquainted with give no home *exercises* and demand thorough preparation of the lessons assigned. Compared with the work done in the German schools—the best in the world—ours is very moderate. There, a pupil of fourteen is said to have accomplished as much as our University graduates. Work and regularity are their key notes and so they should be ours.

A favourite topic with many who have little knowledge of the Public Schools is *overpressure*. If there is any overpressure it is the fault of the parents. How many of them evade the law by sending their children to School before they are five years of age? How many of them where their children have only made half time, go to the teachers with the request that they make an extra effort to have them promoted? How many of them offer money and other prizes to their children to induce them to gain certain class preferments? How many of them are willing that dull or physically weak children shall remain another year in the same grade?

There is a wide margin between a pass mark and perfection and few complaints are heard of overpressure, respecting those who fail to advance.

Excessive ambition has the same effect upon children as grown-ups, it may lead in some cases to overwork. The parents can regulate this by requesting slower advancement and they will find the teachers willing to co-operate.

For these and other reasons I think it highly desirable that there should

be stronger co-operation between home and School and to this end there should be frequent meetings between parents and teachers in order that there may be a more intelligent conception of the aims and responsibilities of each.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

Reading is better taught in graded Schools, than in Ungraded, because the teachers in the former do not attempt to cover too much ground and therefore can be more thorough. In the country district the parent has to be more reckoned with, and he often gauges the teacher's efficiency by the rapidity with which he advances pupils from one reading book to another, and advantage is sometimes taken of a new teacher to send the pupil with a new reader irrespective of his ability to undertake it. I think it a mistake that reading texts have been numbered.

WRITING.—The vertical system is rapidly superseding the slant in the Schools of my district. The results are much more satisfactory in the Schools in which both have been tried. It is more easily taught, more legible, and better for sanitary reasons. There is now much excellent writing in the country Schools and I think vertical writing has given an impetus to the writing in all the Schools, whatever be the system in use. Many teachers have adopted it and of those employed in my district I do not think that 5 per cent could be regarded as poor writers.

ARITHMETIC.—There is yet more time spent upon this subject, than the results warrant. There is not enough oral and mental work and too much text and slate. Many teachers seem to be unskillful in giving mental work and I think it would be well to assign a paper in mental arithmetic in the Normal School entrance examinations.

HISTORY.—Success in this subject depends upon the teacher and varies accordingly, our text books have been somewhat unfortunate but we are looking for better ones.

GRAMMAR AND COMPOSITION.—I group these subjects because teachers frequently do not. The mechanical teacher who looks for nothing outside of text books does not succeed with them, but those who derive lessons from all other subjects do admirably. Our pupils can write a letter as to form and some of them do well as to matter. There is not enough oral composition and when it is lacking, they do not express themselves with facility.

SPELLING.—There has been a marked improvement in the proficiency of pupils in this subject. I attribute it largely to the re-introduction of spelling books. No subject can be mastered without work and drill.

GEOGRAPHY.—This subject is usually popular with teachers and pupils and the work is very satisfactory.

NATURAL SCIENCE.—Whatever may be said of the teachers, the country ratepayer does not regard these subjects as of paramount importance, and among the numerous classes and standards embraced in the Country School, they do not come in for a large amount of attention. In the Graded Schools very little better is done.

GEOMETRY AND ALGEBRA.—The study of Geometry, I think has been wisely dropped from Grade VIII and I am strongly of the opinion that the study of Algebra should also be relegated to the High Schools. It would enable the teachers to devote needed attention to English and Commercial education.

MUSIC.—The attention given to this subject is far from commensurate with its importance and we are very much behind other places in this regard. I trust that some effort will be made in St. John and the other towns of my district before long to deal with the subject as its importance demands.

GRADED SCHOOLS.

I have little of a special nature to report regarding these. They have many advantages over the ungraded, not the least in comparatively permanent teaching staffs.

In St. Stephen and Milltown at the time of my last visit, there was a strong inclination expressed by many citizens and some members of the School Boards for modern business education in the High Schools. This to embrace instruction in shorthand and typewriting. The chairmen of the Boards were sent to interview the Board of Education and the desired permission was accorded.

No action has as yet been taken by either town to carry into effect the plan proposed and at this time I am unable to give the reason.

The Superior and High Schools throughout my district are in a satisfactory condition and are probably more largely attended than at any previous time.

I give the following extracts from my report to the St. John Board of Trustees.

"Some of your teachers have expressed a desire to know something of the work done in the manual training Schools established by Sir Wm. McDonald, and as in Fredericton, probably many pupils would like to attend. Principal McCready informs me, that if your Board should invite the School to come to St. John during July and August next, with the offer of a room, that Prof. Robertson would probably give permission. I trust you may see your way clear to do this."

RECOMMENDATIONS.

"That systematic instruction in music be provided for pupils up to the High Schools. In the past some attempts have been made in this direction, but with the exception of the rooms in charge of the Sisters very little musical training is at present given. In this respect I think we are behind other cities of the same size.

There are many teachers in your employ capable of giving the necessary instruction, if there were a director to define the work of each grade and to give training to the class of teachers selected.

One or two teachers could do the work in each building and their places could be taken by the teachers of the pupils receiving "musical training."

"That modern business training be given the pupils of the High Schools and perhaps those of Grade VIII. A knowledge of shorthand and typewriting is now required of those desirous of entering business offices and our Schools have not kept pace with these demands. Up to ten or twelve years ago, a boy could prepare in the Schools for the ordinary demands of business. Now he has to take a course at a Commercial School, many of which have sprung up all over the Province in response to the requirements of the times. I think it a fair proposition that if one citizen enjoys the privilege of having his boy prepared for college, that another has equally good right to have his boy or girl prepared to enter a business office.

The Board of Education has given permission to the School Boards of St. Stephen and Milltown to add the study of shorthand to their Commercial Course. It is to be optional with parents as the study of Latin now is, and many no doubt would prefer to take commercial subjects for their children rather than ancient and modern languages.

I am sure there is a strong demand for such a department in this city, and if established none would be more useful or popular."

That your Board take into consideration the advisability of providing free School material, (not texts) such as pencils, paper, pens. Ink I think is already provided. Milltown has done this for three or four years, with the most satisfactory results, not only as to expense but as to uniformity and excellence. The Board of Education has given its opinion that the School Board of Milltown is quite within its rights in making such provision."

ARBOR DAY.

There was much excellent work done in many districts on Arbor Day, but the habit of holding one session, calling the roll and making no report is increasing.

Mr. F. A. Holmes of Eastport, a former resident and teacher of Charlotte county, has offered two prizes, one of ten dollars and one of five, to the districts of the island parishes of Charlotte County for the greatest amount of improvement made in the school grounds and premises from Arbor Day 1900 to Arbor Day 1901. The prizes to be devoted to the improvement of libraries or apparatus.

COUNTY INSTITUTES.

By permission of the Board of Education, no Institute was held in Saint John County during the year. It was thought that most of the teachers would attend the Provincial Institute in Moncton. It did not turn out accordingly as there were but 40 teachers attended from St. John City and County, of which number about half was from the County.

The Charlotte County teachers united with the Washington County, Maine teachers, at Calais, Me. There were 117 teachers from Charlotte enrolled, beside several in attendance not at work. About the same number attended from Maine. The Chief Superintendents of Education of Maine, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia were present and a very interesting and instructive convention was held.

Respectfully submitted,

W. S. CARTER.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO. 5.

H. V. B. Bridges, A. M., Fredericton, N. B. Inspector.

THE DISTRICT EMBRACES THE COUNTY OF YORK, EXCEPT THE PARISHES OF
CANTERBURY AND NORTH LAKE, THE COUNTY OF SUNBURY, AND THE
PARISHES OF CANNING, GAGETOWN, HAMPSTEAD AND PETERS-
VILLE IN QUEENS COUNTY.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D. }
Chief Supt. of Education, }
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR:—I beg leave to submit my report of the Schools in this Inspectoral District for the year that has just closed.

There are two things which have been brought prominently before my notice in my work and which have an important bearing upon the Schools of at least this portion of the Province.

The supply of licensed teachers has not been equal to the demand on the part of the School districts. For this reason some few Schools remained vacant for at least part of the Term, and a few others were supplied with teachers having a local license, for the most part those who were in possession of an expired 3rd class license.

Again the number of pupils in the Schools at present undergoing preparation for Normal School entrance examinations is very much less than in preceding years, so that there is a probability of a still smaller number of student teachers attending Normal School another year. The increased scholarship demanded at the entrance examination, the raising of the age qualification, and the greater demand in active business life for young and willing hands where remuneration is perhaps equally as good while the period of probation is much shorter, account no doubt largely for this circumstance. The result naturally ought to be that the teachers' salaries should go up to the point where their salaries would continue to attract a sufficient number of students to supply the demand, but this depends very much upon the teachers now in active work making the most of their opportunities in this respect, and the successful resistance of the growing demand for teachers with but a local license. For while the ability of the ordinary ratepayer to pay his School taxes ought, during the past few years, to be greater, I do not remember any voluntary increased assessment for this reason, but when the assessment has been raised it has been rather yielding to some pressure either within or without the district.

At the beginning of the year a third department was opened at McAdam to accommodate the lately increased enrolment, and the School at Stanley Village has been maintained as a Graded School, a primary department having been opened where formerly a class-room assistant was employed. New school-houses have been erected in Districts No. 5 Kingsclear, No. 9 Petersville and No. 6 Stanley. These buildings are well adapted for accommodating all the school children of the district, are fairly well equipped with appliances, and reflect credit upon the communities in which they are situated. A new house was also begun in No. 5 Northfield, but owing to some misunderstanding, work was stopped, it will be completed early next year.

The school houses in the following districts received extensive repairs or were painted :—No. 2 Bright, No. 10 Douglas, Nos. 6, 7 and 10 Queensbury, Nos. 6 and 7 St. Mary's Nos. 8, 9 and 10 Stanley, No. 9 Southampton, Nos. 1, 2, and 8 Canning, No. 4 Blissville and No. 3 New Maryland. From the minutes of the Annual School meeting, I find that a very large number of districts have voted money to be expended next year, for a similar purpose. Unfortunately sometimes it is found that the wishes of the district in this respect are not always carried out, owing perhaps to the difficulty frequently experienced in getting a mechanic who can do the work properly, and sometimes to the dilatoriness of the trustees in performing their part of the work.

I have not prepared a list of those districts in which apparatus has been provided by means of funds raised through entertainments largely due to the exertions of the teachers. The number is large and increasing, however, and while we hear sometimes condemnation of this method of improving the appliances for School work I must express my approval. I have not found that the actual work of the School room has thereby been interfered with, but rather stimulated, and it is certainly a pleasant and harmless way of enlisting the sympathy of the parents in a good cause and encouraging the pride of the pupils in their School surroundings.

GRAMMAR, SUPERIOR AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

CITY OF FREDERICTON.—Several important changes have taken place in the staff of teachers. Mr. H. C. Henderson, M. A., resigned his position as Classical master in the High School previous to the summer vacation to pursue an advanced course of study in pedagogics at the University of Chicago. His position was filled by appointing Mr. A. Sterling McFarlane, M. A., for several years the successful principal of the Charlotte Street School. The High School staff with this exception remains as before. The School itself has been

well attended, and it is probably true that for its population the City of Fredericton has a larger enrolment in advance of VIII Grade work than any other town or city in the Province, which in part of course is due to the number of pupils from Gibson and Marysville in attendance. The high standard which the pupils of this School attained at the recent University Matriculation examination gives some evidence of the character of the work that is being done. A change also occurred in the principalship of the Model School. Mr. J. F. Rogers who for sixteen years had filled this position with uniform success in the capacity of teacher resigned, and Mr. Amos O'Blenes of Salisbury was promoted to the position after several weeks' work in the Charlotte Street School.

Mr. J. Mills, B. A., recently of Moncton High School and formerly of the Keswick Ridge Superior School will begin work in January as Principal of Charlotte Street School. He has already won for himself an excellent name as a teacher.

At the close of the year Miss Effie Ross resigned her position in the Charlotte Street School in which she had for a number of years conducted one of the primary departments successfully.

MARYSVILLE.—Mr. W. T. Day continues in charge of this Superior School, and his work can still be characterized by the adjective *thorough*. He is ably supported by Miss Clayton who has charge of V. and VI. grades. The primary departments changed teachers at the beginning of the year, and are now in charge of Miss Minnie Day and Miss Florence Tapley who have taken up the work with enthusiasm.

The three buildings in which the six departments of the school here are conducted have become somewhat the worse for wear in outward appearance. To do more than improve them by repairing and renovating just at present it would be a waste for the educational advantages of the town that in the near future a substantial brick building should be erected with ample accommodation for all departments.

St. MARYS AND GIBSON.—The Superior School here has again experienced a change of teachers, and until the trustees are prepared financially by the annual school meeting to pay a salary in keeping with the work of the principal, the same thing is likely to occur in the future. Some degree of permanency should be attached to the principalship of a large school, and until this is the case, it is hardly wise to look for progress on the part of the pupils. The enrolment of the primary departments is increasing so rapidly that it will soon be necessary to open new departments. Several of the rooms received considerable renovating work during vacation.

McADAM. - Mr. H. F. Perkins continues the energetic principal of the Superior School here. The opening of a third department necessitated by the large number of pupils enrolled has relieved the strain on the two departments and of course enables more effective work to be done.

CAGLETON. - Mr. Mitchell continues in the position of teacher of the Grammar School here and Mr. Dingee in the primary department. Both Schools have been well attended throughout the year. Mr. Mitchell is hampered in his work by having so many grades, but by judicious grouping of his classes in some subjects he is able to overcome some of these difficulties.

FREDERICTON JUNCTION. The Superior School here under Mr. A. H. Barker is doing excellent work. Some of the pupils from this School made an excellent showing at the Normal School Entrance examination last July, and both departments have been well attended.

HARVEY STATION. - Mr. Coburn Jewett at the end of June resigned this Superior School to accept the one at Keswick Ridge. The enrolment in the advanced grades is rather diminishing and it is doubtful if the Superior School grant is retained much longer.

KESWICK RIDGE. - Mr. J. Mills, B. A., left this Superior School to accept a position in Moncton and was succeeded by Mr. Jewett. Good progress is being made, and though the enrolment is not large, there is an excellent educational sentiment in the place and it is to be hoped the district will be able to retain the grant for some years to come. The primary department has also made good progress under Miss Mitchell.

STANLEY VILLAGE. This school has only recently been conducted as a graded school and it is quite a necessary change. In this flourishing village so well equipped in other respects, it would seem that a Superior School was a necessity, and I hope soon to receive an application to forward to the Board of Education for its establishment.

THE UNGRADED SCHOOLS.

As there are upwards of 200 of these Schools in this Inspectoral District they occupy by far the largest part of the work of supervision, but anything like a detailed statement of their condition would hardly come within the scope of this report. They have been uniformly maintained throughout the year and I do not recollect any organized district that was without a School the whole year unless perhaps one instance where there was no School-house in which to maintain a School. The change in the law, which permits of all real estate within the limits of a School district being assessed for the benefit of that district irrespective of the place of residence of the owner, will materially benefit

many of our so called poor districts, and it is hailed with decided pleasure by the ratepayers of these districts.

The troubles arising from the operation of these district schools have been but few and not of a serious nature, and perhaps inciting greater interest in the school itself.

The new text books are being introduced deliberately so as not to create any hardships or bad feeling on the part of the parents, except in a few instances where the pupils have taken the matter in hand themselves and have come to school equipped with the new books. I suppose all are agreed that text books should not be changed frequently, but one good reason why they should be occasionally changed is for the benefit of the teachers themselves. It is difficult for the best teachers to find something new in each successive presentation of a subject from the same old text book, but all are bound to receive new thoughts and new suggestions by the use for the first few times of a new text book.

I have before made some mention of the progress that is being made in the different branches of the school curriculum. The character of the work, however, varies so much as to localities that it is difficult forming a true estimate. The large majority of teachers are doing the best they know, and are willing enough to receive suggestions, and are anxious to put them to practical use. If we are to express entire approval, however, of the statement of Professor Eliot that "those who take up teaching as a temporary expedient are unsatisfactory material. The schools need the life work of highly trained and experienced teachers," we will have to look far into this new century before we can realize our ideals in this respect.

EMPIRE DAY.

The enthusiasm with which Empire Day was celebrated last 23rd May both in country and in town gives very satisfactory evidence that the teachers and pupils are full of patriotism. The raising of flags, the gathering together of the ratepayers themselves to help honor the occasion were frequent incidents in this celebration. After all what better instrumentality can there be for inculcating in the minds of the young, true patriotism and a respect for government and law than the public school? For here may be cultivated not simply a love of country for its past history and heroic deeds of ancestry, but also for what the country is doing for the children themselves in preparing them for the duties and privileges of citizenship, and thus developing the noblest qualities of mind and heart.

The observance of Arbor Day this year was carried on in rather a perfunctory manner and was almost lost sight of in the Empire Day celebration.

TECHNICAL ELEMENTARY EDUCATION

The Sloyd School lately established in the city of Fredericton through the generosity and munificence of Sir W. C. Macdonald of Montreal is certainly not part of our public school system, but it has become so much to the life of the young boys in attendance at the public schools of Fredericton that it deserves prominent notice. The object is to train the hands not for any new trade but to enable them to do with ease and facility many things that would not otherwise be attempted, and by training hand and eye together to develop mental faculties that would not otherwise be called in play, and the expectation is that the training now to be given may help to make children more contented with occupations in which bodily labor forms an important part. For every useful calling in life is respected just in proportion to the intellectual training it requires and pays for. Mr. McCready who has charge of this school has won golden opinions from all who have come in contact with him by his devotion to his subjects and his patience in explanation.

TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

The York County Teachers' Institute met in Fredericton on the morning of the worst rain storm that has been witnessed in the memory of men now living. Numbers were prevented from attending for this reason but the enrolment reached eighty-seven, nor did the sessions lack interest either in the papers read or in the discussions that followed. The feature of the Institute was Mr. Moore's talk on birds. Mr. Moore is a practical farmer of Scotch Lake, York County, who in his leisure hours has apparently mastered ornithology as far as his province is concerned.

The Teachers' Institute for Sunbury and Queens will meet probably in May, 1901. The St. John exhibition has so frequently proved a superior attraction to many teachers that it was thought best to postpone it till Spring.

I have the honor to be

Yours obedient servant

H. V. B. BRIDGES.

INSPECTORAL DISTRICT, NO. 6.

F. B. Meagher, M. A., Woodstock, Carleton Co., Inspector.

THE DISTRICT EMBRACES THE COUNTIES OF CARLETON, VICTORIA AND MADAWASKA, AND THE PARISHES OF CANTERBURY AND NORTH LAKE, IN YORK COUNTY.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR :—I beg leave to submit the following report for the year ended December 31st, 1900.

The past year has been one of marked activity in the School district as regards the provision of improved school accommodation and appliances, the extent of which may be estimated in some degree by the list of general improvements given in another section of this report.

The signs of improvement too in the teachers' work are clearly evidenced not only in the establishment of school libraries, in the decoration of school-rooms, and in other external directions, but also in the gradual improvement of teaching methods, and a resulting increase in the efficiency of the Schools.

These remarks are not applicable to all districts nor to all teachers, for I am only speaking now from a general point of view. Too many of the former are still actuated by a mean and niggardly spirit in the conduct of School affairs, and some of the latter still display a lamentable lack of zeal and enthusiasm in the prosecution of their work. In the Schools of such teachers you will generally find listless and poorly informed pupils: the register being often without a cover is dusty and tattered; there is no attempt at decoration of any kind (and that too when decoration material costs little or nothing, and cheap reprints of celebrated drawings can be obtained for a cent apiece); the floors are dusty and often bestrewed with nutshells, fragments of paper, and other miscellaneous articles—in some cases they are only swept two or three times a week—and the evidences of neglect in the oversight of apparatus, outbuildings, etc. are only too plainly apparent.

Teachers of this kind are happily few, but they exist none the less, and I have thought it well to allude to them here so that both sides of the picture may be exhibited, and in the hope also that these remarks may be seen by those whom they most concern and the remedy applied.

INSTRUCTION.

While there are numerous indications of a general advance in teaching methods throughout this inspectorate, it is equally true that there still remains great room for improvement in the treatment of nearly all the subjects embraced in the course of instruction. In geography more attention might well be paid to our own country, not only in respect to its physical features and political divisions, but its development, industries, natural resources, etc. More map drill is needed supplemented by intelligent oral instruction. The beaten track of the text-book is too persistently followed, and the teacher questioning a class on the lesson of the day from an open text-book is too frequently in evidence.

Generally speaking the results in grammar are not good, and here again in my opinion the fault lies in too rigid an adherence to the text-book. As soon as possible, analysis and parsing should be taken up in connection with the reading lesson, proceeding gradually from the simple to the more complex work, until the pupil can analyze readily any sentence and parse correctly any word that may be given him.

Canadian history still continues to be the *bête noire* of very many teachers throughout my district. Signs of improvement in its treatment, however, are clearly noticeable; for the necessity of eliminating the salient points of the history from comparatively unimportant details, and of presenting the same to the pupils in a concise and interesting form by means of oral lessons, are beginning to be more generally understood.

The vertical system of writing is producing good results, but in some Schools the pupils are not taught either to sit properly or to hold their pens properly, or else the directions if given, are not enforced. Slipshod work of this kind is responsible for much of the bad writing that is seen in our Schools; for in this subject, more than any other perhaps, it is true that as is the teacher so is the pupil.

Lack of expression is the great fault in reading. The habit of invariably emphasizing the last word in a sentence, or the last word in each line of a verse, is a common one, and it is an almost hopeless task to break the pupils of this habit when it is once fairly acquired. The best remedy is to guard against its introduction in the primer or first reader where the fault generally begins.

GENERAL IMPROVEMENTS.

A *partial* list is appended of improvements made during the year 1900 in this inspectorate together with an estimate of the cost, which is only roughly

approximate in regard to repairs, and I believe under estimated in most cases. This expenditure on maps and other apparatus is given more exactly, nearly all the maps referred to in the list having cost on an average six dollars apiece. The cost of new buildings is not included in the list, as I wish to draw particular attention to the expenditure on apparatus, etc.

	COST APPARATUS
Aigyle.—Map of Dominion and a few small appliances.....	\$ 8 90
Ashland.—Map.....	6 00
Bristol.—Maps.....	10 00
Benton.—Books, Standard Dictionary, Map and Globe.....	70 00
Beechwood.—Map of Dominion.....	6 00
Bedell Settlement.—Flag, schoolroom wainscotted.....	80 00
Cedar Hill.—Flag, house painted, new outbuilding.....	60 00
East Florenceville.—Flag, Blackboards.....	26 00
Florenceville.—New Blackboards, repairs on schoolrooms.....	32 00
Glassville (North).—Map of Dominion.....	6 00
" West.—Schoolroom wainscotted and painted.....	65 00
Good Settlement, Upper and Lower Royaltou and Lakeville — Dictionaries.....	12 00
Holmesville.—Flag, Blackboards, Pictures, Dictionary and Map of Dominion.....	35 00
Hartford.—House repaired and painted.....	100 00
Hartland.—Flag, map of British Empire and for other apparatus— say.....	50 00
Johnville.—Map of Dominion.....	6 00
Jacksonville.—Flag, house repaired and painted.....	85 00
Lower Woodstock (No. 2).—Flag.....	8 00
Lower Wacklew.—House repaired and painted.....	100 00
Lansdowne.—Map of British Empire.....	6 00
Long Settlement.—Books, Map of New Brunswick and other ap- paratus.....	20 00
Manzuart, Upper.—New Maps.....	12 00
" (No. 10).—New Blackboard and Map of Dominion...	10 00
Middle Simonds, (No. 2).—Schoolroom wainscotted and painted hardwood floor, Maps of Maritime Provinces.....	125 00
Peel Station.—Map of New Brunswick.....	4 00
Richmond Corner.—Flag, house painted.....	48 00
South Wakefield.—Standard Dictionary.....	14 00
Tracey's Mills.—Dictionary, Minerals, case for same.....	12 00

	COST ABOUT
Tapley's Mills.—Flag.....	8 00
Tweedie, (No. 8, Wicklow).—Map of Dominion.....	6 00
Upper Kent.—Map of Dominion	6 00
Wakem, (No. 11, Wicklow).—House repaired.....	80 00
Woodstock, (Town).—Globe, Blackboards, Maps of Greece, Italy, Africa, British Isles, Etc.....	90 00

Total approximate cost of improvements in Carleton County.. \$ 1200 00

VICTORIA COUNTY.

Andover.—Flush closets placed in basement of building.....	\$ 220 00
Aroostook Junction.—General repairs, new Blackboards.	120 00
Blue (No. 8, Lorne).—House painted, new Maps, etc.....	40 00
Dover Hill.—Map of Dominion.....	6 00
Forest Glen and Rowena.—New Blackboards.....	12 00
Gillespie Settlement.—New furniture.....	30 00
Innishone.—Map of N. B. (Loggie's).....	6 00
James Settlement.—Schoolroom wainscotted.....	75 00
New Denmark (No. 2).—Flag, new furniture.....	30 00
Red Rapids.—Schoolroom wainscotted.....	70 00
Carlingford.—House repaired and painted, schoolroom wainscotted, slate blackboard.....	140 00
St. Elmo.—New furniture.....	30 00

Total estimated cost of improvements in Victoria County..... \$ 779 00

Add cost of improvements in Carleton County..... \$ 1200 00

Grand total..... \$ 1979 00

York Co.—In Inches' Ridge, No. 24, Canterbury, maps and other apparatus have been procured, and interior improvements made to the amount of thirty-two dollars. I do not know the cost of the Sloyd work-benches, tools and lumber placed in this School by Mr. E. E. McCready.

In Madawaska County new furniture has been provided in No. 4, St. Leonard; and a new Schoolhouse is being erected at St. Leonard Station, which when completed will cost about one thousand dollars. During the year praiseworthy efforts have been made by a number of teachers to provide funds for School improvements by means of concerts and other entertainments. Those who deserve special mention are as follows:—Pauline Balloch, H. C. Fraser,

- Alice M. Johnston, Susan McGuire, Allan Rideout, Mabel F. Barker, Mamie McNally, Helen L. Page, Bessie M. Fraser, Grace McBean, Mary Stafford, A. Gertrude O'Brien, Lena B. McLeod, Susan W. Grey, A. B.

THE SCHOOL DISTRICT.

With one exception little if any trouble has arisen during the year in connection with the School district. There were very few cases of neglect on the part of trustees to post the notices of the Annual Meetings, and the number of notices requiring to be issued for Special or General Meetings was in consequence much less than in former years. In no single case were the trustees of any district compelled to reopen their School during either term. With two or three exceptions all the Schools in Carleton County were in operation during both terms of the year. In Victoria County the following districts closed their Schools last term, chiefly on account of the scarcity of teachers:—Little Salmon River, New Denmark (No. 1), Aroostook Junction Tomlinson Settlement and Upper California. In the month of July two new districts were established in Madawaska County, Nos. 13 and 14, St. Francis, on the western and eastern sides respectively of Baker Lake. A house was immediately erected in No. 13 in which School was commenced at the close of the Summer vacation. The provisions of the Act relating to the combination of districts have in no instance been taken advantage of in my district.

Sub-Section 1 of Sec. 23 of the revised Act providing that "real property shall be rated in each district upon such part thereof, as lies within the said district" will greatly better the condition of many poor districts at the expense of their larger and more prosperous neighbors. It was a wise and much needed change.

SLOYD WORK.

Sloyd work has been introduced in one School in my inspectorate, and is being conducted with much success by the teacher, Miss A. Gertrude O'Brien. The district is Inches' Ridge, No. 24, Canterbury. The general adoption of the Sloyd system in our Schools would add immensely to their usefulness and efficiency, providing as it does such an excellent means of training for the hand, eye and mind; but I fear that the cost of the tools and other appliances will prevent its introduction to any material extent in country districts for some years to come. There is a good opportunity for its establishment at Woodstock.

The following extract from an article by Miss O'Brien in connection with the work at Inche's Ridge may be of interest :—

"The first lesson in mechanical drawing and woodworking was given on the 31st day of October 1900, to a class composed of five boys and four girls, the average age of whom was thirteen years. The children are enthusiastic about the work, and their interest in it seems never to flag. There is in consequence a marked improvement in the attendance and an increased amount of attention is being paid to all the school studies. The parents also seem quite pleased with the work, and have frequently remarked on the increased interest exhibited by the pupils in all that relates to their school life. Three hours a week are devoted to this work—from three till four on each Monday, Wednesday and Friday,—the young pupils being dismissed at three o'clock on these days. We anticipated some difficulty at first in carrying on the work with only three benches, but by starting two models simultaneously, one which would require bench work—and the other to be done at their own desks with the knife and carved afterwards—we thus overcame the supposed difficulty.

The girls have shown themselves quite as apt as the boys in receiving instruction, and quite as skilful in their handiwork."

SCHOOL FLAGS.

The spirit of patriotism called forth throughout this country by the war in South Africa has manifested itself in a practical form in the provision of flags for School-houses. Flag-raisings were held in a number of districts, at which speeches were delivered by prominent public men, and patriotic exercises performed by the pupils. In the year 1893 only one district in my Inspectorate had a School flag in its possession. To-day there are School flags in the following districts: Avondale, Kirkland, Hartford, McKenzie Corner, Debec, Woodstock, Upper Woodstock, Aroostook Junction, Victoria Corner, Elmwood, Watson Settlement, Peel Station, New Denmark, Bloomfield Corner, Bristol, Richmond Corner, Holmesville, Waterville, Jacksonville, Benton, Lower Woodstock, Cedar Hill, East Florenceville, Grafton, Bedell settlement, Tapley's Mills Farmerston, Grand Falls, Andover, Hartland Centreville, St. Leonard Station Baker Brook. This year there will be in all probability a large increase in the number of School flags.

Nearly all the flags in the districts named have been procured through the efforts of the teachers in those sections. Their names are as follows—Annie Jackson, Mary Flemming, W. L. Tracey, Clara Carson, G. Crawford, Helen Dunham, Mrs. Allison Jensen, Mrs. A. A. Carpenter, Bessie M. Fraser, L. Antoinette Hall, Maud McDonald, Leslie H. Huggard, Clinton H. Gray, H. C.

Fraser, Myrtle Harmon, Percy Davis, Jennie M. Kennedy, Norval Britton, C. H. Elliott, B. A. Allan Rideout, Horace G. Perry.

SCHOOL ARCHITECTURE.

I regret to say that very many schoolhouses in my district are constructed on faulty principles as regards the admission of light. Strong cross lights, between which the pupils are obliged to sit, are very objectionable; but the average trustee knows nothing of this, and while he may have fairly good ideas concerning school buildings, he is not as a rule competent to draw plans for the construction of a house based on a due recognition of sanitary principles. If such plans were furnished by the Board of Education to the trustees of districts in which new school houses are to be erected on the stipulation that they be returned within a given period, a great improvement would undoubtedly be brought about in school architecture.

MISCELLANEOUS NOTES.

During the month of December, the house in No. 2 St. Hilaire, was destroyed by fire. Lakeville will operate a Graded School this year. The house in Lower Knoxford was condemned last term. Provision was subsequently made for the erection of a new building.

I have also condemned the house in No. 3 St. Leonard. The houses in No. 1 St. Leonard and No. 3, Madawaska, must soon have a similar fate. A new building will be erected in Mount Pleasant this year during the summer holidays. It is much needed. At the time of writing this report there is a serious dispute in Grand River, No. 5 St. Leonard, concerning the erection of the new School-house in that district.

Miss Bessie P. Ebbett who taught last term in No. 2 Gordon, died recently at her home in Peel. Deep regret is felt for her untimely death.

The trustees in Bristol have promised to thoroughly repair the house there, and to fence and otherwise improve the premises.

The sum of \$800 has been voted in Benton for the erection of a new Schoolhouse.

The sum of \$200 has been voted in Forest City for repairs on the School-house.

The house in Gordonsville (No. 14) is badly in need of repairs. School is not operated there in a satisfactory manner.

The house in Pembroke has been painted.

ARBOR DAY.

The following table exhibits the extent of the observance of Arbor Day in the four sections of my inspectorate.

	Districts Observing the day.	Trees planted.	Shrubs planted.	Flower-beds made.
Carleton County.....	50	90	16	36
Victoria County.....	16	55	4	22
Madawaska County.....	7	16	..	..
York County.....	4	9	..	16
Totals.....	77	170	20	74

TEACHERS' INSTITUTES.

Teachers' Institutes were held during the year at Grand Falls and at Woodstock. The attendance at the former place was small, but the proceedings were quite interesting and instructive. The public meeting was addressed by the Chief Superintendent of Education. At Woodstock the public meeting was addressed by the Mayor, Mr. E. E. McCready, director of Sloyd work for New Brunswick, Principal Mullin and others.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

F. R. MEAGHER.

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APPENDIX C.

REPORTS OF BOARDS OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

I. CITY OF FREDERICTON

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

A. B. ATHERTON, M. D., *Chairman.*

MR. A. A. STERLING,
MR. JOHN J. WEDDALL,
MR. JAS. T. SHARKEY,
MR. JOHN W. SPURDEN,

MR. WILLARD KITCHEN,
MRS. W. G. CLARK,
MRS. MARGARET L. DEVER,
G. CLOWES VANWART, M. D.,

CHARLES A. SAMPSON, *Secretary.*

R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education.

SIR.—I have the honor herewith to present for your information the twenty-ninth annual report of the Board of School Trustees of the City of Fredericton.

The lamented death of G. E. Coulthard, M. D., in March last, was deeply grieved by his associates on the Board where he faithfully served the public twenty-one years, the closing five years of his life he discharged the duties of chairman. We incorporate the following extracts from a resolution adopted by the Board.

"In the discharge of his duties as Trustee Dr. Coulthard was earnest and faithful, ever ready to assist and promote any movement designed to further the progress and advancement of our Schools. As chairman he was courteous, diffident and considerate of the opinions of others, his even temperament and impartial deportment secured the esteem and respect of every member of the Board; and individually we regard his death as the loss of a personal friend. As a citizen, amid the varied activities of a busy life, he took a lively interest in public affairs and in all matters pertaining to the well-being of the community in which he lived. He was a sincere and trusted friend, a prudent and skillful physician. His memory will long be cherished and his death mourned in many hearts and homes."

The appointment of A. B. Atherton, M. D., as a Trustee and chairman of the Board, in succession to the late Dr. Coulthard, has given general satisfaction, and at the regular meeting held on the 25th of April he was most cordially welcomed by his co-trustees to a seat at the Board. The doctor being appointed in succession to the late Dr. Coulthard, his term of office expired with the close of the year, when he was re-appointed by the Lieut-Governor-in-Council.

The term of office of Mr. A. A. Sterling expired on the 31st December, and at a subsequent meeting of the City Council he was re-appointed to his seat at the Board.

We begin the new year with several changes in the personnel of our teaching staff.

Mr. H. C. Henderson, teacher of classics in the High School, resigned his position at the midsummer vacation and has entered upon more extended literary work in a western city. The vacancy upon the High School staff was filled by the transfer of Mr. A. Sterling McFarlane from the principalship of Charlotte Street School. After a number of years of successful work as principal of the Model School, Mr. John F. Rogers withdrew from the profession at beginning of last Term. Owing to difficulty in maturing plans the advanced department of this School was in the hands of temporary teachers for the first month of the Term, when Mr. Amos O'Blenes was placed in charge of this important School. The resignation of Miss Grace R. Porter, for several years in charge of the third department of this School, caused another change in the staff. Early in the year Miss M. E. Phillips was placed in charge of this department, and notwithstanding the changes in the staff we expect to see this School maintain its prominent position. Misses Harvey and Bridges continue in charge of the other departments where their work has been very satisfactory. The York Street staff was broken during the year by the resignation of Misses Sara H. McKee, Alice G. Duffy, and Annabel Hooper. They have withdrawn after an industrious service in the class room, the latter two having been in the employ of the Board for a period of fifteen and twelve years, respectively, and the former for a shorter period. The School taught by Miss McKee was placed in charge of Miss Annie I. Tibbits who was transferred from Morrison Mill School. Miss Kate McCann succeeded Miss Duffy in the fourth department and Miss Hooper's department was taken charge of by Miss Lillian A. B. H. The vacancy in the principalship of Charlotte Street School caused by the transfer of Mr. McFarlane to the High School was filled by the appointment of Mr. Amos O'Blenes, but his services being needed in the Model School, Mr. John B. DeLong was placed in charge of the School on 1st October, a position most ably filled for remainder of the Term. After the Christmas vacation Mr. A. B. McFarlane assumed the principalship of Charlotte Street School. Miss A. B. H. has for a number of years a popular member of the staff of this School. She resigned her position at close of the year, and with the best wishes of

her many friends has undertaken domestic duties in a Nova Scotian home. Miss Nellie Williamson, A. B., was appointed to the vacancy thus created. Changes have also occurred in staff of the Regent Street Schools. At the close of the first Term Misses E. G. McLaughlin and Annie Cassidy resigned their positions after satisfactory work, and were succeeded by Misses V. McKenna and E. Holland. After nearly five years service between the Regent Street and Brunswick Street Schools Miss Katie O'Reilley resigned her position at close of the year. Her successor will be appointed at the next meeting of the Board. The vacancy at the Morrison Mill School caused by the transfer of Miss Tibbits to York Street School was filled by the appointment of Miss Sadie Thompson, A. B. The School at Doak Settlement remains in charge of Miss Rose E. G. Davies.

It will be seen by the foregoing that our teaching staff has been subjected to extensive changes since our last report. In making new appointments it has been the aim of the Board to seek out the very best available teachers with the view of strengthening weak places and utilizing every method to make the class-room attractive to the pupils and agreeable to the teachers and thus husbanding facilities calculated to make teaching effective and keep our Schools second to none in the province. We have added to our apparatus, enlarged blackboard surface and supplied a number of new maps during the year.

The establishment in this city of a Sloyd School has provoked increased interest in School work on the part of the pupil. Our Board was favored with an interview with Prof. J. W. Robertson of Ottawa, who explained the nature of the wish of Sir W. C. Macdonald to establish, at his own expense, a School for manual training in each province of the Dominion. Subsequently we were favored with a conference with the Premier and members of the Government and were pleased to learn of their willingness to do everthing reasonable towards providing accommodation for the inauguration of a Sloyd School in this city. Almost immediately the Chief Commissioner of Public Works had an army of men transforming the unoccupied upper portion of the Normal School building into suitable departments for the reception of the necessary tools belonging to this new enterprise. The work was completed, the tools in position and the School opened on the 9th of April with Prof. Macready as instructor and one hundred and thirty-three boys in attendance. The School has proved a success, the genial professor has become popular with his classes. From the different Schools the boys are in attendance one-half day each week, the instructor furnishing them with a daily memo. of attendance for their respective teachers. A class for teachers is also available every Saturday morning. In order to provide accommodation for all the students of the Normal School the chief commissioner fitted up a second class-room. There are now two departments of

the Sloyd School presided over by Prof. Macready and Mr. Morris, both graduates of U. S. schools. While in the city Prof. Robertson expressed the belief that Lord Minto would come to Fredericton in April and open the School. Great disappointment was felt by our citizens when it was learned that His Excellency was unable to be present.

Arbor Day was observed in our Schools by the teachers giving appropriate lessons, and where convenient the pupils were massed during a portion of the day and participated in interesting exercises.

The formal observance of Empire Day was exceedingly appropriate and interesting last May. The Centennial celebration of the University N. B. that week prepared teachers and pupils for sharing in the auspicious event. Consequently Empire Day was most enthusiastically celebrated and much of the success achieved is due to the efforts of the Daughters of the Empire. All the teachers and children with badges and flags, made an imposing appearance as they marched to Parliament Square led by bands of music. Inspiring addresses were delivered by the Chief Superintendent of Education, His Worship the Mayor, the Lord Bishop of Fredericton, His Lordship Bishop Casey, and other gentlemen.

We consider the general work in all our schools fairly satisfactory, and were it not for the irregularity in attendance, which is prevalent, a greater improvement would result from instruction faithfully imparted by the teacher. As reported to you by the examiners the departmental examination for admission to the High School attracted one hundred and ten applicants, only about twenty per cent of whom reached the first division. At the opening of the last term the junior class in the High School numbered sixty-seven. While there are numerous noticeable cases of irregularity of attendance in several of the departments it is a gratification to the Board to be able to report an attendance for the term just closed of over 82 per cent of the enrolment.

In his annual report to the Board, City Superintendent Mullin refers in detail to the work as prosecuted by the several teachers, and in a review of the work of the year says: "I think the Board may fairly be congratulated on the general condition of its schools. Though there may be defects to be remedied, and though in individual schools and departments there may be room for change and improvement, yet in all essential particulars the city certainly possesses an excellent school service.

The Schools are well staffed, and I am glad to note the Board's determination at every opportunity to secure the best available material for strengthening its staff. They are well housed and fairly well equipped; they are well attended and the general tone and spirit of their work is excellent. These things mean

much for the future progress and prosperity of the Schools and for the community which they serve."

We beg to refer you to the appended tabulated statements for further particulars respecting the work of our Schools.

I have the honor to be

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. A. SAMPSON,

Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT A.

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1900.

ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.	AMOUNT.	ON WHAT ACCOUNT.	AMOUNT.
Permanent Account —			By City Taxes from —	
Apparatus.....	\$ 76 73		Treasurer.....	\$16,000 00
Furniture and Furnishing.....	34 80		Tuition.....	20 00
Loak School.....	10 00		Interest.....	38 23
Charlotte Street School.....	71 45		Error Coupons (City).....	140 00
		\$ 192 98	Unpaid Cheques.....	5 11
Annual Expenditure —			Balance Jan. 1, 1900.....	4,910 36
Auditors.....	10 00		--Error Cheque.....	50
Office.....	14 35			21,114 20
Debenture.....	300 00			
Insurance.....	24 00			
Rent.....	400 00			
Printing.....	38 49			
Fuel.....	721 10			
Repairs.....	121 77			
Contingent.....	179 83			
Indigent Pupils.....	3 80			
Interest.....	3,009 42			
Officers and Teachers.....	9,610 79			
Janitors.....	918 00			
Unpaid Cheques.....	3 36			
Balance.....	5,566 31			
		20,921 22		
				\$21,114 20
			CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.	

TABULAR STATEMENT B.

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR TERM
ENDING JUNE, 1900.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils 5 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.
Grammar	B. C. Foster.....	..	25	12	13	25
	H. C. Henderson...	14	19	33	..	33
	H. H. Hagerman....	5	37	19	23	42
	E. L. Thorne.....	24	8	..	32	32
York Street....	Sarah H. McKee....	20	18	18	20	38
	L. E. VanDine.....	54	2	30	26	56
	A. G. Duffy.....	53	..	31	21	53
	A. Hooper	54	..	33	21	54
	I. R. Everett.....	56	..	34	22	56
	Lillian Nicolson....	55	..	24	31	55
Model	J. F. Rogers.....	44	3	27	20	47
	M. E. Phillips.....	47	..	18	29	47
	M. A. Harvey.....	51	..	19	32	51
	C. E. Bridges.....	49	..	21	28	49
Charlotte St....	A. S. McFarlane....	35	5	23	17	40
	M. E. S. Nicolson....	56	..	32	24	56
	E. J. Thompson.....	57	..	33	19	57
	E. E. Ross	49	..	28	21	49
	Ida McAdam.....	45	..	26	19	45
Regent Street...	Jas. A. Hughes	36	6	15	27	42
	E. G. McLaughlin...	34	1	22	13	35
	Annie Cassidy.....	39	..	11	28	39
	S. G. Duffy.....	53	..	30	23	53
Brunswick St.,..	Katie O'Reilley	36	..	22	14	36
M. Mill.....	A. I. Tibbits.....	69	..	35	34	69
Doak	R. E. G. Davies	25	..	16	9	25
		1000	124	617	567	1184

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT C.

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, AGE, SEX, AND NUMBER OF PUPILS FOR TERM
ENDING DECEMBER, 1900.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Pupils 5 to 15 years.	Over 15 years.	Boys.	Girls.	Total
Grammar	B. C. Foster.....	8	21	12	17	29
	H. H. Hagerman.....	7	35	20	22	42
	A. S. McFarlane.....	28	11	39	..	39
	E. L. Thorne.....	28	8	..	36	36
York Street.....	A. I. Tibbits.....	37	9	24	22	46
	L. E. VanDine.....	59	1	31	29	60
	Kate McCann.....	56	..	29	27	56
	Lillian A. Burt.....	54	..	29	25	54
	I. R. Everett.....	64	..	38	26	64
	Lillian Nicolson.....	54	..	26	28	54
Model.....	Amos O'Brien.....	48	2	23	27	50
	M. E. Phillips.....	48	..	23	25	48
	M. A. Harvey.....	46	..	12	34	46
	C. E. Bridges.....	51	..	23	28	51
Charlotte St.....	John B. DeLong.....	46	..	26	20	46
	M. E. S. Nicolson....	53	..	23	25	53
	Emily J. Thompson....	55	..	33	22	55
	Effie E. Ross.....	51	..	31	20	51
	Ida McAdam.....	52	..	24	28	52
Regent Street...	Jas. A. Hughes.....	34	2	13	23	36
	V. McKenna.....	33	..	23	10	33
	E. M. Holland.....	41	..	12	29	41
	S. G. Duffy.....	47	..	29	18	47
Brunswick St...	Katie O'Reilly.....	40	..	20	20	40
Morrison's Mill	Sadie Thompson.....	61	..	29	32	61
Donk	R. E. G. Davies.....	24	..	9	15	24
		1125	89	606	608	1214

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT D.

SHOWING NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHER, SALARY, ATTENDANCE, FOR TERM
ENDING JUNE, 1900.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. Attendance.
Grammar	B. C. Foster.....	G. S.	\$850	25	23.85	94.
	H. C. Henderson....	G. S.	650	33	26.	78.09
	H. H. Hagerman....	G. S.	550	42	35.32	84.09
	E. L. Thorne.....	I	400	32	27.37	85.05
York Street.....	Sara H. McKee.....	I	250	38	29.	77.
	L. E. VanDine.....	I	250	56	47.55	84.91
	Alice G. Duffy.....	II	225	53	41.	77.
	Annabel Hooper.....	II	225	54	45.19	83.68
	I. R. Everett.....	I	250	56	41.06	73.32
	Lillian Nicolson.....	I	250	55	48.11	87.45
Model.....	J. F. Rogers.....	I	650	47	40.07	86.06
	M. E. Phillips.....	I	250	47	42.	89.05
	M. A. Harvey.....	I	216	51	46.67	91.09
	Clara E. Bridges.....	I	216	49	42.64	87.
Charlotte St....	A. S. McFarlane.....	G. S.	600	40	34.	85.
	M. E. S. Nicolson...	II	250	56	42.	75.
	E. J. Thompson.....	I	250	57	46.98	82.41
	Effie E. Ross.....	I	250	49	41.	84.
	Ida McAdam.....	II	250	45	37.86	84.
Regent Street...	Jas. A. Hughes.....	I	550	42	33.09	78.78
	E. G. McLaughlin...	I	250	35	29.34	83.83
	Annie Cassidy.....	I	250	39	32.88	84.
	S. G. Duffy.....	I	250	53	42.03	79.08
Brunswick St...	Katie O'Reilly.....	II	225	36	29.97	83.25
Morrison Mill..	A. I. Tibbits.....	G. S.	250	69	46.	66.
Doak	R. E. G. Davies.....	II	150	25	12.	48.
				1184	37.	81.20

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

TABULAR STATEMENT E.

SHOWING NAME AND CLASS OF TEACHER, SALARY ATTENDANCE, FOR TERM
ENDING DECEMBER, 1900.

SCHOOL.	TEACHER.	Class.	Salary from Trustees.	No. Pupils.	Average Daily Attendance.	Per cent. Attendance.
Grammar	B. C. Foster.....	G. S.	\$850	29	26.12	90.07
	H. H. Hagerman....	G. S.	650	42	36.86	87.76
	A. S. McFarlane....	G. S.	500	39	33.57	96.
	E. L. Thorne.....	I	400	36	33.97	94.37
York Street	A. I. Tibbitts	G. S.	250	46	36.33	79.
	L. E. VanDine.....	I	250	60	51.	85.
	Kate McCann	I	250	56	45.57	81.03
	Lillian A. Burt.....	I	250	54	43.06	79.74
	I. R. Everett	I	250	64	51.54	80.53
	Lillian Nicolson....	I	250	54	49.	91.
Model.....	Amos O'Blenes	Sup.	650	50	42.04	84.
	M. E. Phillips.....	I	250	48	42.	89.
	M. A. Harvey.....	I	216	46	42.17	91.67
	C. E. Bridges.....	I	216	51	45.98	90.
Charlotte St....	John B. DeLong.....	Sup.	600	46	39.51	85.89
	M. E. G. Nicolson....	II	250	53	37.	69.
	E. J. Thompson.....	I	250	55	43.13	78.41
	E. E. Ross.....	I	250	51	39.95	77.
	Ida McAdam.....	II	250	52	43.	83
Regent Street...	Jas. A. Hughes.....	I	600	36	30.52	84.78
	V. McKenna.....	I	250	33	26.06	80.
	E. M. Holland.....	I	250	41	35.70	87.07
	S. G. Duffy.....	I	250	47	41.91	89.
Brunswick St ...	Katie O'Reilly.....	II	225	40	35.24	88.35
Morrison Mill...	S. Thompson	G. S.	250	61	44.04	72.73
Doak	R. E. G. Davies.....	II	200	24	11.	46.
				1214	38.70	82.71

CHAS. A. SAMPSON, Secretary.

II. CITY OF SAINT JOHN.

BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES.

APPOINTED BY LIEUT. GOVERNOR-IN-COUNCIL.

	Retire end of
ARTHUR I. TRUEMAN, <i>Chairman</i> ..	1902
JAMES V. RUSSELL.....	1900
JOHN KEEFFE.....	1901
W. C. RUDMAN ALLAN.....	1903
MRS. ELIZABETH C. SKINNER....	1901

APPOINTED BY COMMON COUNCIL.

	Retire end of
MICHAEL COLL.....	1900
ROBERT MAXWELL.....	1901
HERBERT J. OLIVE.....	1902
WALTER W. WHITE, M. D....	1903
DAVID H. NASE.....	1904
MRS. MARGARET DEVER.....	1901

Committees.

REAL ESTATE AND BUILDINGS.

M. COLL, *Chairman*.
D. H. NASE,
R. MAXWELL,
H. J. OLIVE,
J. V. RUSSELL,
MRS. E. C. SKINNER,
MRS. M. DEVER.

SCHOOLS AND TEACHERS.

A. I. TRUEMAN, *Chairman*.
M. COLL,
D. H. NASE,
W. C. R. ALLAN,
W. W. WHITE, M. D.,
R. MAXWELL,
H. J. OLIVE,
J. V. RUSSELL,
J. KEEFFE,
MRS. M. DEVER,
MRS. E. C. SKINNER.

FINANCE.

W. W. WHITE,
Chairman.
W. C. R. ALLAN,
R. MAXWELL,
H. J. OLIVE,
J. KEEFFE.

HENRY S. BRIDGES, M. A., PH. D.,
Superintendent.

DAVID P. CHISHOLM, *Clerk*.

EDWARD MANNING,
Secretary.

Report of the Board of School Trustees of the City of Saint John

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Supt. of Education. }

SIR: We have the honor to present for your consideration, our Annual Report on the Public Schools of the City of Saint John for the year 1900, being the twenty-ninth Annual Report of this Board.

The members of the Board whose terms had expired at the end of 1899, Messrs. W. C. Rudman Allan and David H. Nase were reappointed; so that the only change during the year in the personnel of the Board was caused by the retirement of Thomas Gorman, Esq., on March 19th, on account of the state of his health. The Lieutenant Governor in Council appointed John Keeffe, Esq., as his successor, and Mr. Keeffe took his seat at the Board on April 12th.

The Board held twenty-nine meetings during the year, besides which the Buildings and Finance Committees held many meetings under their respective Chairmen, Messrs M. Coll and W. W. White, M. D., who had been reappointed to their offices by the Chairman of the Board at the beginning of the year's work. The official visitors to the schools also remained the same, only substituting Mr. Keeffe's name for Mr. Gorman's, so that the visitation plan was as follows:—

Buildings.	No. of Dep'tments.	Visitors.
Millidgeville (1), Sandy Point Rd. (1), Spar Cove (1), Alexandra (8), Newman St. (4), Douglas Ave. (5), St. Peter's (15), Elm Street, (7)	42	M. Coll, D. H. Nase.
Victoria (12), Victoria Annex (6) ..	18	Dr. White, J. V. Russell.
High School	14	A. I. Trueman, Dr. White.
St. Vincent's	6	A. I. Trueman, J. Keeffe.
Winter Street.	12	H. J. Olive, R. Maxwell.
Aberdeen	7	R. Maxwell, J. Keeffe.
Albert (11), Mason Hall (3), St. | Patrick's (5), Leinster St. (5), |	24	W. C. R. Allan, H. J. Olive.
St. Joseph's	7	J. Keeffe, W. C. R. Allan.
St. Malachi's.	11	A. I. Trueman, J. Keeffe.
Queen Street (1), Britain Street (1),	2	W. C. R. Allan.
Centennial	10	J. V. Russell, R. Maxwell.

The lady members of the Board have, as before, visited all the Schools irrespective of this arrangement; and a visit of the whole board was made to the buildings at midsummer to examine their property with a view to the necessity for repairs during the long vacation.

The City Superintendent has as heretofore acted as Principal of the High School, and under his careful and efficient management the work of the year throughout the Schools has been satisfactory.

The Board have retired the following bonds which matured during the year or before:—

Old series Nos. 61-64.	\$ 2 000
66-100.....	19 500
102, 107, 108 (Registered).....	1 800
201-247.....	35 500
266-274.....	4 500
276,326.....	900
	<hr/>
	\$64 200

To pay for these (as well as for \$5,800 of bonds previously retired) they issued on July 1st, Redemption Bonds Nos. 219-271, amounting to \$26,500, running 40 years with interest at $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, which sold at par; and also Redemption Bonds Nos. 132 to 218, amounting to \$13,500, running 40 years and bearing interest at 4 per cent, of which \$33,500 sold at 7 per cent premium, and the remaining \$10,000 at 8 per cent premium. As the bonds retired bore interest at 6 per cent, the result was a considerable reduction of the Board's coupon interest.

Besides thus providing for the payment of their old bonds which had matured, the Board were obliged to make a new issue to pay for the Alexandra School at the North End. In May therefore an issue of \$34,500 of $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent bonds was made, to run 25 years, and sold at a discount of 2 per cent. This issue was authorized by the Lieutenant Governor in Council, November 7th, 1899.

At the end of the year the Board also paid as the instalment of the Sinking Fund of 1898, (intended to extinguish the \$35,000 of indebtedness at the beginning of that year) the amount necessary to raise the amount in that fund to the credit of the Board to \$7000; thus wiping out in one-fifth of the given period, one fifth of that indebtedness.

The Alexandra School was occupied at the opening of the second term of the Schools. The lot on which the building is placed occupies the whole of the block bounded by Metcalfe Street on the North, Waring Avenue on the

South, Charles Street on the East, and Holly Street on the West. In front, the Victoria Square will give the children the most spacious recreation ground in the limits of the city.

The building is three stories high, built of selected stock brick, with trimmings of brown and olive sand stone.

The basement contains a large furnace room, coal room, sanitariums and well lighted halls. The sanitariums are fitted up with the best plumbing fixtures and are thoroughly satisfactory in every respect.

The ground floor is entered through large arched openings from Metcalfe Street and Waring Avenue, the hall running through the building from front to rear. This hall is 11ft. wide. Running across the building at right angles to this is a cross hall 15ft. wide, containing the stairs and cloak rooms. The ground floor has four School rooms 28ft. by 32ft. The rooms and halls are wainscotted to the height of 3ft., above which height the walls and ceilings are finished in rock wall plaster.

The second floor is similar to the ground floor, but has in addition a Principal's room 12ft. by 14ft. in size.

The third floor has two School rooms 28ft. by 32ft. at present not used, a Teachers' room 15ft. by 16ft., and a fine assembly hall 32ft. by 74ft.; all finished to correspond to the School rooms.

The floors throughout are birch, and the building is fitted up with such modern appliances as electric bells, speaking tubes, slate blackboards, etc.

The cloak rooms are a novel feature. Instead of the usual solid partitions dividing these off from the halls, the partitions are of open panel work about 4ft. high, and this is capped with an iron *grille* about 3ft. high. This not only adds much to the appearance of the halls, but is also a decided advantage in the ventilating of the clothes in the cloak rooms; as the halls are thus practically one large room, allowing a free circulation of air.

The building is heated by steam, ample ventilation shafts being connected with each room. The architect was Mr. R. C. John Dunn of Saint John, the contractor Mr. George McArthur also of Saint John, Mr. Paul Lea of Moncton doing the carpenter work and Mr. John Kane of Saint John the cut stone work.

Besides making this notable addition to the City School property, the Board has enlarged the grounds of the Aberdeen School on Erin Street, and purchased a site in Carleton whereon to erect a School house for the Mason Hall district. They also intend, as soon as a satisfactory site can be procured at a reasonable figure, to erect a proper building for the Elm Street district in the North End, as the present Madras School, which is rented from the corporation

of St. Luke's church, is quite inadequate to the needs of that thickly peopled district.

The following tables show the principal changes in the teaching staff:—

RESIGNATIONS.	APPOINTMENTS.	Term.
E. J. Thomas, Centennial (Boys) II.	Eva Keagin, Sandy Point Road...	2nd
I. Thompson, " " I.	Blanche J. Thorne, Douglas Ave. I	1st
Geo. S. Devitt, High School, XI.	VII.....	1st
Ellen Holland, St. Joseph's.	Mary Anderson, Aberdeen, III, II..	1st
V. McKenna, " "	E. G. Shaw, Centennial B., IV....	2nd
M. Stothart, Victoria, VI.	E. Gilmour, Leinster Street... ..	2nd
M. Johnson, " IV.	Anne Cassidy, St. Joseph's.....	2nd
Ellen Lingley, " V.	Mary Walsh, "	2nd
E. Gregory, " III.	L. Ingraham, Victoria.....	2nd
E. Beatteay, Albert, II.	B. A. Brittain, Albert, II.. ..	2nd
J. Hanson. Elm Street, I	A. Carleton, " III.....	1st
	Jessie Lawson, High, IX	2nd
	ASSISTANTS.	
	Jennie Drake, Winter Street.	
	M. R. Graham, " "	
	L. Beckwith, High School.	
	Louise Wetmore, Victoria Annex.	
	Juliet Jordan, West Side Schools.	
	Mary Sugrue, St. Peter's.	
	Alice Gale, North End Schools.	
	Grace Brown.	

The resignations of E. J. Thomas, I. Thompson, E. Beatteay, E. Gregory and J. Hanson were caused by their marriages; E. Holland's and V. McKenna's by their removal from the city, and M. Stothart's by illness, which ended in her death.

TRANSFERS OF TEACHERS.

TEACHER.	TRANSFERRED FROM.	TO.
L. M. Lingley.....	Douglas Avenue, VI, V....	Victoria, VII.
M. I. Morrow.....	Sandy Point Road	Elm Street, I.
F. I. Thorne.....	Winter Street, III.....	High School VII.
E. A. Godard.....	Aberdeen, IV.....	Victoria, VII.
A. Emerson.....	Centennial G. IV.....	Mason Hall, III, II.
I. Estabrook.....	V. Annex.....	Centennial B., II.
A. B. Allen.....	Albert, I.....	" B., I
B. H. Wilson.....	Victoria, VI.....	High School, IX.
L. A. Belyea.....	Mason Hall, III, II.....	Albert, I.
W. J. Myles.....	High School, X.....	High School, XI.
T. E. Powers.....	" " IX.....	" " X.
H. M. Ward.....	" " G. IX.....	" " B., IX.
R. Gallagher.....	St. Vincent's.....	St. Joseph's.
A. D. Robb.....	Victoria Annex.....	Victoria.

In making appointments the Board has adhered to the plan of appointing only first class teachers, who are tested at first in occasional duty under the observation of the City Superintendent and the principals of the Schools to which they are attached; and the additions to the staff thus obtained have been generally found satisfactory. It will be noted that three new departments have been found necessary in the last term of the year and yet several of the Schools are too crowded. The grand total attendance is the highest yet reached, viz 474,939½. The new regulation excluding pupils under six years of age will of course cut down these numbers, but the Board does not favor this change, and feels that parents might well be left the judges whether a child is able or not to attend School before or after its sixth year.

The following are the principal repairs and improvements made during the year :

At Douglas Avenue School, new front steps, the building painted and the rooms and halls kalsomined and whitened, the roof repaired and new iron boxes for sanitaraires.

At Newman Street School, a new gravel roof, a new cloak-room and cabinet.

At Elm Street School the building cleaned, kalsomined and whitened, and the roof and one wall shingled.

At St. Peter's (Girls) School, four rooms painted and kalsomined and the hall and vestibule painted.

At St. Peter's (Boys) School, a new cloak room.

At Winter Street School the sanitarium enlarged and a new concrete floor put in, extensive work on the roof, three birch floors, the fences and chimney repaired and new furniture put in one school-room.

At Centennial School, new asphalt floors in basement, new floors in sanitarium and a new closet for teachers. Fence repaired.

At Lemster Street School, black-boards put in order, and new sills where required.

At St. Malachi's School, one room painted, whitened, and furnished with repaired furniture for a class-room.

At St. Joseph's School, the halls kalsomined and painted and water brought into the halls.

At Victoria School, the masonwork on outside painted and the tower and flashing repaired, fencing on south and east repaired, two rooms of furniture repaired and four rooms varnished, iron gutters and conductors put on.

At Victoria Annex School two rooms and two cloak rooms painted.

At Brittain Street School, new furniture and blackboards.

At Albert School a new retaining wall and fence was built on the south side and part of the front fence improved, the furnace overhauled the boys' yard repaired and the hall white-washed.

Slate blackboards have been placed in several Schools during the year and a supply of new maps ordered; the Board being anxious to improve the equipment year by year as they find themselves enabled to do so.

The account of the medals and examinations will be dealt with in detail in the Superintendent's Report hereto annexed, and therefore need not be dealt with here.

The Board have learned with very much satisfaction that the Easter vacation has been restored and Labour Day made a School holiday.

In closing our last year's report reference was made to two circumstances indicative of cheering progress, the larger proportion of teachers holding first class or higher licence, and the larger attendance of pupils. The following tables show that this holds good also of the present year:—

Percentage of teachers holding 1st class or higher licence.

1879, 52.

1889, 54.*

1899, 63.

1900, 66.

* In the interim between these two dates the Board adopted a resolution to employ no teachers below First Class

Attendance in Fall Term of	1895.....	5332
	1896.....	5466
	1897.....	5572
	1898.....	5629
	1899.....	5743
	1900.....	5849

The improvement in these two respects deserves emphasizing; because to those who turn their thoughts to the subject it will be plain, that the raising the standard of the teaching staff and bringing a larger number of the youth of the city under their daily influence are objects even more important than fine buildings and costly equipment.

We have the honor to be, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

EDWARD MANNING, *Secretary.*

A. I. TRUEMAN, *Chairman.*

CITY SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

To the Chairman and Members of
The Board of School Trustees of
the City of Saint John.)

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to submit for your consideration the following report on the Schools of the City of Saint John for the year 1900.

It is gratifying to be able to report a considerable increase in the number of permits issued since the closing of the Schools in June last over the number issued during the same period in 1899. The actual number of permits issued at the office during the year 1900 was somewhat in excess of 1200, being nearly 150 more than the number given out in 1899. This increase was mostly confined to the Madras and Winter Street Schools, which buildings, as has been pointed out in previous reports are already packed to their utmost capacity. Some relief for the overcrowding at Winter Street was obtained by opening a new department for grades V. and VI. and re-arranging the pupils in the different rooms. This new department was at first placed under the charge of Miss Lilian Beckwith, but on her removal to the High School to take the place of Miss Lawson as assistant there, it was given to Miss Drake, who has since conducted the School to the entire satisfaction of the Principal, Mr. Stothart, and myself. It was necessary however, in order to make room for this new School to still occupy a part of the Exhibition Hall at Winter Street, from which two of the Indiantown Schools had but lately been removed and which it was hoped, would not again have to be used for such a purpose. Such a use of the Exhibition Hall is to be regretted for several reasons, more especially because the different Schools in this building are thereby deprived of one common place of meeting on such occasions as the Christmas and Midsummer closing and Empire Day.

The overcrowding in the old Madras Building on Elm Street was unfortunately not so easily relieved, and must necessarily continue to exist as long as the building is used by the School Board. When it is remembered that all the rooms in this building are small, possessing no ventilation except by the windows and doors, and with ceilings scarcely nine feet in height, it will be at once apparent that the number of pupils assigned to each room is, to use the

mildest language, altogether excessive. The following table shows the number of pupils in the different rooms:—

	Grades.	Number of Pupils.
Miss Kerr.....	IV and V	56
Miss Fowler.....	IV	54
Miss Evans.....	III	53
Miss Strang.....	III	56
Miss Gray.....	II	55
Miss Roberts.....	I and II	45
Miss Morrow..	I	71

There is only one proper remedy for the overcrowding which has already existed far too long in this part of the city and that is the erection of a new building on or near the present site. For my own part I should prefer the present site as being most central. The Board should also remember that the new building will have to receive many pupils, who are now sent to the Winter Street School, and should for that reason be erected close to the present situation. This building should contain at least ten rooms with an Exhibition Hall, and might very well be modelled after the Alexandra. It is to be hoped that the Board may see its way clear to grapple with this problem during the coming year.

In my report of last year, your attention was drawn to the location of the pupils belonging to the old Indiantown School pending the erection of the new building. The arrangements made were the best possible under the circumstances, but, as the Schools had to be placed in buildings far removed from one another and as many of the pupils were obliged to walk so far from their homes in order to reach the Schools to which they respectively belonged, the labours of the teachers were more than usually arduous. Moreover, as Mr. Hayes, the Principal, was obliged to teach his School in the assembly hall of the new High School during the entire year, he was unable to hold regular monthly meetings of the teachers, who were thus for the most part deprived of his assistance and advice. All these difficulties, however, were resolutely encountered and, as a rule, overcome by the teachers themselves, who by paying more than the usual number of visits to the homes of their pupils throughout the year and in a variety of other ways prevented much irregularity of attendance and the evils resulting therefrom. As a result of their work almost as many pupils as usual were recommended for promotion in June last. The difficulties briefly outlined above have, however, been permanently removed by the opening of the new Alexandra School. It is not necessary for me to give a detailed description of this fine building but I may be allowed to say that it

is in every way admirably adapted for School purposes. The class-rooms are spacious, well-lighted and ventilated and furnished throughout with separate desks and seats for each pupil. Moreover, as these desks are adjustable, there is exhibited very little of that restlessness on the part of pupils, which is often observed in School rooms where this style of seat has not been adopted. The basement of the building is furnished with sanitary arrangements of an improved description which are giving good satisfaction. The building throughout reflects credit on Mr. R. C. John Dunn, the experienced architect who planned it and superintended its construction.

The present staff is as follows:—Mr. H. V. Hayes, Principal, Grade VIII; Miss Jean Scott, Grade VI; Miss Cowan, Grade VI; Miss Grace Murphy, Grade V; Miss McAlary, Grade IV; Miss Forbes, Grade III; Miss Colwell, Grade II; Miss Stephenson Grade I.

DISCIPLINE.

The discipline of the Schools has been fairly satisfactory throughout the year. There were a few cases of insubordination and some pupils had to be suspended for short periods, but it was not found absolutely necessary to permanently expel any one of these. Of course there have been complaints on the part of parents, some of whom, I am sorry to say, often do complain for what seem to me very trivial reasons. It seems strange for example that, after the present school law has been in force for more than a quarter of a century, any parent should find fault because his child is compelled by the teacher in charge to present a satisfactory excuse for absence from School. Such, however, has been the case during the present year on more than one occasion, although nothing can be plainer than the regulations of the Board of Education under the head of requirements of all pupils. Moreover, this particular regulation is one made in the direct interest of both parent and pupil, as its careful enforcement tends to promote regularity of attendance and keep truancy in check. Parents ought, therefore, to give their assistance most willingly to teachers in this important matter. It would be well to have copies of the regulation, which contains the requirements of pupils, printed and placed in every School-room throughout the city, so that it might be more generally known, that many things upon which teachers have to insist are required by the regulations of the the Board of Education, and are not mere whims of the teacher.

ATTENDANCE.

The attendance throughout the year was good, particularly during the second term. It will be remembered that, during the second term of 1899, the

attendance reached the remarkably high figure of something over 80 percent. This, it should be stated, was the percentage reached throughout the term and not one based on the monthly reports. During the first term of the year 1900, there was a falling off from this figure, but this was naturally to be expected in the winter season, when it is often difficult, if not impossible, for many children belonging to the primary departments to get to School. In the term just closed, the attendance as has been stated above, was remarkably good, but not quite up to the standard of the second term of 1899, which will probably remain as the highest for some time to come. Very many teachers have done what they could to promote regularity of attendance by visits to the homes of pupils, and making careful inquiries after children who are persistently irregular in their attendance. Indeed, the zeal of some teachers in this respect is most commendable and is perhaps not estimated at its true worth by many citizens. If irregularity of attendance with all its resultant evils could be permanently stopped, the teacher's work would be infinitely more pleasant, and parents would have few grounds for complaint with respect to the progress of their children. It is seldom found that any pupils fail to be promoted, who have been punctual and regular in their attendance throughout the year.

GRADING.

The grading of the different Schools is, I think, as carefully done as is possible under the circumstances. Promotion largely depends upon the recommendation of the teacher of the grade and the principal of the building, and as a rule parents are satisfied with their recommendations. Last year there were some three or four applications made to me by parents for the re-examination of their children, but I was obliged in each case to support the decision of the teacher. It is sometimes found that pupils who have been promoted, fail from want of proper application to do the work of the succeeding grade. For such cases there would seem to be no other remedy than to place them again in the grade from which they have just been removed, but as this is such a drastic remedy it has seldom been done. Indeed most teachers have preferred to retain these pupils and patiently do their best with them. As I have pointed out in previous reports there is real need in our city for two or more ungraded Schools. Such Schools could be opened without much extra expense, and would soon amply justify their establishment. To these Schools should be sent those children, who require extra attention and care for the mastery of the ordinary subjects of the course, and who under existing conditions must necessarily leave School very imperfectly educated.

SUBJECTS OF THE COURSE.

The ordinary subjects of the course of study are being effectively taught in the great majority of the Schools. It also affords me pleasure to state that the younger teachers are beginning to realize the absolute necessity of more individual teaching if their instruction is to take due effect and yield a rich and fruitful harvest. By what other mode for example than by individual questioning can it be ascertained that children have performed a task which has been prescribed, or that they have clearly and thoroughly understood some explanation? That teacher, therefore, will be the most efficient who makes it his business to come into direct and immediate contract with each individual in his class, and who is careful to see that no pupil is overlooked. During the past year there has been some improvement made in the teaching of Penmanship and English Composition. Some two years ago a circular on Penmanship was issued to teachers, in which were given full directions as to the proper position of the pupil at the desk, the correct method of holding the pen, &c. Teachers were also urged to give special attention to arm movements in the sixth and succeeding grades. The beneficial results produced by these directions were seen during the first year after they were issued, but they were even more apparent last year. Still the penmanship in many of our schools is not up to the standard which I should like to see reached and which all might attain. This arises from the fact that too many teachers on leaving the Normal School have no definite ideas whatever on the teaching of this important subject, and do not feel the necessity of attending to details. At present all teachers have to pass an examination at the Normal School on the subject of reading both in the theory and practice. Why should it not be considered as essential to young teachers to understand thoroughly the theory and practice of good penmanship? Certainly good writing is quite as necessary in any community as good reading, and teachers can secure good results in the former as well as the latter, provided they are obliged to acquire good methods of teaching it, and are willing to take the necessary pains. Many teachers complain that the copy-books at present prescribed are very defective. This is undoubtedly too true, and it is to be hoped that the Board of Education will soon take steps to have the present series improved. It would also be a step in advance if in St. John a special teacher of penmanship should be engaged permanently by your Board, who would have sole charge of this subject and could instruct and train the teachers in the best methods of teaching it. It might be possible to secure one person who would be thoroughly competent to direct both Drawing and Penmanship.

Arithmetic seems to be well taught in the first four grades. At all events plenty of time is devoted to it, and better results should be reached in the teaching of this subject than in most others. Why then do so many fail in our public examinations in Arithmetic in the higher grades? Mostly it seems to me from the want of the necessary practice. To be accurate in Arithmetic requires more drill than is given in any other subject. Moreover, all teachers should be careful to supplement the slate work of the pupil by plenty of well selected examples in Mental Arithmetic, and no pupil should be allowed to use the slate for any calculation which a little practice and drill will enable him to perform mentally. History and Geography have been as formerly fairly well taught. Some of our Schools are still insufficiently equipped with the requisite maps, but this defect is being rapidly made good by your liberality in devoting an annual sum of \$500 to be applied to the purchase of new maps and other school requisites. This amount should continue to be expended annually until every schoolroom throughout the city is thoroughly equipped. Valuable time in the teaching of Geography is often lost, if, during the period of recitation, the teacher has to send to another room for some map which ought to be in his own. Moreover, maps are often damaged by being carried about from one part of a building to another, and under existing conditions neither Superintendent nor Principals can hold the teacher of each room responsible for the proper care of the maps and globes. In the teaching of History we stand much in need of suitable text-books. The present text-book in Canadian History has never given satisfaction. The book is altogether too large and overloaded with too many details. Moreover it is written in a style entirely unsuited to pupils of the 7th and 8th grades. The ideal text-book in Canadian History has yet to be written. It should not contain more than 100 pages and should be written in a clear pleasant style quite suited to the comprehension of young boys and girls. It might be possible for the Board of Education to authorize a single book containing the outlines of both English and Canadian History. The outlines of English History contained in the old Royal Readers were admirable in their way, and might very well be taken as the basis for the English History, while a book of the size of Smith-Jeffers' Outlines would be quite enough for all the Canadian History that is required.

PHYSICAL CULTURE.

In my report of last year I pointed out how desirable it was that there should be introduced into all the Schools a systematic course of physical exercises adapted to the different grades and calculated to promote and maintain the health of all our pupils. Your attention was also directed to the generous

offer of Mr. Jos. Allison, who agreed to provide for one year at his own expense a director of physical culture for the Schools. It affords me much pleasure to state that this offer is still open for the acceptance of the Board. It will no doubt receive your favourable consideration, as soon as the report of the committee appointed to confer with Mr. Allison on the matter, is laid before you.

MANUAL TRAINING.

The attention of educators throughout Canada is now being directed to this subject, owing to the generosity of Sir Wm. Macdonald, who has placed a large sum of money at the disposal of Prof. Robertson, by means of which the latter is enabled to make an experiment on a large scale in the way of introducing Manual Training into our Public Schools. A school has already been established at the Fredericton Normal School under the direction of Mr. McCready and is, I believe, doing successful work. Mr. McCready addressed the Educational Institute of New Brunswick at Moncton in June last, and awakened a considerable amount of interest in this subject. It might be possible to make some arrangement with Prof. Robertson by which Mr. McCready could come from Fredericton during the months of July and August for the purpose of instructing those of our teachers who are interested in Manual Training. One of the rooms in the basement of the High School could be easily set apart for the purpose, and I should certainly recommend your Board to make the experiment. An enthusiast on the subject of the Manual Training School describes it as a School:—"in which the boy learns to think and to express his thought in language and in art, and give it concrete form in woods and metals. In one word, it is a School in whose curriculum, literature, art, science, and the mechanic arts have equally prominent places, and in which each contributes its due share to training the mind and imparting skill to the hand." While we may not subscribe to every word of the foregoing, and may even feel that the advocates of Manual Training are claiming too much for it, as they seem to think its introduction into our Schools will be a panacea for all our educational defects, it seems to me that it is the duty of an enlightened School Board to give thoughtful and impartial consideration to a subject which is attracting such general attention throughout Canada and the United States.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE.

The examination of pupils seeking admission to the High School was conducted in the High School building on Union Street under the supervision of myself, assisted by Mr. H. V. Hayes, Miss A. Lingley and Mrs. Yandall,

who had also been the supervising examiners in June 1899. The number of candidates at this examination has gradually increased from year to year and in June 1900 no less than 235 presented themselves. Out of this number about 30 failed to pass satisfactorily. Some of these applied for re-examination in August, and were admitted to the High School. Most of them have proved to be satisfactory pupils. The subjects of this examination and the examiners for each subject were as follows:—

English Grammar.....	Miss Vanwart and Mr. Hayes.
English Composition.....	Miss McNaughton and Mr. Barry.
History	Miss Knowlton and Mr. Stothart.
Geography.....	Miss Ward and Mrs. Yandall.
Arithmetic.....	Mr. Myles and Mr. Dill.
Algebra.....	Miss Bartlett and Mr. Montgomery.
Geometry.....	Miss Narfaway and Mr. Parlee.
Natural Science.....	Miss A. Lingley and Mr. Devitt.
Hygiene.....	Srs. Francesca and Carmelita.
Latin	Mr McLean.
Reading	The City Superintendent.

As in 1899, the highest number of marks possible was 1200, 100 marks being assigned to each subject. It would in my opinion be more just to assign a higher number of marks to the more difficult subjects such as Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry and Latin.

Those who made 75 per cent and upwards are as follows. They are arranged in order of merit.

1.	Ida McGerigle.....	1070
2.	Mary Coggar	1069
3.	Mary Mitchell.....	1026
4.	Ethel Creighton.....	1013
5.	Jean Nixon.....	998
6.	Alban Clark.....	989
7.	Louis Conlogue	978
8.	Elda Smith.....	975
9.	Mary Quinn	973
10.	Douglas McArthur.....	969
11.	Nellie Dever.....	965
12.	Roy Finley.....	962
13.	Genevieve Gorman	} 959
14.	Georgia Sherwood	
15.	Fannie Bell.....	958
16.	Agatha Gillen.....	} 955
17.	Mabel Robb.....	

18.	Annie Ryan.....	954
19.	Millie Henderson.....	953
20.	Edith Doherty.....	944
21.	William Woods.....	938
22.	Rose Walsh.....	936
23.	Katie Martin.....	935
24.	Margaret McGourty	932
25.	Arthur Cuming	930
26.	Millie Isaacs.....	929
27.	Katie Kennedy.....	} 928
28.	Vernon Steele.....	
29.	Frank Elliott.	} 925
30.	Jacob Brown.....	
31.	Luella Robinson	924
32.	Ruth Best.....	923
33.	Helena McLean.....	922
34.	Ernest Cheyne.....	917
35.	Bertha Willis	913
36.	Mabel Henderson	912
37.	Lizzie Miller.....	907
38.	Sadie McLaughlin.....	905
39.	Vallie Sandall.....	903
40.	Ronald Stockton.....	902
41.	Helena Johnston.....	} 901
42.	Mary McGuigan.....	
43.	Alice Hennessy.....	

The large number admitted to the High School made it necessary to open a new department of the 9th Grade which was placed in charge of Miss Jessie Lawson, who had formerly been assistant. At the present time this School is located in the exhibition hall of the School—an arrangement which can hardly be described as satisfactory. If a still larger number of pupils should enter the High School next August, at least one of the lower grades now taught in that building would have to be accommodated with quarters in some other building.

HIGH SCHOOL.

During the past year the work done at the High School has been of the usual thorough character. The discipline throughout all the departments has been good and the members of the teaching staff have done their utmost to bring the School up to the highest standard. More than the usual number of pupils passed the matriculation examination of the University of New Brunswick in July last. At the present time eighteen pupils are pursuing the

course laid down for Grade XII, which is quite equal to the work of the Freshman Year in any college in the Maritime Provinces.

While the School is pretty well equipped with all the necessary apparatus, a larger library of books of reference both for students and teachers is much needed.

It is also to be hoped that during the coming year the Board will provide a suitable playground for the girls.

The graduating exercises of the class of 1900 were held in the hall of the High School Tuesday June 26th and were largely attended. The graduating class was the largest in the history of the High School numbering 62 pupils. Diplomas were also presented to the six scholars who had successfully completed the work of Grade XII. After the presentation of diplomas and honor certificates, interesting addresses were made by the Rev. John deSoyres, Dr. W. P. Dole, and Mayor Daniel. Rev. Mr. deSoyres spoke particularly to the members of the class of 1900. Dr. Dole and the Mayor addressed respectively the winners of honor certificates and those who had finished Grade XII.

The programme of exercises was as follows :

1. March.—"For Love or War".....High School Orchestra.
2. Essay.—"The War in South Africa".....William Pugsley.
3. Essay.—"Masters of Fate".....Helen Frink.
4. Essay.—"Heroes".....MacMillan Trueman.
5. Overture.—"Marionette".....High School Orchestra.
6. "Merchant of Venice" (Trial Scene.)

Introduction.....	Florence Estabrocks.
The Duke.....	Frederick Jordan.
Antonio.....	William Pugsley.
Shylock.....	Douglas Montgomery.
Bassanio.....	Bernard Gallagher.
Portia.....	Alice Davidson.
Nerissa.....	Muriel Haley.
Gratiano.....	Donald Macdonald.
Salario.....	Joseph Gray.
Summary.....	Florence Estabrocks.
7. Vocal Solo.—"Loves Proving".....Frank Hagan.
8. Essay.—"What is excellent is permanent"....Edith Cummings.
9. Declamation from Cicero.....Joseph Gray.
10. Gavotte.—"Mignon".....Ambrose Thomas.
11. Valedictory.....Ella Smith.
12. Presentation of Diplomas and Honour Certificates.

The annual presentation of medals took place at the Christmas meeting of the School, Friday Dec. 21st. The unveiling of a portrait of the late Governor

Boyd, who had for eighteen years been Chairman of the St. John School Board, added greatly to the interest of the proceedings. The portrait, which was the gift of the Alumnae Society of the High School, was unveiled by Senator John V. Ellis, who made a most interesting address appropriate to the occasion. The medals with the respective winners are as follows :

Corporation Gold Medal.....	Ella Smith
Parker Silver Medal.....	Ella Smith
Governor General's Silver Medal.....	Mae Perkins
Mrs. Dever's and Mrs. Skinner's Gold Medal.....	William Morrow
Judge Trueman's Gold Medal.....	Ida McGerigle
Mr. C. N. Skinner's Gold Medal.....	Mary Coggar

It is my sad duty to record the death of a faithful teacher, Miss Maggie Stothart. Miss Stothart had applied for six months' leave of absence early in January, hoping that the rest would benefit her health. She, however, grew gradually worse and passed away shortly after Easter. During the long period of her service at the Victoria School, Miss Stothart had endeared herself to many classes of pupils and had also won the respect and confidence of parents and the members of the School Board. Her death was sincerely regretted by all who knew her.

In concluding this report, I wish to thank the Principals and Teachers for their co-operation with me in my efforts to improve the Schools. My thanks are also due the members of the School Board for their invariable kindness and courtesy.

Respectfully submitted,

H. S. BRIDGES.

STATISTICAL TABLES.

Table 1—General Financial Statement.

ASSETS.

1900—			
December 31st, Cash on hand,	....	....	\$ 41 38
Furniture, (See Table 5)	....	....	29,726 59
Real Estate, "	....	....	302,700 67
Sinking Fund for Debentures issue 1898,	....	....	7,000 00
City of St. John Debentures issue 1898,	....	....	28,000 00
Water Debenture No. G, 1342, interest to purchase Parker Medal for High School,	....	....	500 00
Ground rent balance due,	....	....	363 00
Inventory,	....	....	2,200 12
Cash deposited in Bank of New Brunswick,	....	....	7,050 71
			<hr/>
Excess of Liabilities over assets,	....	....	\$377,582 41
			28,709 51
			<hr/>
			\$406,292 01

LIABILITIES.

St. John School Debentures, issue of 1876	....	\$69,500 00
" 1877	....	2,600 00
" 1883	....	6,000 00
" 1884	....	11,500 00
" 1885	....	5,941 00
" Registered 1875	....	200 00
" 1892	....	20,000 00
" 1894	....	10,000 00
" 1895	....	20,000 00
" 1895	....	17,000 00
" 1896	....	1,500 00
" 1896	....	23,000 00
" 1897	....	35,500 00
" 1897	....	34,000 00
" 1900	....	34,500 00
" 1900	....	43,500 00
" 1900	....	26,500 00
		<hr/>
		\$361,250 00

Portland School Debentures issue of 1881	....	400 00	
" " " 1881	....	7,750 00	
" " " 1887	....	1,000 00	
			9,150 00
St. John School Debentures, issued by consent of Common Council and by authority of the Legis- lature to pay off current indebtedness and in lieu of unpaid assessments, amounting to \$75,935.38 —15 years with Sinking Fund,	....	....	35,000 00
Coupon Interest unpaid	....	....	892 03
			<u>\$406,292 03</u>

Table II.—Capital Account, 1900.

EXPENDED ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Bonds retired during year:

1861 to 64	.....	\$ 2,000 00
1866	.....	19,500 00
1867	.....	35,500 00
1868	.....	4,500 00
1869	.....	900 00
1870 and 188 Registered	.....	1,800 00
		<u>\$64,200 00</u>

Expenses during year—

Expenses	.....	\$ 2,286 52
High School,	.....	21 50
		<u>2,308 02</u>
at St. John Street, West End,	.....	980 40
at Erin Street,	.....	2,001 80
at Alexandra during year,	.....	14,759 20
Fire Loss, Elm Street,	.....	38 50
Loan from Bank New Brunswick due December		
31st, 1899,	.....	15,042 20
Paid Loan from Current Account 1899,	.....	6,043 98
Paid Bank Interest on Overdrawn Account	.....	1,966 43
		<u>43,140</u>
		<u>107,340</u>

RECEIPTS ON CAPITAL ACCOUNT.

Sold Debentures during year:

Issue 1900-25 years due 1925 at 3 1-2	
per cent. Nos. 536 to 604,	.....\$34,500 00
Less discount, 2 per cent.,	..... 690 00
	<u>33,810 00</u>
Issue 1900, 40 years, due 1940, Nos. 132	
to 139 and 160 to 218 at 4 per cent, ..	33,500 00
Premium on same at 7 per cent.,	2,345 00
	<u>35,845 00</u>

Table II—Continued.

Issue 1900, 40 years, due 1940, Nos. 140		
to 159 at 4 per cent,.....	10,000 00	
Premium on same at 8 per cent,	800 00	
		10,800 00
Issue 1900, 40 years, due 1940, Nos. 219 to 271 at		
3 1-2 per cent., sold at par,	26,500 00	
Received Insurance Fire Loss, Elm Street	40 00	
Loan from Current Account,	345 53	
		107,340 53
		<u>\$ 107,340 53</u>

Table III.—Current Account, 1900.

RECEIPTS.

1900.

Jan. 31st, Cash on hand January 1st, 1900,	\$	28 41
County fund,		11,025 94
Assessment 1900,		88,412 00
High School Medal Fund,		110 00
Ground Rent,		475 00
Loan to Capital account of 1899, repaid,		6,043 98
Inventory 1900,		1,919 05
		<hr/> 108,014 38

EXPENDITURE ON CURRENT ACCOUNT.

Spar Cove School,	187 03
Sandy Point Road, School,	302 35
Millidgeville "	438 44
Alexandra "	4,301 77
Newman Street "	2,128 79
Douglas Avenue "	2,637 33
Elm Street "	2,741 26
St. Peter's (Boys) "	3,766 54
St. Peter's (Girls) "	3,364 77
Winter Street "	5,894 95
Centennial "	4,986 59
St. Malachi's "	6,065 65
Victoria and Annex Schools	8,912 81
Queen Street School,	673 27
Brittain Street "	265 91
Albert "	6,159 15
Mason Hall "	1,579 61
St. Patrick's "	2,672 00
St. Vincent's "	2,590 52
High "	9,665 93
Leinster Street "	2,768 90
St. Joseph's "	3,119 83
Aberdeen "	3,163 25
	<hr/> 78,386

Table III.—Continued.

Incidental Expenses,	204 90	
Advertising and Printing,	463 91	
Salaries of Secretary and Clerk,	1,600 00	
Special Coupon Interest, Paid Coupons of alleged Bond 277 A,	120 00	
Coupon Interest,	17,049 28	
Office Expenses, Rent, Fuel, Gas &c,	432 62	
Sinking Fund,	2,133 96	
Weldon Lot Water Rates,	3 60	
St. John Street Lot Water Rates	1 60	
High School Medals,	55 12	
	<u>22,064 99</u>	
Total Expenditure,		100,451 64
High School Medals on hand,	55 12	
Supplies on hand,	70 00	
Loan to Capital Account	345 53	
Cash on hand, Dec. 31st, 1900,	41 38	
do deposited in Bank of New Brunswick,	7,050 71	
	<u>7,562 74</u>	
		<u>\$108,014 38</u>

TABLE IV.—C

SCHOOLS.	Teachers' Salaries.	Care.	Repairs.	Fuel, Water and Light.	Rent.	Insurance.	Shop.	Supply.	Expense.	Totals.
Sandy Point Road,	\$229 25	\$28 00	\$17 88	\$24 00	....	..	....	\$1 22	\$2 00	\$302 35
Millidgeville	347 20	42 00	3 95	24 00	\$20 00	....	....	1 29	....	438 44
Spar Cove	150 00	15 00	1 50	6 41	10 00	....	....	1 12	....	187 03
Alexandra	2891 00	202 35	34 54	247 84	350 00	\$305 69	\$5 82	8 88	5 65	4051 77
Newman Street	1541 94	120 00	257 70	111 26	80 00	....	3 64	3 10	11 15	2128 79
Douglas Avenue	1886 72	120 00	273 85	185 35	50 00	....	1 76	3 05	46 60	2567 33
Elm Street	2050 71	130 00	165 44	177 63	200 00	....	1 76	3 12	12 30	2741 26
St. Peter's (Boys)	2754 86	204 00	125 22	208 61	400 00	....	3 96	7 99	1 90	3766 54
St. Peter's (Girls)	2499 10	132 00	162 54	140 64	400 00	....	....	6 49	24 00	3364 77
Winter Street	3578 21	376 69	1250 37	413 85	....	....	....	10 38	15 45	5644 95
Aberdeen	2469 53	200 00	30 12	299 19	....	....	....	9 41	5 00	3013 25
Centennial	3403 67	420 00	458 39	520 14	....	10 00	....	11 89	12 50	4836 59
St. Vincent's	1737 42	204 00	27 98	160 00	450 00	....	1 49	9 63	....	2590 52
High School	7476 58	500 00	126 44	1075 54	....	10 00	....	14 22	63 15	9265 93
Leinster Street	1904 17	200 00	82 33	225 00	350 00	....	....	7 40	....	2768 90
St. Malachi's	4150 51	360 00	269 03	258 49	880 62	....	20 83	19 52	6 65	5965 65
St. Joseph's	1922 00	250 00	213 95	182 25	435 00	....	3 84	16 44	6 55	3019 83
Victoria and Annex	5951 14	600 00	130 41	728 64	....	10 00	5 80	17 69	21 13	8642 81
Queen Street	520 00	42 00	18 97	9 61	75 00	....	....	4 44	3 25	673 27
Britain Street	260 43	....	1 25	....	....	....	....	4 23	....	265 91
Albert	4160 38	420 00	862 04	437 49	....	20 00	....	6 09	3 15	5909 15
Mason Hall	1173 13	100 00	15 33	60 55	200 00	....	....	1 30	4 30	1554 01
St. Patrick's	1926 35	162 00	138 49	109 19	262 50	....	....	11 72	1 75	2612 00
	\$54,984 30	\$4831 04	\$5845 72	\$5665 68	\$4153 12	\$365 60	\$48 70	\$180 92	\$240 48	\$76,311 65

TABLE IV. — Continued.

School as per Table above.....	\$76,311 65
Incidental Expenses .. .	204 90
Advertising and Printing	463 91
Salaries of Secretary and Clerk.....	1,600 00
Coupon Interest	17,459 78
Special Coupon Interest. Paid Coupons on Alleged Bond 277 A.....	130 00
Office Expenses, Gas, Fuel, Rent, etc.....	432 62
High School Medals.....	55 12
Weldon Lot: Water Rates	3 60
St. John Street Property: Water Rates.....	1 60
	<hr/>
	\$96,653 18

TABLE V.—Details of Assets in Real Estate and Furniture.

PROPERTY.	REAL ESTATE.	FURNITURE.
Sandy Point Road School.....	\$ 597 40	\$ 165 84
Millidgeville "	1,236 92	164 05
Indiantown (Alexandra) School.....	34,553 04	2,322 33
Spar Cove "	355 00	63 90
Newman Street "	2,787 66	498 08
Douglas Avenue "	7,034 31	693 09
Elm Street " Rented.....	.....	919 91
St. Peter's (Boys) " " .....	.....	1,268 42
St. Peter's (Girls) " " .....	.....	1,080 48
Winter Street "	33,439 96	2,147 40
Centennial "	34,175 11	2,355 37
St. Vincent's " Rented.....	.....	885 42
Lainster Street " " .....	.....	823 36
St. Malachi's " " .....	.....	1,697 05
St. Joseph's " " .....	.....	1,188 57
St. Patrick's " " .....	.....	863 60
Mason Hall " " .....	.....	330 80
Albert "	33,137 86	1,710 09
Brittain Street " occupied with- out rent.....	.....	95 77
Queen Street School, Rented.....	.....	136 80
Victoria "	54,289 03	2,892 47
Victoria Annox "	9,230 52	1,201 91
Aberdeen "	20,247 41	1,066 75
High "	52,352 50	4,056 81
Office, Rented .....	.....	1,238 33
Shop	1,330 98	60 00
Weldon Lot.....	3,000 00	.....
St. Malachi's Addition	668 67	.....
Grammar School Lots.....	13,000 00	.....
St. Patrick's Improvements.....	283 90	.....
St. John Street Property	980 40	.....
	\$302,700 67	\$29,726 59

Table VI.—ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1900.

1. Salaries of Teachers and Superintendent.....	\$55,600 00	
2. Salaries of Officers	1,600 00	
3. Fuel, Water and Light.....	6,000 00	
4. Care of Buildings.....	4,900 00	
5. Rent and Insurance.....	5,000 00	
6. Printing, Advertising and Binding.....	300 00	
7. Repairs	4,000 00	
8. Incidental Expenses.....	2,000 00	
9. School Supplies and Apparatus	500 00	
		<u>\$79,900 00</u>
Less County Fund, say	\$11,200 00	
Ground Rent and Interest,....	500 00	
	<u>11,700 00</u>	
		<u>\$68,200 00</u>
Add. Debenture Interest.....	\$18,078	
Sinking Fund.....	2,134	
	<u>20,212 00</u>	
		<u>\$88,412 00</u>

Table VII. GROUND RENT STATEMENT.

LESSEE AND TIME.	Amounts.	Rent Due.	Rent Paid.	Balance Due.
Mr. Hugh H. McLean:				
Balance due Jan. 1, 1900	\$80 00			
One year's rent to Nov. 1, 1900,	80 00	\$160 00		
amount paid			\$160 00	
Mrs. C. D. McAlpine:				
Balance due Jan. 1, 1900	60 00			
One year's rent to Nov. 1, 1900..	60 00	120 00		
amount paid			90 00	
Balance due				\$30 00
Mrs. Fred. Gregory				
Balance due Jan. 1, 1900	100 00			
One year's rent to Nov. 1, 1900,	40 00	140 00		
amount paid			40 00	
Balance due				100 00
Mr. James H. Pullen:				
One year's rent to Nov. 1, 1900,	60 00	60 00		
Balance due				60 00
Mr. Chas. A. Clark:				
Balance due Jan. 1, 1900	103 00			
Year's rent due Nov. 1, 1900...	80 00	183 00		
By amount paid			60 00	
Balance due				123 00
Mr. Fred. S. Thompson:				
Balance due Jan. 1, 1900	25 00			
Year's rent to Nov. 1, 1900....	50 00	75 00		
By amount paid			50 00	
Balance due				25 00
Mrs. L. E. Sprague:				
One year's rent to Nov. 1, 1900,	50 00	50 00		
By amount paid			50 00	
Dr. C. Hatheway:				
Six months' rent to May 1, 1900,	25 00	25 00		
By amount paid			25 00	
Dr. Jas. Manning:				
Six months' rent to Nov. 1, 1900,	25 00	25 00		
Balance due				25 00
Total arrears Nov. 1, 1900				\$363 00

VIII. BONDS ISSUED BY BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES, ST. JOHN, N. B.

SERIES.	Numbers.	Denomi- nation.	Amount.	When Due.	Rate.
Series, St. John...	1 to 100	....	...	Redeemed.	....
Registered...	107, 108	....	....	Redeemed.	....
St. John...	200 to 247	....	....	Redeemed.	....
"	248, 249	\$ 250	\$ 500	Jan., 1901	5 p. c.
"	250 to 254	5,000	25,000	"	6 "
"	255 to 259	1,755	8,775	"	6 "
"	260 to 262	500	1,500	"	6 "
"	263	200	200	"	6 "
"	264	....	....	Redeemed.	....
"	265	200	200	Jan., 1901	6 p. c.
"	266 to 276	....	....	Redeemed.	....
"	277	2,000	2,000	July, 1902	6 p. c.
"	278	600	600	"	6 "
"	279 to 290	500	6,000	Jan., 1908	6 "
"	291 to 313	500	11,500	July, 1909	6 "
"	314 to 324	500	5,500	Jan., 1910	5 "
"	325	441	441	"	5 "
"	326	....	....	Redeemed.	....
"	327 to 366	500	20,000	July, 1917	4 p. c.
"	367 to 373	4,000	28,000	Jan., 1901	6 "
"	374	5,334	5,334	"	6 "
"	375 to 408	500	17,000	Sept., 1920	4 "
"	409 to 421	500	6,500	March, 1921	4 "
"	422 to 454	500	16,500	Aug., 1921	4 "
"	455 to 479	1,000	25,000	"	1922 3 1/2 "
"	480 to 500	500	10,500	"	3 1/2 "
"	501 to 535	1,000	35,000	May, 1913	4 "
"	536 to 604	500	34,500	"	1925 3 1/2 "
ad, First Series.....	1 to 62	....	....	Redeemed.	....
"	63	400	400	Sept., 1901	6 p. c.
"	64, 65	500	1,000	Aug., 1907	5 "
Second Series....	1 to 14	500	7,000	Sept., 1906	6 "
"	15	750	750	"	6 "
n Redemption Bonds..	1 to 20	500	10,000	Nov., 1934	4 "
"	21 to 60	500	20,000	May, 1935	4 "
"	61 to 63	500	1,500	March, 1936	4 "
"	64 to 131	500	34,000	Jan., 1937	4 "
"	132 to 218	500	43,500	July, 1940	4 "
"	219 to 271	500	26,500	"	3 1/2 "

Table IX. SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK.

I — BUILDINGS.		1ST TERM.	2ND TERM.
Number of Buildings occupied as Schools.....		24	24
“ “ owned.....		11	12
“ “ rented.....		12	11
“ “ occupied without rent.....		1	1
“ Rooms owned.....		86	92
“ “ rented.....		63	60
“ “ occupied without rent.....		1	1
“ High School Department, Grades XII-IX,		12	13
“ Advanced “ “ VIII-V,		42	44
“ Advanced and Primary, “ VII-I,		11	11
“ Primary, “ IV-I,		85	85
II — PUPILS.			
Number of Pupils enrolled.....		6,753	7,160
“ Boys.....		3,264	3,433
“ Girls.....		3,489	3,728
“ Pupils over 15 years of age.....		416	321
“ “ under 15 years of age.....		6,337	6,839
“ “ reduced by transfer.....		6,710	7,142
Grand total days' attendance.....		608,971 ¹ / ₂	474,938
Number daily present on an average.....		5,283	5,849
Percentage of enrolled daily present (full term).....		78.23	81
Number attending High Schools.....		374	437
“ “ Advanced Schools.....		2,190	2,261
“ “ Primary “.....		4,180	4,462
“ of pupils to each teacher (average).....		45	47
“ reported new to schools.....		249	1,118
Percentage of whole number attending High Schools... ..		5 ¹ / ₂	6
“ “ “ “ “ Advanced “... ..		32 ¹ / ₂	31
“ “ “ “ “ Primary “... ..		62	62

III — THE SCHOOL YEAR.

Number of days in the School Year.....	203
Total number of Pupils enrolled.....	7,871
Grand Total days' attendance for the year....	1,083,911
Average number of days each pupil attended..	138.5

Table X.—Particulars of School Attendance by Grades.

SCHOOL.	Name of Teacher.	Class of Licence.	Grades Taught.		1st Term.			2nd Term.				
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled.	Attendance.	Per Cent.	Enrolled.	Attendance.	Per Cent.		
Sandy Pt. Road ..	Mary I. Morrow,...	I	B&G 5	1	15	8	54	...	...	...
	Eva Keagin,.....	I	" "	B&G 5-1	...	...	...	15	11	67		
Millidgeville	J. Vernon Kierstead	I	" "	" "	48	33	69	37	27	88		
Spar Cove.....	H. Henderson,....	III	" 3-1	"	1	10	5	50	8	5	62	
Indiantown..... (now Alexandra)	Hedley V. Hayes,...	I	B&G	8	"	8	36	25	69	36	30	83
	Jean Scott,.....	Sup.	"	6	"	6	49	41	83	51	43	84
	Ada Cowan,.....	I	"	6, 5	"	6	39	29	75	55	48	87
	Grace Murphy,....	I	"	5	"	5	46	33	72	58	51	88
	Ella McAlary,.....	II	"	4	"	4	41	32	78	46	41	89
	Bertha E. Forbes,.	I	"	3	"	3	37	29	79	53	46	87
	Emma Colwell,...	II	"	2	"	2	44	34	77	46	41	88
	Bessie I. Stevenson,	I	"	1	"	1	43	31	73	57	48	84
Newman Street...	Malcom D. Brown,	I	"	7	"	7	39	33	86	48	42	88
	P. W. Livingstone,	II	"	4, 3	"	4, 3	47	38	78	49	42	85
	Edna G. Powers,...	I	"	3, 2	"	3	52	45	87	58	47	82
	Jean H. Mowry,...	II	"	1	"	1	55	38	70	57	45	79
Douglas Avenue..	Geo. W. Dill,.....	I	"	8, 7	"	8, 7	42	32	77	44	39	90
	A. Louise Lingley,	I	"	6, 5	"	5	3	43	81	...	...	...
	Blanche Thorne,...	I	"	6, 5	"	6, 5	...	...	...	45	38	85
	Louise C. Brown,...	II	"	4, 3	"	4, 3	59	48	81	49	41	90
	Helen M. Dale,....	II	"	2	"	3, 2	36	29	80	47	40	88
	Ella J. Connell,....	II	"	1	"	2, 1	51	37	73	60	48	81
Elm Street.....	Kate A. Kerr,.....	I	"	5, 4	"	5, 4	60	47	79	56	47	83
	Minnie S. Fowler,...	I	"	4, 3	"	4	58	54	78	54	45	84
	Mary C. Evans,....	I	"	3	"	3	59	48	80	52	40	77
	Sarah Gray,.....	II	"	2	"	2	60	49	82	56	43	76
	Margaret I. Strang,	II	"	2, 1	"	3, 2	56	37	66	55	43	88
	Violet C. Roberts,	II	"	1	"	1	35	25	71	45	31	70
	Jenny H. Hanson,...	II	"	1	"	1	48	37	57	...	...	...
	Mary I. Morrow,...	I	"	1	"	1	...	...	...	71	51	81

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY GRADES. — Continued.

SCHOOL.	Name of Teacher.	Class of Licence.	Grades Taught.		1st Term.		2nd Term.	
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled.	Attendance, Per Cent.	Enrolled.	Attendance, Per Cent.
St Peter's (Boys).	Joseph Harrington,	I	B 8.6	B 8.6	40	31.77	46	38.83
	Michael D. Sweeny,	II	" 5.4	" 5.4	39	31.77	48	36.76
	Josephine Quinn,....	I	" 4	" 4	3	45.35	78	48.183
	M. L. McMillan,....	II	" 3	" 3	58	47.81	56	48.85
	Kate S. Buckley,....	II	" 2.1	" 2.1	52	42.81	54	44.81
	Annie B. McInnes,...	II	" 2	" 2	52	42.81	52	44.84
	Alicia McCarron,...	II	" 1	" 1	50	37.75	60	44.74
St, Peter's (Girls),	Joanna Carney,....	I	G 8.7	G 8.7	34	29.84	38	34.91
	M. H. McCluskey,	I	" 6	" 6	45	34.76	45	37.82
	Kate Haggerty,....	II	" 5	" 5	40	33.84	45	33.79
	Sarah Smith,.....	II	" 4	" 4	49	37.75	42	29.74
	M. E. Kelly,.....	II	" 3	" 3	34	24.71	39	29.94
	Maggie Corkery,...	II	" 3.2	" 3.2	38	31.83	45	40.90
	Sarah Boudreau,...	II	" 2.1	" 2.1	44	34.78	49	41.83
	Ellen Marry,	II	" 1	" 1	44	30.69	48	37.77
Winter Street	Thomas Stothart,...	I	B&G 8.7	B&G 8.7	37	32.86	41	33.87
	Amy Iddles,.....	I	" 7.6	" 7.6	47	40.83	51	36.67
	J. K. Sutherland,...	II	" 6	" 6	61	48.79	54	41.75
	J. S. Drake,.....	I	" 6.5	" 6.5	...	...	40	32.81
	Alberta A. McLeod,	I	" 5	" 5	51	40.78	55	49.88
	Maude Gibson,....	I	" 5.4	" 5.4	55	43.79	53	42.80
	Sarah Taylor,....	I	" 4.3	" 4.3	52	43.83	50	41.83
	Gertrude Webb,...	I	" 3	" 3	68	53.77	57	46.81
	Lilian Simpson,...	II	" 2	" 2	55	44.78	57	47.83
	Maggie R. Gray,...	II	" 2.1	" 2.1	63	49.78	60	49.81
	Etta Barlow,.....	I	" 1	" 1	52	41.79	59	52.89
	M. R. Graham,....	I	" 1	" 1	...	...	35	23.67
Aberdeen	Wm. M. McLean,...	G. S.	" 8.7	" 8.7	35	24.69	21	18.84
	E. G. Corbet,....	I	" 6.5	" 6.5	49	36.74	55	46.83
	A. B. Honeywell,...	I	" 4	" 4	54	39.72	55	44.80
	Jessie Caird,.....	II	" 3	" 3	59	44.73	50	40.80
	Annie L. Page,....	II	" 2	" 2.1	47	34.71	50	40.80
	Mary Anderson,...	I	" 2.1	" 3.2	46	35.72	52	41.80
	M. V. Lawrence,...	II	" 1	" 1	47	33.70	57	40.71

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY GRADES. — Continued.

SCHOOL.	Name of Teacher.	Class of License.	Grades Taught.		1st Term.		2nd Term.	
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled	Attendance Per Cent	Enrolled	Attendance Per Cent
Atennial	Henry Town, . . .	I	B 7,6	B 7-6	39	34 88	41	37 88
	Jennie M. Rowan, .	II	" 4	"	152	15 86	10	34 84
	Lily Clarke,	I	" 3	"	354	39 72	48	41 85
	Lizzie J. Thomas, .	I	" 2	"	49	39 80		
	I. Estabrook,	I	"	"	2		51	43 85
	Isabelle Thompson, .	I	" 1	"	73	57 77		
	A. B. Allen,	II	"	"	1		68	58 85
	Annie M. Hea, . . .	I	G 5	G	535	28 81	38	30 78
	Annie Emerson, . . .	II	" 4	"	46	43 93		
	E. G. Shaw,	I	"	"	1		41	33 81
	M. I. Campbell, . . .	II	" 3	"	346	35 76	50	38 72
	Jessie Miligan, . . .	I	" 2	"	249	39 80	47	39 82
	Lily K. Mackay, . .	I	" 1	"	159	43 73	63	51 81
Vincent's	Mary McDonald, . .	Sup.	" 12-10	G 11, 10	26	20 76	28	24 85
	M. Ellen Carey, . . .	I	" 9, 8	"	9, 8	35 28	81	35 29 82
	Helen M. Kirk, . . .	I	" 8, 7	"	54	38 30	79	44 37 87
	Mary A. Legere, . . .	I	" 3, 2	"	3, 2	50 37	73	56 44 78
	Rosa B. Gallagher, .	II	" 1	"	51	34 67		
	A. Cassidy,	I	"	"	1		52	40 78
B School	Bridget Cosgrove, .	II	" 6-1	"	44	51 50	92	49 46 94
	Henry S. Bridges, . .	G. S.	B&G 12	B&G 12	7	6 85	18	17 92
	M. M. Narraway, . .	G. S.	G 11	G	11	37 34	92	33 28 84
	Geo. R. Devitt, . . .	G. S.	B&G 11		35	30 85		
	W. J. Ryles,	G. S.		B 11			27	24 88
	Kate R. Bartlett, . .	I	G 10	G	10	26 20	77	37 33 88
	Wesley J. Myles, . .	G. S.	B 10		34	26 79		
	T. E. Powers,	G. S.		B 10, 9			37	31 83
	Mary E. Knowlton, .	I	B&G 10	G	10	28 21	73	42 37 89
	E. McNaughton, . . .	G. S.	G 9	"	9	43 35	83	41 36 87
	Thomas E. Powers, . .	G. S.	B 9		36	30 84		
	H. M. Ward,	I		B 9			40	35 89
	Phoebe K. Vanwart	I	B&G 9	B&G 9	37	30 81	11	37 91
	J. Lawson,	I	"	"	9		29	25 85
	H. May Ward,	I	G 9		43	36 83		
	B. H. Wilson,	I		G 9			15	39 87
	Alice K. Lingley, . .	I	B 8	B	8	42 34	81	45 36 82
	L. H. Yandall, . . .	I	G 8	G	8	36 30	84	41 35 85
	F. Iva Thorne, . . .	I	" 7	"	7	46 38	82	47 41 87

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY GRADES. — Continued.

SCHOOL.	Name of Teacher.	Class of Licence	Grades Taught.		1st Term.			2nd Term.		
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled	Attendance	Per Cent	Enrolled	Attendance	Per Cent
Leinster Street....	John Mackinnon,...	I	B	7	B	741	3182	48	41	85
	E. Iva Yerxa,...	I	"	6,5	"	647	3779	48	40	82
	Isabel Estabrook,...	I	"	5	"	48	3674			
	E. Gilmour,...	I	"	"	"	5		53	44	83
	F. L. Dieuaide,...	I	"	4	"	438	3182	48	40	82
	E. Kate Turner,...	I	"	4,3	"	146	3984	50	41	82
St. Malachi's....	Jas. Barry,...	I	"	8	"	830	2687	28	25	88
	Minnie R. Carlyn,...	I	"	7,6	"	7,642	3788	40	33	82
	M. C. Coughlan,...	II	"	6	"	6,538	3180	47	34	73
	F. B. McManus,...	II	"	5	"	438	3181	43	35	82
	Mary E. Gallivan,...	II	"	4	"	445	3271	46	34	73
	A. B. Harrington,...	II	"	5,4	"	544	3579	41	31	76
	Mary E. Hayes,...	I	"	3	"	345	3781	41	33	81
	James R. Sugrue,...	II	"	3	"	347	3676	40	30	76
	Kate A. Cotter,...	II	"	2	"	249	3878	52	43	82
	C. M. Hogan,...	II	"	2,1	"	2,138	3079	40	29	72
St. Joseph's....	Kate E. Lawlor,...	II	"	1	"	159	4474	66	46	70
	Sarah Burchill,...	I	G	7,6	G	8,737	2772	40	32	80
	Ellen Holland,...	I	"	6,5	"	43	3888			
	M. Walsh,...	I	"	"	"	6		37	32	88
	Katharine O'Neil,...	II	"	5	"	6,542	3673	44	34	76
	Veronica McKenna,...	II	"	4	"	58	4577			
	R. B. Gallagher,...	II	"	"	"	5,4		48	34	72
	F. Bourgeois,...	II	"	4,3	"	1,350	4488	55	47	86
	G. Fitzgerald,...	II	"	2	"	241	3277	41	35	77
Victoria....	A. Pauline Delaney,...	II	"	1	"	136	2365	42	29	70
	Wm. H. Parlee,...	I	"	8	"	841	3482	37	31	84
	Bessie H. Wilson,...	I	"	7	"	12	3174			
	Edith A. Godard,...	I	"	6	"	751	4978	51	41	81
	M. L. Lingley,...	I	"	"	"	6		51	47	85
	Maggie C. Sharpe,...	II	"	6	"	650	4080	55	46	84
	June W. Estey,...	I	"	5	"	547	3983	51	46	81
	Edna M. Gregory,...	I	"	5	"	45	3987			
	A. D. Robb,...	I	"	"	"	5,4		50	39	78
	L. G. Ingraham,...	I	"	4	"	446	3780	53	41	77
	Stella T. Payson,...	I	"	4,3	"	353	4072	48	41	86

PARTICULARS OF SCHOOL ATTENDANCE BY GRADES. — Continued.

SCHOOL.	Name of Teacher.	Class of Licence.	Grades Taught.		1st Term.			2nd Term.		
			1st Term.	2nd Term.	Enrolled.	Attendance.	Per Cent.	Enrolled.	Attendance.	Per Cent.
Victoria..	Zebie F. Murray, ..	I	G 3,2	G 3,2	51	39	76	43	34	79
	B. G. Thompson, ..	I	" 2	"	250	43	87	48	40	84
	Matilda H. Shaw, ..	II	" 1	"	140	30	74	49	35	71
	Harriet D. Gregg, ..	I	" 1	"	138	27	70	54	40	73
Victoria Annex ...	A. L. Dykeman, ..	I	II 6	B 6	43	37	87	48	39	82
	M. Kavanagh,	I	"	"	5			47	40	84
	Annie D. Robb,	I	" 5	"	47	37	79			
	Laura L. Salter, ..	I	" 3	"	345	37	82	55	45	81
	F. E. Henderson, ..	I	" 3,2	"	244	38	86	48	39	81
	Mary G. Gunn,	II	" 2	"	247	40	84	49	41	83
	Harriet O. Howard, ..	II	" 1	"	149	37	75	51	39	76
Queen Street....	I. T. Richardson, ..	II	B&G 4-1	B&G 5-1	34	24	71	34	24	71
Britain Street	Helen Adam,	I	" 6-1	" 6-1	22	21	94	14	12	89
Albert	John Montgomery, ..	I	" 8	"	83	39	27	68	32	26
	Clara R. Fullerton, ..	I	" 7	"	74	23	79	39	34	84
	Gertrude L. Seely, ..	II	" 6	"	6,5	46	37	80	55	46
	Enoch Thompson, ..	I	" 6,5	"	6,5	53	41	77	57	45
	M. G. Emerson,	II	" 5,4	"	5,4	47	37	78	53	43
	Lydia J. Fullerton, ..	II	" 4	"	4	55	44	81	60	50
	Alice M. Carleton, ..	I	" 4,3	"	51	44	87	49	45	91
	H. M. Thompson, ..	I	" 3	"	56	48	86	57	49	86
	Hattie A. Smith, ..	I	" 2	"	245	36	80	45	39	83
	Elizabeth Beatteay, ..	I	" 2,1	"	57	47	81			
	B. Brittain,	I	"	2,1				61	52	86
	Annie B. Allen,	I	" 1	"	71	53	76			
	L. Belyea,	I	"	1				71	54	76
Mason Hall	G. E. Armstrong, ..	I	" 5,4	" 5,4	38	29	75	36	31	86
	Lily Belyea,	I	" 3,2	"	38	29	75			
	A. Emerson,	II	" 3,2	" 3,2				42	34	81
	Mary A. Nannrey, ..	II	" 1	" 1	132	25	77	38	29	75
St. Patrick's.....	J. Frank Owens, ..	G. S.	B 7-5	B 7,6,4	32	26	80	42	35	82
	F. Martina Quinn, ..	II	" 3-2	" 3,2	38	31	84	35	28	79
	Mary J. Doherty, ..	II	B&G 2,1	B&G 1	46	30	66	52	37	70
	Maggie McKenna, ..	I	G 7-5	G 7-5	34	28	83	42	36	88
	Mary E. Farrel, ...	II	" 5-3	" 4-2	38	32	85	42	36	85

No. XI. MEDALLISTS IN THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS OF SAINT JOHN.

Year.	Corporation Gold, Dux of Schools Grades XII., XI.	Parker Silver, Mathematics.	Governor-General's Silver, English. Grade X.	Governor-General's Bronze, Science. Grade IX.	Alexandra Silver, Grade IX.	Alexandra Bronze,* Various, Grades IX., VIII.
1872	John Hale.	James Magee.				Kate Bartlett.
1873	Richard M. Given.	James Trueman				Annie Everett.
1874	James R. MacC.	C. Fred. Fisher.	Maggie Underhill.	Mary W. Hartl.	Alexander Rankine.	Annie Steeves.
1875	James Trueman.	Alban F. Emery.	Frank Millidge.	James Trueman.	Charlotte Olive.	Mary McAfee.
1876	William A. Ewing.	William Sewall.	Mary Humphrey.	Annie Everett.	Lizzie Thomas.	
1877	J. Twining Hart	James S. Clark.	William A. Ewing.	James Seely.	Frank Millidge.	
1878	Elmer Spiller.	John Livingstone.	Annie Everett.	Kate R. Bartlett.	Elmer Spiller.	Silver, A. C. Smith.
1879	John McIntosh.	Wilmer A. Duff.				K. Bartlett.
1880	Wilmer V. Duff.	Martin A. Henderson.	Lilian Hazen.			
1881	Howard D. Fritz.	W. F. Ganong.	L. Eliz. Narraway.	Herman Peiler.		Gold, J. Fritz.
1882	Herman Peiler	Herman Peiler	Sophia McLaren.	George E. Keator.		Annie Hunter.
1883	John W. Gallivan.	Arthur Richardson.	Kate R. Hall.	William C. Cross.		Martha McKilligan.
1884	William D. Matthews.	William C. Cross.	Sarah Shenton.	Thomas Denaude.		Silver, Wm. Elder.
1885	Alex C. Macrae.	Oscar Watson.	Alice Raimie.	Charles J. Milligan.		Walter Taylor.
1886	Ed. D. Johnson	William A. Vanwart.	Jennie Mowatt.			Silver, S. Jones.
1887	William M. Furlane.	Alban Wilson.	Annie D. Robb.	Ed. J. Midden.		Sophia McLaren.
1888	Francis Walker.	John McKnight.	Mary Evans.	Percy Hanington.		Emma Purvis.
1889	Carus H. Rowe.	Frederick McNeil.	Alice Walker.	Ernest Ruel.		Annie Robb.
1890	Frank Green.	William Clarke.	Gertrude Hannington.			Frank Hartley.
1891	Kate Travers.	Herman Peck.	Carrie M. Sully.			Ellen Coburn.
			Maggie Morton.			
			Susan Cameron			
				George Milligan.		
				Charles M. Manning.		
				Kate Travers.		

1892	H. May Ward.	Oscar Ring.	Mabel Hanington.	Maud Hannah.		
1893	Hattie A. Smith.	H. A. Smith.	Helen G. Allison.	Helen G. Allison.		
1894	Muriel R. Carr.	Muriel B. Carr.	Francis Coll.	Maud Gibson.		Gold, C. W. Weldon!
1895	Jessie Lawson.	Mary Clark.	Walter J. Wilson.	Thomas Lunney.		Chas. Montgomery.
1896	Walter J. R. Wilson.	W. J. R. Wilson.	Harry Devlin.	Emily McAvity.		Marian Belyea.
1897	Wallace Bagnall.	Harry Devlin.	Emily McAvity.	Charles Lawson.		Gold, D. R. Jack.
1898	Emily McAvity.	Chester Martin.	Charles Lawson.	Frederic Jordan.		Ethel Fanjoy.
1899	Charles Lawson.	Clas. Lawson.	Ella M. Smith.	Gold,†	Gold, A. I. Truman.	Gold, C. N. Shinner.
1900	Ella M. Smith.	Ella M. Smith.	May Perkins.	William Morrow.	Ida McGerigle.	Mary Coggar.

* The Princess Alexandra Medal were all given by J. Boyd, Esq. † Given by Lady Trustees.

III. CITY OF MONCTON.

Board of School Trustees, 1900.

MR. J. T. HAWKE, *Chairman*.

MR. W. D. MARTIN,	MISS HATTIE TWEDDIE,	MR. JAS. FLANAGAN,
L. N. BOURQUE, M. D.,	MR. A. E. WALL,	MR. H. H. AYER.
MR. G. B. WILLETT,	Mrs. ANNIE M. PURDY,	
F. A. McCULLY, B. A., LL. B., <i>Secretary</i> .		

Faculty of the Grammar School, 1900.

GEORGE J. OULTON, M. A., Principal, Teacher of Science and Geometry.
 JOE MILLS, B. A., { Teacher of Latin, Greek, General History, Civics, Book-keeping, British History.
 CYRUS ACHESON, { Teacher of English Literature, Grammar, Analysis, Essay Work, French.
 LUTHER R. HETHERINGTON, B. A., { Teacher of Mathematics and Canadian History and Geography.
 To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D., }
 Chief Supt. of Education. }

SIR: The Board of School Trustees of the City of Moncton have the honor to present for your consideration their annual report of the Public Schools in the City of Moncton for the year 1900.

During the year some changes have taken place in the constitution of the Board. In June last Mr. David Grant, who had been Chairman of the Board of Trustees for some years, resigned on removing to British Columbia. Mr. Grant during his term of office was very zealous in his efforts to promote the welfare of the Moncton Schools. He gave a great deal of personal attention to the discharge of his duties. The Board expressed regret at his removal from the city and consequent resignation. Mr. J. T. Hawke was appointed Chairman in his place.

Mr. Allen E. Wall whose term of office had expired was on the 26th of December inst., reappointed trustee by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

AHERDEEN SCHOOL.

The staff of teachers during the year has undergone many changes.

In the high School Mr. H. A. Smeeth who had conducted the Classical Department successfully for several terms, resigned at the close of the June term. He was succeeded by Mr. Joseph Mills B. A. Mr. Mills resigned at the end of the term to accept a position in Fredericton, much to the regret of the trustees, parents and pupils. He was succeeded by Mr. Donald McLennan, B. A., formerly of the Harkness Academy, Newcastle.

Professor Louis D'Ornano, B. Sc., who taught French in the High School for two years removed to Montreal, and the French classes have been taken by Mr. Acheson who is doing successful work.

So many changes of teachers in the High School are very objectionable. The frequent changes of teachers in one or two departments of the High School militates very much against the progress of the School as a whole and places all the departments at a great disadvantage.

Within two years past the following Grammar School teachers have resigned to accept positions elsewhere, namely: Miss Susie Gray, B. A., W. M. Black, B. A., H. A. Smeeth, B. A., H. L. Brittain, B. A., and Joseph Mills, B. A. It is not an unfair conclusion to draw that sufficient salaries would have induced some of these at least to have remained. The Board of Trustees on the resignation of Mr. Mills placed themselves in communication with the Chief Superintendent of Education and all the Inspectors of Schools in the Province seeking a desirable teacher to succeed Mr. Mills. It was found that the best men were not available at the salaries formerly paid in Moncton and that successful teachers, who could govern as well as teach, could not be obtained for the salaries paid. The Board was therefore face to face with one of two conditions; either to have the High School run on an inferior basis or pay sufficient salaries to retain good teachers. It was therefore resolved to slightly increase the salaries of teachers in the High School, which it will be observed are not now extravagant, considering the training and ability required for such positions. The salaries paid formerly by Trustees to Grammar School teachers were respectively, \$650, \$450, \$450 and \$350 per year. These have now been increased to \$850, \$650, \$550 and \$450. It is hoped that this increase in salaries will give more of a permanency to the staff in Moncton.

In the lower departments there have been some changes. Miss McSweeney at the beginning of the year was granted leave of absence for one term. She was succeeded by Miss M. E. Bray who did successful work. At the close of the term in June last Miss Adams resigned after having given

many years of effective service. A resolution of regret was passed by the Board. Her school was supplied by Miss Mary Moore who has been very successful. She has since been permanently appointed on the staff.

MATRICULANTS.

The following were successful candidates from the High School in passing the examination in 1900 for Matriculation in the University of New Brunswick:

Mabel McLeod, Fantie Colpitta, Edward Lynch, Ernest Bayne.

ENTRANCE EXAMINATIONS.

In June last the examinations for entrance to the High School were held in the Aberdeen Building under the supervision of the Principal of the High School and the Secretary. 97 candidates presented themselves of whom 30 secured a place in the first division, 37 in second division and 28 in third division; 2 failed to make any place. The one making the highest marks in this examination was Miss Alice Oulton of Mr. Anderson's department, who won the Lieutenant-Governor's Silver Medal for 1900. The next highest were Wilbur Parshley of Mr. Anderson's school and Miss Delia Govang of the Wesley Street School.

GRADUATING EXERCISES.

In June last the closing exercises of the High School were held in the Assembly Hall of the Aberdeen Building. The hall was crowded to its utmost capacity. His Worship the Mayor, Dr. Scott of the University of New Brunswick, the Trustees and other visitors were present.

The following constitutes the graduating class for 1900, who received diplomas in order of merit.

Lizzie G. Bradley,	} 1st Division.
Mabel McLeod,	
Fantie Colpitta,	
Maggie West,	
Ernest Bayne,	

Edward Lynch,	}	2nd Division.
Ivan Rand,		
Fannie Taylor,		
Alyre LeBlanc,		
Blair Robb,		
Hazel Lochart,		
John McBeath,		
Annie Mitton,		
Lloyd Irons,	}	3rd Division.
Ethel Estano,		
Greta Jones,		
Tom Walsh,		
Bertie Fraser,		
Willie Weldon,		
Blanche Gillespie,		
James Donald,		
Lizzie Davies,	}	

After which the following programme was successfully carried out:

Chorus by High School—Our Flag and Empire.

Reading by Alyre LeBlanc.

Recitation entitled John Harding, by Fannie Colpitts.

Original Essay—Inventions and Discoveries of the 19th Century, by Lizzie Bradley.

Chorus—Sailing, Grade XI.

Class History—Eddie Grant, read by Bessie Bulmer.

Recitation—Ida Bishop, who rendered Tommy Atkins as an encore.

Class Prophecy—Edward Lynch, read by Ernest Bayne.

Recitation—Medley, Some Old Friends, Julia Flanagan.

Some Electrical Experiments, with self-made apparatus in part, by Ernest Bayne.

Valedictory—Mabel McLeod.

Chorus—March of the Men of Harlech.

PRIZES AND MEDALS.

The following prizes were awarded

Gold Medal for best general average in Grade XI, given by Mr. H. H. Yer, won by Miss Lizzie G. Bradley.

Mathematical Instruments to best in Science subjects including self-made apparatus in Grade XI, given by Mr. F. A. McCully, won by Ernest Bayne.

\$5 gold piece to best general average in Grade X, given by Mr. E. C. Cole, won by Harry Ayer.

Bronze Medal for best average in Grade 1X, donated by Governor-General, won by Miss Margaret Wilson.

Gold piece for best progress in Grade VII, in Aberdeen School, donated by His Worship Mayor Sumner, won by Miss Fannie Grant, second prize Miss Pawnee Starkey.

Courses in shorthand and typewriting in Moncton Business College, given by Miss Johnson to Miss Fannie Taylor and Miss Lizzie Bradley, the two highest, who were equal.

Volume of Shakespeare for best reading in Grade X, given by a friend, won by Miss Ida Bishop.

VICTORIA SCHOOL.

During the year some changes in the staff took place. Miss Barton asked for leave of absence which was granted for one term. Miss Bailey took Miss Barton's grade and Miss May Forge was appointed to the vacancy. During the holidays Miss Agnes Dupuis resigned. She had been a most effective primary teacher for many years. Many progressive ideas approaching Kindergarten methods were successfully carried out by her in interesting the younger children. The Board passed a resolution of appreciation of her services and regret at her resignation.

During the year, under the direction of Principal Irons and staff the work has been successfully carried on.

WESLEY STREET SCHOOL.

This School during the year maintained its record for excellent work. The manual work, writing and slate work were above the average. The pupils from this School who tried the Entrance Examinations made excellent standing.

Owing to the overcrowding of the primary departments it was found necessary to open another School at the beginning of the second term. Miss Elodie Bourque was appointed teacher. The room was furnished by little additional cost as the desks were already on hand. There are now eleven departments in this building.

WATERLOO STREET SCHOOL.

This School though small in numbers accommodates a number of younger children in primary grades who could not walk to the other Schools. Miss Cruise is still in charge of this School.

EMPIRE DAY.

Empire Day was fittingly observed in all the schools by patriotic exercises and essays by the pupils. Addresses by prominent citizens were delivered in the various schools.

The amendment in the School Law raising the age of admission to school to six years was highly desirable. The tendency in our Schools was to send pupils to school too young and when the intermediate and higher grades were reached, the pupils had not the age, mental grasp and physical strength to do the work required. The consequence was a lack of interest; study and school work ceased to be a pleasure as it should be, and became a worry and disagreeable, and often the health of the pupil suffered. The raising of the age limit to six will in our opinion give better results at the end of the course.

It is also pleasing to note that geometry has been omitted from the requirements of Grade 8, thus giving more time for drill on the ordinary subjects.

VACCINATION.

Compulsory vaccination in the schools has occasioned considerable inconvenience to pupils and the attendance of pupils has been broken. If pupils on commencing school for the first time were required by law to present to the Trustees a certificate of successful vaccination before receiving a permit to attend school no such difficulties could arise in case of an outbreak of smallpox in any section.

Attached to the report are a number of statistical statements relating to the Schools of Moncton.

We have the honor to remain, Sir,

Your obedient servants,

F. A. McCULLY, Secretary.

JOHN T. HAWKE, Chairman.

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MONCTON SCHOOLS—COMPARATIVE TABLE.

Grand Total Enrolment at Beginning of Terms in August, 1897-1898-1899-1900, and Number in Each Grade.

ABERDEEN HIGH SCHOOL.		ABERDEEN HIGH SCHOOL.		ABERDEEN HIGH SCHOOL.	
August, 1897.		August, 1898.		August, 1899.	
Grade XI	35	Grade XI	44	Grade XI	36
" X	44	" X	60	" X	43
" IX	12	" IX	39	" IX	44
" IX	35	" IX	38	" IX	17
	156		181		170
					165
Grade VIII	45	Grade VIII	51	Grade VIII	51
" VII	37	" VII	56	" VII	42
" VI	53	" VI	50	" VI	38
" V	53	" V	44	" V	57
Grades III and IV	51	" IV	42	" IV	32
" III and IV	53	" IV	39	" IV	44
" I and II	59	" III	39	" III	15
" I and II	56	" III	40	" III	50
	407	Grades I and II	61	" I and II	49
		" I and II	60	Grades I and II	55
		" I and II	60	" I and II	57
			586	" I and II	53
					611
VICTORIA SCHOOL.		VICTORIA SCHOOL.		VICTORIA SCHOOL.	
Grade VIII	57	Grade VIII	40	Grade VIII	38
" VII	36	" VII	52	" VII	38
" VI	52	Grades VII and VI	47	" VI	36
" VI	54	" VII and VI	52	" VI	51

STATEMENT NO. 2.
TEACHERS AND GRADES.

TEACHERS.	Class.	STANDARDS.		RELIGIONS.				
		1st Term.	2nd Term.	Presby.	Cath.	Baptist.	Method.	Episco.
Geo. J. Oulton, M. A.	Gr. Sc.	11	..	..	..	..	1	..
H. A. Sinnott, B. A.	"	10	..	..	..	..	1	..
Cyrus H. Acheson	"	9	10	..	..	..	..	1
Joseph Mills, B. A.	"	..	8	..	..	1	..	..
L. R. Hetherington, M. A.	"	9	9	..	..	1	..	..
S. B. Anderson	Sup.	8	8	1	..	..	..	..
Ethel Murphy	I	7	7	1	..	..	..	..
Alice Lea	I	6	6	..	..	..	1	..
Agnes McSweeney	II	5	..	..	1	..	..	..
M. E. Bray	II	..	5	..	..	1	..	..
Annie Adams	I	4	..	1	..	..	..	..
Mary A. Moore	I	..	4	..	..	..	..	1
Mame J. Smith	I	5 and 6	5	1	..	..	..	..
Ella J. McKay	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	..	..	1	..	..
Emma Condon	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	1	..	..	..	..
Maggie Gross	II	1 and 2	1 and 2	..	..	1	..	..
Elspeth Charters	I	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
M. P. Simpson	III	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
Eva Sullivan	I	4	4	..	..	1	..	..
Victoria School :								
S. W. Irons	I	8	8	1	..	..	..	..
Catherine Barton	I	..	7	..	..	..	..	1
Mary L. F. Bailey	I	7	7	..	..	1	..	..
Harriet E. Willis	I	6	6	1	..	..	..	..
G. May Forge	I	5 and 6	1 and 2	..	..	..	1	..
Fannie McLaren	I	3 and 4	4	1	..	..	..	..
M. C. Simpson	I	3	3	1	..	..	..	..
Eunice J. Brown	I	2	2	1	..	..	..	..
Agnes Dupuis	I	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Edith Mitchell	Sup.	1	1 and 2	..	..	..	1	..
Ella Stevens	II	4 and 5	5	..	..	..	..	1
Wesley Street School :								
Agnes Quirke	I	7 and 8	7 and 8	..	1	..	..	..
Kate Hamilton	Sup.	5 and 6	5 and 6	..	1	..	..	..
Natalie Allain	II	4 and 5	4 and 5	..	1	..	..	..
Elizabeth Richard	I	3	3 and 4	..	1	..	..	..
Catherine Hennessey	I	1 and 2	2 and 3	..	1	..	..	..
Evangeline Bourque	I	1	1 and 2	..	1	..	..	..
Elodie Bourque	I	1	1	..	1	..	..	..
Waterloo St. School :								
Fannie Cruise	I	1 and 2	1 and 2	..	..	..	..	1
				12	9	7	5	5

STATEMENT NO. 4.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30, 1901. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Session.	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Days Pupils Attended.	Gross Days Lost.	Average Days Pupils Attended.	Percentage of Attendance.
Aberdeen	Geo. J. Oulton, M. A.	\$850	115	32	15	17	3,110	...	28.03	87.6
	H. A. Sinnott, B. A.	450	119	39	18	23	3,806½	...	31.1	78.
	C. H. Acheson.	450	118½	42	20	22	4,163	...	36.79	87.59
	L. R. Hetherington, B.A.	450	118½	42	21	21	3,806	...	31.32	74.
	S. Boyd Anderson.	420	119	47	21	26	4,941	...	41.70	88.74
	Ethel Murphy.	275	118½	56	26	29	5,149½	...	45.	81.8
	Alice Lea.	240	118½	44	25	19	4,321½	...	37.	84.2
	Mary E. Bray.	240	118½	49	28	21	4,974	...	43.04	87.8
	Annie Adams.	275	118½	46	23	25	4,688½	...	40.34	84.
	Mame J. Smith.	240	118½	50	27	23	4,749½	...	41.1	82.2
	Ella J. McKay.	275	118½	63	32	31	5,757	...	48.9	79.2
	Emma Condon.	275	118½	63	34	28	5,544	...	48.33	77.95
	Maggie Gross.	275	118½	65	34	31	6,284½	...	54.	89.
	Elspeth Charters.	240	118½	52	19	33	4,676½	...	40.6	78.
	W. P. Simpson.	275	118½	50	25	25	4,903½	...	42.	84.
	Eva Sullivan.	240	118½	45	25	20	4,184½	...	36.	80.
Victoria	S. W. Irons.	700	118½	46	18	28	4,111½	...	35.53	77.22½
	G. May Forge.	300	118½	56	28	27	5,007½	...	43.6	80.37
	Mary L. F. Bailey.	275	118½	60	28	32	5,435	...	46.95	74.
	Harriet E. Willis.	240	118½	50	26	24	4,672	...	40.89	41.6
	Fanny McLaren.	240	118½	59	28	31	5,704	...	49.47	84.59

Victoria.	W. C. Simpson	240	118½	53	22	31	5,054½	...	43.7	82.4
	Eunice J. Brown	240	118½	62	33	29	6,304½	...	54.14	87.3
	Agnes Dupuis.....	275	118½	57	36	21	5,830	...	49.8	87.4
	Edith L. Mitchell.....	240	118½	57	42	15	5,640½	...	48.58	85.22
	Filla Stevens.....	200	118½	56	25	31	5,224½	...	45.27	80.83
Waterloo Street	Fannie Cruise.....	240	104½	33	17	16	2,873½	...	28.2	85.
Wesley Street.....	Agnes Quirke.....	300	...	40	12	28	4,019½	...	35.11	87.77
	Kate Hamilton.....	225	113½	50	31	19	4,219	...	38.3	76.7
	Elizabeth Richard.....	240	...	62	32	30	5,631	...	49.80	80.32
	Natalie Allain.....	275	...	60	19	41	5,265½	...	46.49	77.48
	Evangeline Bourque.....	240	113½	76	38	38	5,871½	...	53.3	70.3
	Catherine Hennessy.....	275	113½	74	40	34	6,332½	...	56.95	77.
Totals .....	.....	.....	1736	867	869	161,817	.....	42.80	81.74	.....

STATEMENT . . . J. S.

TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1900. NO. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	XI	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	Totals
Reading, Spelling and Recitation...	..	350	199	229	202	179	172	136	112	..	..	1579
Composition .....	..	..	..	127	202	179	172	136	112	..	..	928
Grammar and Analysis .....	..	..	..	127	202	179	172	136	112	..	..	928
History	32	..	..	..	..	179	172	76	112	84	39	694
Form .....	..	350	199	229	202	179	172	136	112	..	..	1579
Industrial Drawing .....	..	350	199	229	202	179	172	136	112	73	..	1652
Print Script .....	..	350	199	229	202	179	172	76	112	..	..	1519
Writing .....	..	350	199	229	202	179	172	76	112	..	..	1519
Arithmetic .....	..	350	199	229	202	179	172	76	112	84	39	1642
Geometry	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60	84	39	214
Algebra	31	..	..	..	..	..	..	76	65	84	39	295
Geography	32	..	..	229	180	145	172	136	112	84	39	1199
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life	32	350	199	229	202	176	171	188	112	84	39	1607
Color .....	..	350	199	229	202	179	172	136	112	..	..	1579
Temperance Teachings of Science ..	..	350	199	229	202	178	171	136	111	..	..	1576
Physics	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	42	..	42
Physiology	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	71
Latin	30	..	..	..	..	..	..	120	106	80	38	374
French	30	..	29	38	40	20	..	..	..	80	38	268
Book keeping .....	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	39	123
Singing	10	350	199	229	202	159	142	76	66	..	..	1423
Greek	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	11	6	27
Chemistry	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	39	71
English	32	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	84	..	110

STATEMENT NO. 6.

TERM ENDING: DECEMBER 31, 1900. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE RETURNS.

SCHOOLS.	TEACHERS.	Days of Session.		Pupils Enrolled.		Boys.		Girls.		Gross Days Pupils Attended.		Gross Days Lost.		Average Days Pupils Attended.		Percentage of Attendance.	
		Salaries.															
Aberdeen	Geo. J. Oulton	\$850	82	34	17	17				2217½		266½		27.9		82.06	
	Cyrus H. Acheson	500	82	42	9	33				2765½		468½		34.76		82.7	
	L. R. Hetherington	450	82	50	26	24				3247		566½		40.18		80.	
	Joseph Mills	350	82	47	26	21				3122		716		38.92		82.8	
	S. B. Anderson	420	82	50	23	27				3479		781		43.24		86.53	
	Ethel Murphy	275	82	43	19	24				2820½		448½		35.		82.	
	Alice Lea	240	82	58	35	23				4031½		318		49.9		86.	
	M. E. Bray	240	82	55	28	27				3375		1024½		42.4		77.	
	Amelia J. Smith	240	82	56	30	26				3967		408		49.1		87.7	
	Ella J. McKay	275	82	56	26	30				3743½		515½		46.6		83.2	
	Emma Condon	275	82	55	26	29				3526½		983½		44.		80	
	Maggie Gross	275	82	58	31	27				3645		557		45.		78.	
	Elspeth Charters	240	82	50	31	19				3432½		573½		43.		86.	
	Mary A. Moore	275	82	45	15	30				2985½		705		37.55		83.4	
	M. P. Simpson	275	82	53	29	24				3234		548		40.		76.	
	Eva Sullivan	240	82	44	21	23				2937		410		36.4		82.72	
Victoria	S. W. Irons	750	82	40	16	24				2605		289		32.30		80.76	
	Catherine Barton	275	82	38	20	18				2325		381½		29.		76.31	
	Mary L. F. Bailey	275	82	36	15	21				2493		462		30.94		86.	

STATEMENT NO. 6. — (Continued.)

THE EDUCATION ACT, 1903. TEACHERS AND ACTUAL ATTENDANCE NOTING.

CHURCH.	TEACHERS.	Salaries.	Days of Instruction.	Pupils Enrolled.	Boys.	Girls.	Gross Daily Pupils Attended.	From Enrols.	Average Enrols.	Percentage of Attendance.
Victoria	Harriet E. Wills	240	82	54	28	26	3872	360	47.9	97.4
	Fanny McLaren	240	82	61	32	29	4060	1774	80.5	99.2
	M. C. Simpson	240	82	57	31	26	3848	368	47.7	97.1
	Eunice J. Brown	240	82	51	34	18	3513	340	43.28	95.9
	G. May Forge	200	82	62	28	34	3851	1238	48.2	97.2
	Edith L. Mitchell	240	82	61	39	21	3875	684	48.09	97.7
	Ella Stevens	200	82	61	30	31	4229	723	52.60	90.29
Waterloo Street.... Fannie Cruise		240	82	23	13	10	1681	205	90.0	100.
Wesley Street....	Agnes Quirke	300	84	36	9	27	2745	1974	33.08	91.88
	Kate Hamilton	225	82	51	28	23	3417	400	41.0	99.13
	Natalie Allain	275	84	55	22	33	3809	809	40.80	98.00
	Elizabeth Richard	240	84	55	27	28	3726	421	40.21	99.0
	Evangelina Bourque	240	82	61	35	26	3744	602	46.8	91.4
	Catherine Hennessy	275	84	60	28	32	4075	888	40.0	99.7
	Clodie Gaurque	200	67	59	18	41	2622	607	30.1	90.9
Total				1717	837	880	112713	18838	41.38	92.07

Total.

TERM ENDING DECEMBER 1ST 1900. NO. OF PUPILS IN THE SEVERAL STANDARDS OF INSTRUCTION.

SUBJECTS.	I	II	III	IV	V	VI	VII	VIII	IX	X	XI	Totals.
Reading, Spelling and Recitation	284	247	219	206	201	145	137	106	..	..	..	1545
Composition, .....	...	...	219	206	201	145	137	106	..	..	..	1014
Grammar and Analysis, .....	...	...	219	206	201	145	137	106	..	..	..	1014
History, .....	...	...	...	61	201	145	137	106	97	42	33	822
Form,	273	235	219	206	201	145	137	106	..	..	..	1522
Industrial Drawing,	273	235	219	206	201	145	137	106	97	..	..	1619
Print Script,	284	247	219	206	201	145	137	106	..	..	..	1545
Writing,	284	247	219	206	201	145	137	106	..	..	..	1545
Arithmetic,	284	247	219	206	201	145	137	106	97	42	..	1684
Geometry, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	42	34	173
Algebra, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	20	106	97	42	34	299
Geography, .....	...	...	219	206	201	145	137	106	97	42	33	1186
Mineral, Plant and Animal Life	250	219	219	206	183	112	79	90	97	42	30	1527
Colour,	273	235	219	206	201	145	137	106	..	..	..	1522
Temperance Teachings of Science	250	219	214	206	201	145	137	106	..	..	..	1478
Physics, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	..	..	97
Physiology, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	42	33	75
Latin, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	134	102	81	42	31	390
French,	38	...	24	30	40	...	...	28	97	42	30	329
Book-keeping, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	42	..	139
Singing,	184	247	219	206	66	112	137	16	..	..	..	1287
Greek, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	2	4	14
Chemistry, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	42	34	76
English, .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	97	42	33	172

STATEMENT No. 8.

TOTAL SCHOOL DEBENTURES OUTSTANDING DECEMBER 31st, 1900.

DATE OF ISSUE.	Years to run.	When Due.	Numbers.	Value each.	Total Amount.	Rate %.	Total Interest.	INTEREST PAYABLE.						
								Jan'y.	March.	April.	July.	Sept.	Oct.	
August 1, 1874	20	August 1, 1894	6 to 17	\$ 500	\$ 1000	5%	200				\$200			
July 1, 1881	20	July 1, 1901	32 to 33	500	1000	6%	60	30			30			
July 1, 1883	20	July 1, 1903	34 to 37	500	2000	6%	120	60			60			
January 1, 1885	20	January 1, 1905	38 to 40	500	1500	6%	90	45			45			
July 1, 1886	20	July 1, 1906	41	500	500	6%	30	15			15			
July 13, 1889	20	July 13, 1909	42 to 61	500	10000	6%	600	300			300			
January 1, 1890	20	January 1, 1910	62 to 70	1000	12000	5%	600	300			300			
July 2, 1890	19	July 2, 1909	34 to 53	500	10000	4%	400	200			200			
March 2, 1891	18	March 2, 1909	54 to 57	500	2000	4%	80	40			40			
July 2, 1891	18	July 2, 1909	94 to 100	500	3500	4%	140	70			70			
October 1, 1897	25	Oct. 1, 1922	1 to 20	1000	20000	4%	800	400			400			\$400
January 1, 1898	25	January 1, 1923	21 to 27	1000	7000	4%	280	140			140			
October 1, 1898	25	Oct. 1, 1923	28 to 40	1000	13000	4%	520	260			260			260
					\$86500		\$3920	\$1160	\$40	\$660	\$1360	\$40		\$660

STATEMENT No. 9 — STANDING COMMITTEES, 1900.

FINANCE:

Mr. W. D. Martin.

Mr. A. E. Wall.

Mr. Jas. Flanagan.

REPAIRS.

L. N. Bourque, M. D.

Mr. G. B. Willett.

Mrs. Purdy.

TEACHERS AND SCHOOL PROPERTY.

The full Board.

NAMES OF TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY CITY COUNCIL.

Term,—— Women, 3 years; Men 4 years.

Date of Appointment.	Names.	In Lieu of
1897, March 9th.....	W. D. Martin.....	Mr. G. B. Willett.....
1898, January 3rd.....	Mr. L. N. Bourque, M. D.	Mr. L. N. Bourque, M. D.
1899, January 24th.....	Mr. G. B. Willett.....	Mr. C. T. Purdy.....
1899, June 1st.....	Miss H. Tweedie.....	Mrs. H. Nugent.....
1899, December 8th.....	Mr. H. H. Ayer.....	Mr. H. H. Ayer.....

NAMES OF TRUSTEES APPOINTED BY THE GOVERNMENT.

Date of Appointment.	Names.	In Lieu of
1898, November 2nd....	Mr. A. E. Wall.....	Mr. Jas. Doyle (resigned)
1899, March 8th.....	Mrs. Annie M. Purdy...	Mrs. Emma R. Atkinson.
1899, March 8th.....	Mr. David Grant.....	Mr. David Grant.....
1899, December 13th....	Mr. James Flanagan....	Mr. James Flanagan....
1900, June 20th.....	Mr. J. T. Hawke.....	Mr. D. Grant (resigned)..
1900, December 26th....	Mr. A. E. Wall.....	Mr. A. E. Wall.....

RECAPITULATION OF VOUCHERS, 1900.

January	\$ 879 52
February	1451 59
March	1804 63
April	1669 10
May	1697 85
June	3147 34
July	32 00
August	99 25
September	2077 12
October	1035 38
November	2826 62
December	2158 20
	<hr/>
	\$18878 60

SCHOOL TRUSTEES' RECEIPTS FOR 1900.

Cash from City,.....	\$2,569 87
R. Elliott,.....	1 00
Cash from J. R. Inch, County Fund,.....	1,129 88
" City,	1,646 79
B. Toombs, sale of stoves,.....	12 70
Cash from City,.....	3,301 03
" " 	4,530 48
J. R. Inch cash from County Fund,.....	1,174 23
Cash for sale of desks,.....	12 00
Tuition fees: Jean Fleming, one year,.....	6 00
A. Weldon, one term,.....	5 00
Ada McGinn, " 	3 00
Ethel McGinn, " 	3 00
Cash from A. Leaman,.....	2 00
" City,.....	1,149 30
E. A. Sinnott, tuition fees one term,.....	5 00
Cash from City,.....	1,076 60
" " 	1,625 93
" " rebate on asphalt sidewalks,.....	46 55
Balance,.....	578 24
	<hr/> \$18,878 60

EXPENDITURES, 1900.

Dec. 31	By Salaries, Teachers and Officers.....	\$11,099 13
"	Janitors' Salaries,.....	1,204 00
"	General repairs,.....	116 22
"	Expenses,.....	397 51
"	Interest,.....	3,999 90
"	Insurance,.....	39 36
"	Fuel, wood,.....	583 17
"	" coal,.....	32 18
"	Water,.....	25 50
"	School Supplies,.....	176 06
"	Furniture,.....	53 93
"	Rent,.....	12 00
"	Electric Light,.....	1 72
"	Real Estate,.....	57 02
"	Apparatus,.....	75 90
"	Fuel, Wesley St. School.....	200 00
		<hr/> \$18,878 60

ESTIMATES MONCTON SCHOOLS, 1901.

Actual Expenditures, 1900.		Estimates, 1901.
by Salaries, Teachers and Officers	\$11,099 13	\$11,900 00
Salaries, Janitors	1,204 00	1,230 00
General repairs	116 22	200 00
Expenses	397 51	300 00
Interest	3,999 90	3,920 00
Insurance	39 36	204 00
Fuel, Wood	588 17	575 00
Fuel, Coal	832 18	900 00
Water	25 50	76 50
School Supplies	176 06	175 00
Furniture	53 93	. ....
Rent	12 00	12 00
Electric Light	1 72	5 00
Real Estate	57 02	.....
Apparatus	75 90	.....
Fuel, Wesley St. School	200 00	200 00
	<u>\$18,878 60</u>	<u>\$19,697 50</u>
Less County Fund		2,304 00
Total Assessment required for 1901 ..		<u>\$17,393 50</u>
Add. deficit for 1899	\$ 921 27	
“ “ 1900	578 24	
	<u>—————</u>	1,499 51
		<u>\$ 18,893 01</u>

IV.—TOWN OF SAINT STEPHEN

Board of School Trustees.

JOHN D. CHIPMAN ESQ., *Chairman.*

GEORGE J. CLARKE, ESQ.,

W. MCK. DEINSTADT, ESQ., M.D.

GILBERT W. GANONG, ESQ., M. P.

FRANK TODD, ESQ.

JOHN BLACK, ESQ.

JOHN LOCHARY, ESQ.

GRACE B. STEVENS,

MRS. MARY D. MCGIBBON.

JES. R. INCH, LL. D.,

Chief Superintendent of Education. }

I have the honor to present for your consideration the Annual Report of the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Saint Stephen for the ending December 31st, A. D. 1900.

The composition of the Board remains the same as in 1899. The term of office of John D. Chipman, Esq., Chairman of the Board having expired, he was reappointed by the Lieutenant Governor in Council. John Lochary, Esq., reappointed by the Town Council his term of office having also expired.

Two changes were made in the teaching staff during the year. Miss Phillips who had charge of Grades V. and VI. in the Marks Street School resigned in February and the vacancy was filled by the appointment of Miss Flora Boyd. Miss Everett of the High School also sent in her resignation at the end of the term ending June 30th and Frank A. Duston was appointed in her place.

The Board has been exceptionally active during the past year and several matters of importance have received the careful attention of the Trustees. The sanitary arrangements in all the Schools were greatly improved at a considerable expense and the system is now a modern one. Several meetings were held by the Board for the purpose of discussing the advisability of introducing a commercial department into the High School. Co-operating with a committee of the Board of School Trustees of the Town of Milltown the matter was pretty thoroughly investigated and very favorably looked upon. No definite action has as yet been taken by the Board.

Much interest was evinced at the graduation exercises of the High School which were held in the Rink on the evening of the last Thursday in June,

Principal McFarlane occupied the chair. The graduating class was larger than usual and the essays delivered by the different members of the class were highly creditable. During the evening prizes were presented as follows:—G. W. Ganong's M. P. prize of \$10 for proficiency in elementary arithmetic in grades III and IV was distributed among Blanche Leeman and Roy Stuart of Miss Hanson's school, Mary Whitney of Mr. Murray's school and Florence Humphrey, Kathleen Shields, Luella Price and Laura Mann, pupils in Miss Carter's school. Harry L. Wall's prize for the highest average in Grade VIII was presented to George Teed. Rev. O. S. Newnham's prize of \$5 for the highest average in classics was presented to Harry Brooks. Alex Murray's prize, Shakespeare's Works, was presented to Alma Flanagan for the highest marks in composition and literature. Mrs. Whitlock's prizes, books of poems, were awarded to Joseph Acham and Hattie Irvin for the highest average in Grade XI. J. E. Ganong's prize of \$10 for the best work done in science was divided between Hattie Irvin and Austin Stevens. Addresses appropriate to the occasion were delivered by the Rev. F. W. Robertson and Rev. W. C. Goucher.

The Charlotte County Teachers' Institute met in Saint Stephen Thursday morning September 20th, and there were enrolled one hundred and seventeen members. Miss Grace Stevens of the Saint Stephen School Board was president of the Institute in the afternoon and evening of the same day the Charlotte County Teachers met in connection with the teachers of Washington County at Calais, Me. The presence of the Chief Superintendent and Inspector Carter contributed to the success of the convention as did also the teachers who took part in the addresses and debates.

In conclusion I am pleased to state that the general condition of the Schools is good.

Respectfully submitted

LEWIS A. MILLS, *Secretary.*

December 31st, 1900

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURES OF BOARD OF SCHOOL TRUSTEES OF THE TOWN OF
SAINT STEPHEN, FOR TERM ENDED DECEMBER 31st. 1900.

1899.

Dec. 31. To amount in Saint Stephen Bank,.....\$ 1124 65

1900.

Feb. 22.	"	from County Fund,.....	387 20
May 10.	"	" Town Treasurer,.....	500 00
July 17.	"	" " ,.....	3,000 00
Aug. 22.	"	" County Fund,.....	353 68
Dec. 15.	"	" Town Treasurer,.....	1,000 00
			<hr/>
			\$6,365 53

P₁

1900.

CR.

Dec. 31.	By amount paid for Teachers' Salaries,.....	\$ 4,265 00
"	" " " Repairs,.....	442 46
"	" " " Care of Rooms.....	413 72
"	" " " Contingencies.....	321 11
"	" " " Fuel.....	332 78
"	" " " Insurance.....	140 40

\$ 5,915 47

"	"	Balance in Saint Stephen Bank.....	450 00
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 \$6,365 51

TABULAR STATEMENT.

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM ENDING JUNE 30TH, 1900.

School.	Name of Teacher.	Class.	Salary.	Pupils.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School..	P. G. McFarlane	I	\$700	10	17	24.59	83.68	IX., X., XI.
"	Frances Everett	I	260	13	7	16.19	80.95	IX., X., XI.
Marks Street.	F. O. Sullivan	I	665	41	47	73.02	82.52	VII., VIII.
"	Etta E. DeWolf, Assistant...	I	320	.	.	.	.	.
"	M. B. Carter	I	320	27	28	46.00	83.63	V., VI.
"	M. E. Phillips		320	.	.	.	.	V., VI.
"	E. Flora Boyd		260	29	22	45.06	88.35	V., VI.
"	Jessie D. Henry		260	26	25	45.00	89.43	IV., V.
"	M. Murray		260	29	23	45.62	87.76	I., II.
King Street..	H. D. Hanson		320	23	24	42.60	90.00	III., IV.
"	Jessie H. Whitlock		280	27	25	44.30	85.19	I., II.
Cove	C. H. Murray		260	28	21	41.49	84.67	III., IV.
"	E. M. Veazey		320	28	21	39.24	80.08	I., II.

TABULAR STATEMENT

SHOWING NAMES OF TEACHERS, CLASS, SALARY, ETC., FOR THE TERM ENDING DECEMBER, 1900.

Schools.	Name of Teacher.	Class.	Salary.	Pupils.		Average Daily Attendance.	Per Cent. Attendance.	Standards Taught.
				Boys.	Girls.			
High School.	P. G. McFarlane.	1	700	17	13	24.20	80.63	IX., X., XI.
"	Frank A. Duston	1	260	8	18	21.90	91.90	IX., X., XI.
Marks Street.	F. O'Sullivan.	1	66.5	46	38	69.90	83.21	VII., VIII.
"	Ella E DeWolf, Assistant.	1	320					
"	M. B. Carter.	1	320	22	32	45.53	84.31	V., VI.
"	M. Flora Boyd.	1	260	28	25	45.14	85.16	V., VI.
"	Jessie D. Henry.	1	260	29	25	47.00	88.58	IV., V.
"	M. Murray.	1	260	30	19	43.05	89.60	I., II.
King Street	I. D. Hanson.	1	320	25	32	46.90	82.00	III., IV.
"	Jessie H. Whitleck.	1	300	23	17	33.00	82.50	I., II.
Cove	C. H. Murray	1	280	35	22	47.75	83.78	III., IV.
"	E. M. Vearey	1	320	18	23	33.97	82.85	I., II.

V. TOWN OF MILLTOWN.

Board of School Trustees.

W. W. GRAHAM, Chairman.

W. S. ROBINSON

GEO. F. FROST.

JAMES E. OSBORNE,

ANDREW MUNGALL.

W. H. LAUGHLAN.

J. M. DEACON.

ALICE GRAHAM,

FANNIE E. TODD.

To HON. J. R. INCH, Chief Superintendent.

Report for School year ending December 31st, 1900.

Number of departments nine, as in previous year. In addition Mr. Sutherland conducted an evening School for several weeks.

Miss Alice G. Gale retired from the staff. From several applicants the Board hopes to select a competent teacher to fill the vacancy. The Schools have been managed well, and the business of the Board done wisely.

Statements for the two Terms are as follows: viz:

STATEMENT—FIRST TERM.

School.	Teacher.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Present Average	Per Cent Average	Standard.
Superior	J. B. Sutherland,	13	25	38	35.39	93.	IX., X., XI.
" ..	I. J. Caie,	11	10	21	16.16	76.93	VIII.,
High.....	Alice G. Gale, ...	25	30	55	45.7	83.15	VI., VII.
Intermediate.....	M. E. Connolly, ..	18	36	54	43.77	81.	V., VI.
" ..	C. M. Caswell, ...	20	29	49	40.73	83.12	IV.
Primary 3rd,	B. A. Young, }	24	13	37	28.93	78.2	III.
" 2nd,	M. F. Boyd, }						
" ..	Amy D. Young }	23	19	42	36.49	86.89	II.
" ..	M. R. Osborne, }						
Primary	M. A Sutherland,	26	16	42	32.71	75.5	I.
" ..	T. S. Kirk,	21	15	36	31.23	86.75	
Evening ..	J. B. Sutherland,	7	1	8	2.88	36.	IV. to X.

STATEMENT—SECOND TERM.

School.	Teacher.	No. Boys.	No. Girls.	Total.	Present Average	Per Cent Average	Standard.
Superior,	J. B. Sutherland,	9	19	28	25.72	91.86	IX, X., XI.
High	I. J. Caie,	7	17	24	21.61	90.04	VIII.,
Intermediate	Alice G. Gale,....	14	22	36	30.18	83.84	VII.
"	Bessie A. Young,	10	19	29	23.07	81.7	VI.
"	M. E. Connolly,...	10	29	39	35.69	91.50	V.
"	C. M. Caswell,...	38	21	59	47.76	80.94	IV.
Primary and	A. D. Young,.....	32	30	62	53.50	86.3	III., III.
Primary.....	M. A. Sutherland	30	32	62	54.58	88.05	I., II.
"	T. S. Kirk,.....	19	10	29	25.45	87.75	I., II., III.

STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

For Teachers Salaries, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$2680.00
Construction Account, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	217.91
Care of Rooms, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	267.00
Fuel, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	66.00
Insurance, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	71.25
Expense Account, .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	458.06
Total .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$3,760.24

Respectfully submitted,

W. W. GRAHAM, Chairman.

E. H. BALKAM, Secretary.

Milltown, December 31st, A. D. 1900.

VI. TOWN OF WOODSTOCK.

Board of School Trustees.

H. PAXTON BAIRD, Chairman.

GILBERT W. VANWAERT.

JOHN CONNOR.

WILLIAM S. SAUNDERS.

JOSIAH R. MURPHY.

W. D. N. SMITH.

WILLIAMSON FISHER.

A. R. CONNELL, Secretary.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Sup't. of Education. }

SIR: The Board of School Trustees for the Town of Woodstock, submit their financial statement, as required by law.

RECEIVED.

Balance, .....	.....	.....	\$ 286 61
Received from Town Treasurer, .....	.....	.....	4,100 00
" County drafts, .....	.....	.....	782 92
			<hr/>
			\$ 5,169 53
Over expended, .....	.....	.....	74 33
			<hr/>
			\$ 5,243 86

EXPENDED.

Teachers' Winter Term, .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,954 50
Teachers' Summer Term, .....	.....	.....	1,997 00
Secretary, .....	.....	.....	100 00
Insurance, .....	.....	.....	154 20
Janitors, .....	.....	.....	396 25
Fuel, .....	.....	.....	148 70
Repairs, .....	.....	.....	89 98
Contingencies, .....	.....	.....	71 73
Interest, .....	.....	.....	331 50
			<hr/>
			5,243 86

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CONNELL, Secretary.

December, 27th, 1900.

The following tables show the number of schools, pupils, teachers, etc :

WINTER TERM.

Teacher.	Standards Taught.	Per cent. Pupils Daily Present.	No. of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.
Minnie Carman,.....	I and II	77.57	62	30	32
Ella Smith,.....	"	78.41	51	23	28
Mary Milmore,.....	"	74.18	48	23	25
Frances Peters,.....	III and IV	70.34	58	30	28
Alexandra Comben,.....	"	71.97	44	18	26
Elizabeth Cupples,.....	"	73.68	45	27	18
Katherine Clark,.....	I and VII	68.44	34	17	17
Helena Mulherrin,.....	V and VI	74.	60	25	35
Kate Appleby,.....	"	72.73	53	33	20
Mina Fisher,.....	"	78.03	47	23	24
Kate McLeod,.....	VI and VIII	68.3	44	22	22
Frank A. Good,.....	"	70.7	42	21	21
Julia Neales,.....	IX	77.155	30	8	22
Geo. H. Harrison,.....	X and XI	84.11	26	16	10
			644	316	328

SUMMER TERM.

Teacher.	Standards Taught.	Per cent. Pupils Daily Present.	No. of Pupils.	Boys.	Girls.
Minnie Carman,....	I. and II.	87.47	63	36	27
Ella Smith,.....	" "	82.75	58	22	36
Louise McCormac,.....	" "	85.58	43	21	22
Frances Peters,.....	III. and IV.	84.9	62	27	35
Mary Baker,.....	" "	78.71	32	15	17
Elizabeth Cupples,	" "	88.02	34	19	15
Katherine Clark,.....	I. and VII.	82.39	49	15	34
Helena Mulherrin,.....	V " VI.	72.3	60	30	30
Kate Appieby,.....	" "	81.32	52	30	22
Alexandra Comben,.....	" "	81.	40	23	17
W. F. Thorne,.....	VII. and VIII.	78.71	55	43	12
Frank A. Good,.....	" "	82.2	45	21	24
Julia Neales,.....	IX.	79.1	27	7	20
G. H. Harrison,.....	X and IX.	85.44	32	14	18
			652	323	329

Respectfully submitted,

A. B. CONNELL, Secretary.

December, 27th, 1900.

VII.—TOWN OF CHATHAM.

Board of School Trustees.

W. B. SNOWBALL, Chairman.

J. L. STEWART,

R. A. LAWLOR.

P. COLEMAN.

WM. LAWLOR.

I. D. B. F. MCKENZIE,

M. S. HOCKEY.

MISS M. R. TWEEDIE,

MRS. JAMES F. CONNORS.

GEORGE STOTHART, Secretary.

Chatham, N. B., 30th January, 1901.

To JAMES R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education. }

DEAR SIR: I now enclose you our report for the past year.

The following changes have been made in our teaching staff; Miss Emily W. Flieger tendered her resignation at the end of the June Term, and Miss Laula S. Smith was appointed to the vacancy. Miss M. Lizzie Knight resigned at the end of the year and Miss Maud Lawlor has been selected as her successor.

During the year the contract for our new building has been awarded to John McDonald & Co. and good progress has been made on same. It will be completed by October 1st, 1901, and will contain ten rooms with assembly room. The building will be of stone and cost about \$35,000.

While we regret that failing health compelled Miss Quinlan to resign from the Board we feel that by the judicious appointment by your Board of Mrs. J. F. Connors to the vacancy the interest of the Schools will not suffer.

GEORGE STOTHART,

Secretary.

W. B. SNOWBALL,

Chairman.

Financial Statement for Year 1900.

EXPENDITURE.

For salaries	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$5,940 00
" Rent	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	560 00
" Fuel	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408 73
" Paid on account debt	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	365 47
" " Interest	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	408 12
" " Insurance	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80 15
" " Repairs	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	98 00
" " Cleaning and incidentals	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	103 22
						<u>\$7,963 69</u>

RECEIPTS.

County School fund	.....	.....	.....	\$1,313 34
Balance assessment 1899	.....	.....	.....	2,100 00
On account assessment 1900	.....	.....	.....	3,500 00
Tuition Fees	.....	.....	.....	21 00
Rent McFarlane property	.....	.....	.....	113 84
				<u>7,048 18</u>
Balance	.....	.....	.....	\$ 915 51
Expended on account new building	.....	.....	.....	\$18,377 98
Chatham, Dec. 31st, 1900.				

**NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS AND GRADES TAUGHT FOR TERM
ENDED JUNE 30, 1900.**

Teachers.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
Philip Cox, Ph. D.,	\$750	13	20	33	X., XI., XII.
James McIntosh,	500	17	13	30	IX.
R. W. Alward,	375	18	16	34	VIII.
Miss Maggie Mowatt,	280	27	18	45	VI, VII.
" Ida J. Haviland,	200	32	12	44	V.
" M. Lizzie Knight, ..	200	37	17	54	III, IV.
" Emily W. Flieger, ...	200	40	18	58	I., II.
Sister Ellen Walsh,	200	..	60	60	I., II.
" Elizabeth O'Keefe, ...	200	..	42	42	II., III.
" S. Jane Currie,	200	..	57	57	IV., V., VI.
" Margaret Barden,	280	..	41	41	VII., VIII.
Miss A. G. McIntosh,	280	20	11	31	VII.
" Mary C. Edgar,	200	35	19	54	III., VI.
" E. L. Keoughan,	200	32	21	53	IV., V.
" V. C. Wright,	200	35	23	58	IV.
" Mabel Flood,	200	36	18	54	III.
" Annie M. Curran,	200	36	19	55	II.
" K. A. McDonald, ...	200	20	22	42	I, II.
" M. C. Sutherland, ...	200	41	19	60	I
" Bessie M. Creighton, ..	200	31	12	43	I., II.
" K. I. B. McLean, ...	200	28	13	41	III., IV.
Totals		498	491	989	

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.	XII.
166	173	146	149	88	86	53	60	30	18	12	3

**NAMES OF TEACHERS NUMBER OF PUPILS AND GRADES TAUGHT FOR TERM ENDED
DECEMBER 31ST, 1900.**

Teachers.	Salaries.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
Philip Cox, Ph. D.....	\$750	14	14	28	X., XI.
James McIntosh.....	500	11	10	21	IX.
R. W. Alward,.....	375	22	17	39	VIII.
Miss Maggie Mowatt,....	280	24	18	42	VI., VII.
" Ida I. Haviland,.....	200	29	11	40	V.
" M. Lizzie Knight,....	200	35	20	55	III., IV.
" Laula S. Smith,.....	200	43	12	55	I., II.
" Bessie M. Creighton,...	200	29	11	40	I., II.
" K. I. B. McLean,....	200	32	15	47	III., IV.
Sister Ellen Walsh,.....	200	..	64	64	I., II.
" Elizabeth O'Keefe,...	200	..	41	41	II., III.
" S. Jane Currie,.....	200	..	64	64	IV., V., VI.
" Margaret Barden,...	280	..	35	35	VII., VIII.
Miss A. G. McIntosh,....	280	20	11	31	VII.
" Mary C. Edgar,.....	200	23	19	42	IV., VI.
" Essie L. Keoughan,...	200	18	25	43	V.
" V. C. Wright,.....	200	37	14	51	IV.
" Mabel I. Flood,.....	200	25	18	43	III.
" Annie M. Curran,...	200	33	19	52	II.
" K. A. McDonald,....	200	23	17	40	II., III.
" M. C. Sutherland,....	200	33	27	60	I.
Totals		451	482	933	

NUMBER OF PUPILS IN GRADES.

I.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.	VIII.	IX.	X.	XI.
147	163	138	141	103	64	66	62	21	19	9

IX.—TOWN OF NEWCASTLE.

Board of School Trustees.

R. NICHOLSON, M. D., Chairman.

MR. J. R. LAWLOR,
MRS. J. W. SINCLAIR,
MR. J. McKEEN,
MR. A. A. DAVIDSON,

MR. S. McLEOD.
MRS. J. A. MORRISY,
MR. W. P. HARRIMAN,
MR. J. DALTON,

To J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D. }
Chief Superintendent of Education. }

SIR: The Board of School Trustees for the Town of Newcastle, as by law required, submit this their first annual statement of their receipts and expenditures, for 1900, as follows:

EXPENDED.

For Salaries,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 3115.91
Fuel,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	158.32
Rent,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200.00
Interest,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188.14
Discount,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.95
Debts late Trustees, 1899,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1072.58
Repairs,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	258.68
Incidentals,	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	278.69
						\$5303.27

RECEIVED.

County Drafts,	.....	.....	.....	.....	\$ 647.70
Tuition Fees,	.....	.....	.....	.....	15.00
Rent,	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00
Defaulters' List,	.....	.....	.....	.....	107.00
Town Treasurer,	.....	.....	.....	.....	2714.00
Balance,	.....	.....	.....	.....	1782.57
					5303.27

The following is a statement of the Schools under the control of the Board, with the per cent. of attendance, etc.

WINTER TERM.

Teacher.	Grades Taught.	No. of Pupils.	Percentage Attendance.
Miss B. M. Reid,	I., II., III. IV., VI., VII.	43	60.
" B. M. Bell,	I., II.,	62	67.
" L. B. Troy,	III., IV.	63	80.
" M. J. Dunnet,	V.	53	74.
" I. H. Falconer,	III., IV.	50	76.88
" E. McLachlan,	VI.	52	77.
" S. M. Harriman,	I., II.,	51	69.
Mr. P. F. Morrissy,	I., II., III., IV. V.	15	75.
" F. P. Yorston,	IX., X., XI.	36	70.8
" D. McLean,	VII., VIII.	57	74.
		482	

SUMMER TERM.

Teacher.	Grades Taught.	No. of Pupils.	Percentage Attendance.
Miss B. M. Reid,.....	I., II., III., IV., VI., VII.	41	66.8
" B. M. Bell,.....	I., II.	75	72.
" L. B. Troy,.....	III., IV.,	54	78.82
" M. J. Dunnet,.....	V.	48	73.
" I. H. Falconer,.....	III., IV.	43	71.63
" E. McLachlan,.....	VI.	54	75.
" S. M. Harriman,.....	I., II.,	58	73.08
Mr. P. F. Morrissy,.....	I., II., IV., V., VII.	17	62.4
" F. P. Yorston,.....	IX., X., XI.	38	73.3
" D. McLean,.....	VII., VIII.	69	74.
		497	

Respectfully submitted,

R. NICHOLSON, M. D., Chairman.

P. F. MORRISSEY, Secretary,

Newcastle, N. B., December 31st, 1900.

VIII.--TOWN OF CAMPBELLTON.

Board of School Trustees.

DANIEL MURRAY, M. D., Chairman.

A. McG. McDONALD,

FRANCIS X. RUSSELL,

MRS. JOSEPHINE VENNER,

MRS. EFFIE BRUCE,

JOHN MAIR,

THOS. CARTER,

WM. F. YORSTON,

V. J. A. VENNER, M. D.,

WM. F. COMEAU, Secretary.

J. B. INCH, Esq., LL. D., Chief Superintendent of Education.

SIR:--The annual report of the Board of School Trustees, for the Town of Campbellton for the year ending December 31st, 1900, is herewith submitted.

TRUSTEES.

Mr. Wm. F. Yorston was appointed by the Town Council to succeed Mr. John C. Ferguson, whose term of office had expired, Dr. V. J. A. Venner, a Government appointee, whose term had also expired was re-appointed.

TEACHERS.

Miss Maggie N. McKenzie, who had charge of grades 4 and 5 during the past 3 years, resigned at the end of the first term to accept a more lucrative position in the teaching profession in British Columbia. She was succeeded by Miss Kate E. Currie.

Mr. A. Ernest G. McKenzie, to whom a year's leave of absence had been granted, as stated in our last report, resumed his duties as teacher in grades 7 and 8 at the beginning of the second term, but resigned at the end of the year and Miss Eva M. Downey, B. A., who holds a Grammar School License, was engaged to take charge of that department.

Miss Mary J. Cook, who has been in the employ of the Board for several years as teacher in one of the Primary departments, was compelled, owing to ill health, to retire from active service for the present and was granted leave of absence during the ensuing special term. Her place was filled by the appointment of Miss Amanda Doyle.

MEDALS.

The Governor General's bronze medal, presented by His Excellency, Lord Minto, to the pupil from our School passing the best University Matriculation Examination, was won by Master Ray Bray and the Lieutenant-Governor's medal, presented by His Honor A. R. McClellan, to the pupil passing the best examination for entrance into the Grammar School department, was won by Miss Alice McGivern.

Both of these medals were presented to the winners at the public examinations held at the end of the School year.

ATTENDANCE.

The prevalence of smallpox in the town from the middle of January to about the middle of April necessitated the closing of the Schools during the period and consequently there was a considerable falling off in the attendance during the remainder of the winter term. The total enrollment however was slightly in advance of that of the previous year.

The following statistical tables are hereby subjoined:—

NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT, ETC., DURING TERM
ENDING JUNE 30, 1900.

TEACHERS.	Departments.	Class.	*Yearly Salary.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
1 E. W. Lewis, B.A.	Grammar.	G. Class.	\$650	7	21	28	IX, X, XI
2 Angus T. Firth,	Advanced.	S. Class.	375	24	20	44	VII, VIII
3 Mary McRae...	Intermediate.	2nd Class.	200	31	34	65	V, VI.
4 M. N. McKenzie	"	1st Class.	200	39	26	65	IV, V.
5 Clara Shannon..	"	2nd Class.	200	31	32	63	III.
6 Mary J. Cook...	Primary.	2nd Class.	200	36	40	76	I, II.
7 M. G. Barnes...	"	1st Class.	225	44	31	75	I, II.
Totals.....			\$2050	212	204	416	

* Exclusive of Government allowance.

**NAMES OF TEACHERS, NUMBER OF PUPILS, GRADES TAUGHT, ETC., DURING TERM
ENDING DECEMBER 31, 1900.**

	TEACHERS.	Departments.	Class.	*Yearly Salary.	Boys.	Girls.	Total.	Grades Taught.
1	E. W. Lewis, B.A.	Grammar.	G. Class.	\$650	14	25	39	IX, X, XI.
2	A. E. G. McKenzie	Advanced.	Sup. I.	375	21	21	42	VII, VIII.
3	Mary McRae...	Intermediate.	II. Class.	200	37	23	60	V, VI.
4	Kate E. Currie...	"	I. Class.	200	37	29	66	IV, V.
5	Clara Shannon...	"	II. Class.	200	37	31	68	III.
6	Mary J. Cooke...	Primary.	II. Class.	200	34	30	64	I, II.
7	M. G. Barnes...	"	I. Class.	225	32	30	62	I, II.
Totals				\$2050	212	189	401	

* Exclusive of Government allowance.

WORKING ACCOUNTS STATEMENT.

RECEIPTS.

Cash on hand January 1, 1900,	.....	.....	\$ 285 40
Town Treasurer,	.....	.....	3,600 00
County Treasurer,	.....	.....	513 71
Tuition Fees,	.....	.....	29 00
			<u>\$4,428 11</u>

EXPENDITURES.

Interest on debentures,	.....	.....	800 00
Exchange drafts,	.....	.....	3 45
Contingencies,	.....	.....	6 33
Repairs,	.....	.....	86 71
Fuel,	.....	.....	291 40
Supplies,	.....	.....	93 66
Water Rates,	.....	.....	44 69
Printing,	.....	.....	8 75
Lighting and fitting, etc.,	.....	.....	47 25
Teachers' salaries,	.....	.....	2,033 80
Truckage,	.....	.....	2 00
Furniture,	.....	.....	63 15
Secretary's salary,	.....	.....	100 00
Janitor's salary,	.....	.....	350 00
Balance, Bank Nova Scotia,	.....	.....	496 92
			<u>4,428 11</u>

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

ASSETS.

Real Estate, School Lot, .....	.....	.....	\$ 1,000 00
School Building, .....	.....	.....	19,539 86
Bank Nova Scotia, .....	.....	.....	496 92
			<u> </u> \$ 21,036 78

LIABILITIES.

Debentures, .....	.....	.....	20,000 00
Capital, being balance showing amount of assets over			
liabilities, .....	.....	.....	1,036 78
			<u> </u> <u>21,036 78</u>

Respectfully submitted,

WM. F. COMEAU,

Secretary.

D. MURRAY. M. D.

Chairman.

Campbellton, N. B., December 31, 1900.

APPENDIX D.

REPORTS OF THE INSTITUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB AT FREDERICTON, AND OF THE SCHOOL FOR THE BLIND, HALIFAX.

Fredericton Institution for the Education of the Deaf and Dumb.

MANAGING COMMITTEE.

MR. J. W. SPURDEN, Chairman.

MR. H. C. CREED,	MR. G. T. WHELPLEY,
REV. J. MCLEOD, D. D.,	W. C. CROCKET, M. D.,
REV. WILLARD McDONALD,	MR. ARTHUR R. SLIPP,
CHAS. FISHER Q. C.,	REV. F. C. HARTLEY,
HIS HONOR, JUDGE GREGORY,	REV. G. M. CAMPBELL,
REV. J. D. FREEMAN,	MR. HAVELOCK COY,
MR. HENRY CHESTNUT, Treasurer.	REV. CANON ROBERTS, Secretary.

MR. ALBERT F. WOODBRIDGE, Principal.

ASSISTANTS.

MR. G. ERNEST POWERS,	MR. E. E. PRINCE,
MISS IRENE WOODBRIDGE,	MR. GEO. F. BOLSTER,
DR. MCLEARN, Royal Canadian Regt.,	DR. TORRENS,
Physician.	Dentist.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
{ Chief Superintendent of Education. }

SIR:—In accordance with your request I beg to forward a brief abstract from the Eighteenth Annual Report of the Fredericton Deaf and Dumb Institution.

A brief review of the past session will show that the year 1900 was a fairly prosperous one in all matters affecting our charge.

It was marked by steady and satisfactory progress on the part of our pupils and on that of the teachers by a true and earnest desire to advance them in their studies as rapidly as possible.

The usual course of training was followed during the year with commensurate results and considerable care was taken to keep them in a good state of health, their literary advancement depending to a large extent on their physical well being.

The experience gained during the past eighteen years is a valuable auxiliary to a teacher engaged in the management of deaf children, as points of difference which sometimes arise, tending to friction, are with tact easily blended into harmonious relations by an intimate knowledge of their dispositions and peculiar characteristics.

The financial position of our Institution might be considerably improved and should after this lapse of time be placed on a firmer and better basis. It is supported by a Government Grant of \$500.00, a county grant of \$60.00 per pupil, parents, payments and by public voluntary subscriptions. The amount realized by the above mentioned grants is not half the usual annual expenditure, thus leaving to the officers of the Institution the onus of collecting the remainder year by year. This, while entailing arduous work is always an unreliable and precarious means of support. Every year we have to record the loss of some old friends and quite a number passed away during the past year who had been subscribers to its funds from the beginning, yet by faithful and unremitting effort in making the objects of the Institution known and by pressing the claims of the deaf children of our Province to an education, many new friends have sprung up and some of our old subscribers have manifested a keen interest in the work by increasing their subscriptions.

This support combined with the exercise of considerable economy in the administration of its expenditure has enabled us hitherto to meet all its obligations.

While thankful for the support extended to the Institution by friends in and outside the Province we confidently look forward to the time when our Local Government will take into their consideration the needs of our deaf population and make more ample provision for their education.

An increased grant while lessening our anxiety and responsibility would allow greater freedom in the extension of the work.

Believing that a number of deaf children are located in various outlying sections of the Province whose parents are not aware of the privileges which the Institution offers, a missionary effort is now being made to ascertain their whereabouts and condition by personal enquiry.

One of our assistants has undertaken to visit certain scattered and isolated settlements and is now in the county of Kings with this object in view and where such children are found, to seek personal interviews with the parents,

show what the Institution is doing and induce them if possible to seek admission for their probably neglected offspring.

It is hoped by these means to reach most of those who are of schoolable age, our sincere desire being that none should be allowed to grow up in ignorance for want of effort on our part and that all parents having deaf children should be made acquainted with the provision which the Province has made for the education of this class and that a fair opportunity should be given them, should they wisely so decide to take advantage of it.

The principal event of the year was the annual exhibition in June just previous to the closing for the midsummer holidays. A very large and influential gathering of the friends of the Institution assembled and after going over the house showed much appreciation of the arrangements made for the children's comfort.

Fredencton was largely represented and visitors were also present from St. John, Moncton, Sackville, Truro, Halifax, Boston, Brockton Mass, Richmond, Virginia, Baltimore, Maryland, and Birmingham and London England.

Our esteemed President Mr. J. W. Spurden, presided over the meeting which was a most enthusiastic one.

After the Principal's address illustrating the methods of teaching, the children were examined in their various branches of study and specimens of their work were shown in map, free hand and water color drawing and also in art needle and fancy work, most of which elicited much commendation.

The prizes were presented by the Chairman, the Very Rev. Dean Partridge, Mr. H. C. Creed and Dr. McLearn who all made pleasing and instructive addresses.

The advanced pupils of the Lip Reading Class then presented Dr. McLearn, the physician of the Institution, with a small set of Shakespeare's works, first writing their addresses on the blackboard and then speaking the words orally.

At the close of the proceedings many of the visitors expressed the pleasure they had received in witnessing the children's efforts and their presence testified to the interest taken in the work.

Attendance.

The following has been the attendance:

NAMES AND ADDRESSES. — BOYS.

No.	Name.	Age.	Address.
1	Willie Bleakney	18	York County.
2	Howard Breen	18	Kings "
3	David C. Marsh	15	Kent "
4	Warren Allen	17	Westmorland "
5	Israel Allen Craig	17	Carleton "
6	Edward B. Allen	14	Westmorland "
7	Harold McManus	13	Kings "
8	Russell Dobson	13	Westmorland "
9	Geo. D. Crain	22	Carleton "
10	Melborne Bleakney	11	York "
11	Purdy C. T. Rogers	12	Westmorland "
12	Achille St. Onge	12	Madawaska "
13	Willie Matthews	9	P. E. Island "
14	Ansley Andrew Green	11	Charlotte "
15	Willie Olsen Trenholm	11	Westmorland "
16	John Arthur Wiley	10	Carleton "
17	Oscar Haines	10	Carleton "
18	Clarence S. Nicholls	12	Restigouche "
19	Ernest Gordon Rogers	9	Westmorland "
20	Jno Francis Patterson	11	St. John "
21	Clyde Dow	13	York "
22	Abe Levine	11	St. John "
23	David Samuel Ferguson	8	York "
24	John Albert Crossman	10	St. John "
25	Isaac Hawkes	13	Kings "

NAMES AND ADDRESSES—GIRLS.

Name.	Age.	Address.
Mary Evelyn Wass,.....	17	Prince Edward Island.
Beatrice Emma McLean,.....	15	Queens County.
Della Maud Green,.....	19	St. John "
Viva H. Wasson,.....	16	Queens "
Edith Estella Dow,.....	16	York "
Nellie H. Dixon,.....	10	Kings "
Edna Isabel McKenzie,.....	16	Albert "
Muriel Morrison,.....	17	Carleton "
Ellen Robinson,.....	14	Kings "
Helen J. Bowland,.....	26	Kings "
Essie May Haines,.....	13	Carleton "
Grace McFarlane,.....	9	Westmorland "
Martha Eva Dickie,.....	19	Restigouche "
Mellisa J. Watson,.....	14	Queens "
Clara Bell Mitton,.....	8	Westmorland "
Emma Scott,.....	14	St. John "

The total attendance for the year has been forty-one, viz twenty-five boys sixteen girls representing the following counties .

Albert,	1	Queens,	3
Carleton,	6	Restigouche,	2
Charlotte,	1	St. John,	5
Kent,	1	Westmorland,	8
Kings,	6	York,	5
Madawaska,	1	Prince Edward Island,	2

HEALTH.

No serious sickness occurred among the pupils during the past session. were extremely fortunate in being enabled to keep them in a good and at state of health during most of the year.

Some minor ailments affected a few of them in the early Spring but they sly recovered and with these exceptions we have to report a clean and act bill of health for every one in the house.

This result is not attained without watchful care and attention. Good well cooked food, regular hours, warm and well ventilated rooms, clean comfortable beds, and care in seeing that they are well wrapped up when go out to play, is the "only witchcraft we have used."

OUR SLOYD PUPILS.

In previous reports we have advocated the adoption of some branch of Industrial training for our pupils in addition to the intellectual course which they receive but as the income of the Institution is limited it has been found impossible up to the present to extend our desires in this direction.

Upon the introduction of the Sloyd School into Fredericton, Instructor McCready's consent being obtained, an opportunity was taken advantage of to test the capacity of the pupils in manual work and the use of tools, believing that the careful observation, judgment and exactness required would also tend to their mental development. Five pupils were sent for one half day a week with the understanding that those who showed inattention, deficiency or listlessness should be returned and others sent to supply their places. The children took delight in going and returned after a time with specimens of their own manufacture which they exhibited with considerable pride.

In an interview with Mr. McCready he stated that all had shown a readiness to learn and taken great pains to carry out the instructions given them and that their work was equal to if not better than that of the other boys in the same class.

Sloyd training is well adapted to deaf children and many will naturally take a great interest in it as they like to show their ingenuity in making models of guns, swords, boats and other objects pleasing to a boy's mind. Some time ago I was presented with a complete model of a steam engine which one had made with his pocket knife and which was considered exceedingly creditable to him.

Sloyd education also gives variety in the different objects made, kinds of wood used, various tools and their uses, it progresses from easy subjects to more difficult, strengthens the faculty of observation, proportion and exactness, develops what latent talent they possess and tends to make boys practical, self reliant and industrious and gives them the consciousness and pleasure of increased power.

It is not designed to give special technical training in any particular trade but its object is general, mental and physical development and the results should undoubtedly be beneficial.

PROVINCIAL GRANTS TO THE BLIND AND DEAF.

The amount paid by the Province of New Brunswick to the Halifax School for the Blind has been for some years \$150 per pupil, \$75 of this

amount being paid from the Provincial Treasury and the remaining \$75 from the County sending children there.

The amount received by the Fredericton Institution for the Deaf has been a grant of \$1500 and a County grant of \$64 per pupil. Of the \$1500 mentioned above, \$1000 was devoted to paying off the mortgage on the building leaving only \$500 towards maintenance.

The amount realized by the County grant last year was about \$1635 and with the \$500 Provincial grant gave us \$2135 and this with an average of thirty pupils gave us a per capita grant of \$71, leaving a difference of \$79 per pupil between the grants of the Blind and the Deaf.

Taking in the \$1000 paid on the building, it would give us a per capita grant of \$104 still leaving a difference of \$46 per pupil to the advantage of the Blind School.

In other words, the Blind school would receive \$4500 for thirty pupils and the Deaf Institution would receive \$3120 for the same number. This comparison is not made in any envious or invidious spirit as our heart goes out to both afflictions, but as we believe that uneducated deafness is far worse than blindness we feel called upon to speak for the deaf and knowing of no reason why this difference should exist, confidently anticipate the time when this legislative anomaly will be removed and the same consideration shall be extended to the one as to the other, being kindred deprivations and kindred Institutions.

CONCLUSION.

The Directors and officers take much pleasure in gratefully acknowledging the interest manifested in the work of the Institution and the financial aid extended to it by our Local Government and Legislature during the past eighteen years and especially would they refer to the passing of several amendments to the Education Act of 1892 at the last session of the House, giving the Institution the privilege of receiving pupils from six years of age instead of eight as formerly, extending the time of deserving pupils for two years at the discretion of the committee and providing for the admission for three years of deaf mutes over twenty where the managing committee are assured of their good and trustworthy character.

We trust that consideration will yet be given to the question of compulsory education for the Deaf and that a law will be passed which would give us a legal claim upon the attendance of all children who are within the age limits, as many are detained at home and debarred from the benefits and privileges of

Institution for no valid and sufficient reason and through no fault of their own.

My personal thanks are due to the members of the managing committee for their kind and unvarying courtesy during a long lapse of years. Their kindly counsel and cordial assistance have been ready at all times to lighten my work and have been an important factor in the measure of success which has been attained.

We cannot take a retrospective glance at the history of the Institution without a devout feeling of thankfulness for what has been accomplished, and recalling the successive stages of its career, with the difficulties met and overcome, we look forward with perfect confidence to its future and to the labors of a portion of the century that may be allotted to us.

ALBERT F. WOODBRIDGE,

Superintendent.

Thirtieth Annual Report of the Board of Managers of the School for the Blind, Halifax Nova Scotia.

In submitting their 30th annual report to the members of the Corporation and friends of the blind, the Board of Managers desire to express their thanks for the deep interest which has been evinced in the welfare of the Blind of the Maritime Provinces of Canada and Newfoundland, and to acknowledge their gratitude to Almighty God for the many blessing vouchsafed in carrying on this work.

SUPERINTENDENT'S REPORT.

For details as to the course of instruction, teaching staff, equipment etc., we would refer those interested to the report of the Superintendent. It is a matter for congratulation that the several departments of the School are so well equipped and efficiently conducted. The need for further accommodation in these departments is now engaging the consideration of the Board, and it is probable that ere long we shall have to again ask our friends to aid us in increasing and extending the facilities for educating the Blind.

ATTENDANCE.

It is a matter of satisfaction to your Board that such a large number of young blind persons are taking advantage of the educational privileges which the School affords. The Institution was opened in August 1871 with four pupils. During its early years the increase in numbers was comparatively small and it is only during the past decade that the growth has been particularly marked. The following table shows the number of pupils attending the School in each year from Dec. 1st 1871 to Dec. 1st 1900.

YEARS	Boys	GIRLS	TOTAL
1871	3	3	6
1872	8	3	11
1873	10	5	15
1874	9	5	14
1875	10	3	13
1876	10	7	17
1877	14	7	21
1878	17	7	24
1879	13	7	20
1880	15	10	25
1881	16	7	23
1882	16	8	24
1883	17	9	26
1884	17	11	28
1885	13	11	24
1886	15	9	24
1887	17	10	27
1888	17	10	27
1889	19	12	31
1890	22	9	31
1891	28	11	39
1892	32	14	46
1893	34	13	47
1894	37	15	52
1895	50	20	70
1896	56	30	86
1897	65	37	102
1898	67	39	106
1899	70	42	112
1900	69	48	117

FREE EDUCATION.

When the School was first opened and before it had secured a recognized status in the community, the Board of Managers found it difficult to persuade the parents that any real practical advantage would result from the education of their blind children. It took many years to prove to parents and to the public generally that the School had a definite and most important work to perform and that to do this work thoroughly and efficiently it required more pupils and a larger income. The School was at the time supported by a small grant from the Legislature of Nova Scotia, fees from pupils and interest upon investments. In 1877 the Legislature of New Brunswick made a grant to the Institution

and in 1879 the Legislature of Prince Edward Island made its first appropriation towards the education of the Blind. The first great step in advance was made in the early part of the year 1882 when the Legislature of Nova Scotia enacted a law making education free to the Blind throughout the Province. In 1888 the Colony of Newfoundland having sent two pupils to the School made an appropriation for their education. In 1892 the Legislature of New Brunswick formally adopted the principle of the free education of the Blind and thus stimulated the growth of the School.

It was felt by your Board that it was most important that the education of blind children should commence at the earliest possible age and that an effort should be made to secure amendments to the Acts relating to the Blind in Nova Scotia and New Brunswick. The Governments of these Provinces were memorialized with the result that in 1895 the Legislature of Nova Scotia amended the Act relating to the education of the Blind so as to admit children between the ages of six and ten years and the Legislature of New Brunswick passed a similar Act in the following year. These wide and liberal amendments materially increased the number of pupils in attendance from these Provinces.

The Colony of Newfoundland and the Island of Prince Edward have made annual provision for the education of a limited number of pupils and have from time to time increased the number so as to meet the applications of those seeking admission to the School. This brief outline shows what has been accomplished during the past thirty years towards securing free education for the Blind of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland. The fact that in 1871 there were only six pupils in attendance and that in 1900 there are 117 proves that the parents as well as the Blind themselves thoroughly appreciate and are glad to take advantage of the educational privileges which are now placed within their reach.

BUILDINGS.

The main building of our School was completed in 1869. Its dimensions were 80 by 30 feet. It contained a basement and three stories and its cost was \$14,027.00. The East wing of the School which is 54 by 46 feet, was completed and occupied in May 1891. It was built at a cost of \$15,954.00. The West wing was opened for occupation in February 1897. Its dimensions are 72 by 46 feet and its cost was \$23,141.00. In 1877 a wooden building was erected upon the grounds at a cost of \$1,750.00. This building which is 50 by 25 feet contains a fine gymnasium and workshop.

These buildings which cost in all \$54,872.00 are now in an excellent state of repair and are admirably adapted for the purposes for which they were

erected. They contain 92 rooms including kitchens, pantries, storerooms, two large dining rooms, laundry, furnace rooms, sitting rooms, printing offices, school rooms, assembly hall, 15 music rooms, printing office, matron's departments, dormitories, lavatories, hospital rooms, etc. The Blind are indebted to the Legislature of Nova Scotia and to their many friends for the generous contributions which have enabled your Board to provide these substantial and well appointed buildings in which to carry on the work of the School.

GROUNDS.

The School which is situated in one of the most beautiful portions of the city of Halifax, occupies a fine lot of land bounded on the North, West, South and East by Morris Street, Tower Road, South and South Park Streets. This land at one time formed a portion of the old South Common and was transferred to the School for the Blind in 1868. At this time the grounds were in a very rough state but they have gradually been improved and beautified and when the plan now decided on is fully carried out we shall have as fine and attractive play grounds as any in the Province. The square or lot of land upon which the School is located has been named Murdock Square in honor of Mr. William Murdock to whose original bequest of \$19,456.67 the founding of the School is directly due.

BENEFACTORS.

Since the inception of the School many persons have evinced their deep interest in the welfare of the Blind by freely giving of their time or means to further the objects for which it was established. In addition to the large sums of money which have been contributed towards our buildings, library, equipment and other special objects the Institution has received sixty-five bequests amounting in all to \$69,694.49. These legacies have been invested by your Board in securities of undoubted value and the dividends and other receipts therefrom have been used to help meet the current expenses of the School. Among our benefactors who have thus aided the School the names of William Murdock, John P. Mott and Sir William Young, may be specially mentioned. It can readily be understood that were it not for the income derived from our endowment many of the educational privileges of our pupils would have to be curtailed. Under these circumstances and having in view the needs of a growing School, we trust that those who desire to further this work will keep the School in mind and will remember that the Blind for generations to come will benefit by all bequests.

MEMBERS OF BOARD.

Since the first meeting of this Corporation which was held in the City Council Chamber, Halifax, on April 27th, 1868, thirty-five gentlemen have been elected as members of the Board of Managers. For various reasons some of these gentlemen have retired from the Board after having given to the School much of their valuable time and attention. Many vacancies have also been caused by death and the School has in this way lost the co-operation of many of its most devoted and enthusiastic friends. Among these may be mentioned Mr. G. P. Mitchell, who took an active part in the affairs of the School when it was first opened, and Mr. John S. McLean at one time President of the Board, who for twenty years unstintingly gave to the work his time and thought. It is worthy of note that three of the gentlemen who were elected as members of the Board at the first meeting of the Corporation have continued to serve during the past thirty-two years and still take an active interest in the welfare of the Blind. These are the President, Mr. W. C. Silver; the Treasurer, Mr. John Duffus and Mr. W. H. Neal. It is with regret that your Board records the death of the Hon. H. H. Fuller, who for the past twenty-one years has been one of the managers of this Institution. Mr. Fuller took a kindly interest in the affairs of the School and was always ready to do what lay in his power to promote its welfare.

OUTLOOK.

Under the guidance of a kind Providence the School has for the past thirty years been signally blessed and your Board have faith to believe that in the coming century the work which has been so successfully begun will continue to develop and prosper. We have aimed at making the educational advantages of the Blind of Eastern Canada and Newfoundland equal as far as possible to those enjoyed in larger centres of population and wealth. There are however many advantages which we should like to see the pupils of the School enjoying and many improvements which we shall be pleased to carry out when we have the means at our command.

THE SUPERINTENDENT.

From the third report of the Board of Managers published in 1873 we quote the following.—“The Board was fortunate in procuring the services of Mr. C. F. Fraser, son of B. D. Fraser, M. D. of Windsor, N. S., who had been thoroughly educated at the Perkins Institute for the Blind at Boston. From

his marked talents and thorough devotion to his work, they look forward with much confidence to the future."

Twenty-seven years have now passed since the Board thus expressed its opinion as to the abilities of the young Superintendent and the test of time has more than justified its warmest hopes. Under Mr. Fraser's wise, energetic and enthusiastic administration the attendance has grown from 15 to 117 pupils and in all ways he has succeeded in keeping the School so well abreast of the times that it now ranks as one of the leading institutions of its kind in the world. It is frequently a matter of congratulating comment with the Board that the Superintendent's strength and ability seem to expand as continually increasing demands are made upon them, and that he has always found a reward for his devotion to his chosen life work in the steady progress of the School whose educational, financial and domestic interests are so near to his heart.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS.

In addition to the donations elsewhere acknowledged your Board gratefully acknowledges the following bequests. Estate of W. H. Keating of El Dorado, California, \$100.00; estate of Mrs. Susan Chandler of Falmouth, N. S., \$436.70; estate of Nelson Forrest of Amherst, N. S., \$500.00.

The thanks of the Board of Managers are due Doctors Lindsay, Kirkpatrick and Cogswell. These gentlemen who attend the pupils free of charge are always glad to give them the benefit of their professional services. The Board of Managers also desires to express its thanks to Mr. H. B. Clarke, Mr. J. D. Metcalf, the Halifax Symphony Orchestra, and other individuals and organizations for kindly admitting the pupils to lectures, concerts, etc, under their respective managements. These entertainments have a distinct educational value and are keenly enjoyed by the boys and girls of the School. The Railways and other transportation companies have our thanks for the special rates granted and for the uniform kindness and care shown to the pupils while travelling to and from their homes.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

W. C. SILVER, President.

Superintendent's Report.

To the President and Board of Managers of the School for the Blind.

GENTLEMEN: The table of attendance herewith submitted shows that 132 blind persons have been under instruction during the past year, 79 of whom were males and 53 females. Of these 15 have since graduated, or remained at home making the total number registered Dec. 1st, 1900, 117 of whom 69 are males and 48 females. Of these 68 are from the Province of Nova Scotia, 34 from New Brunswick, 6 from Prince Edward Island, 8 from Newfoundland and one from British Guiana.

TABLE OF ATTENDANCE.

		BOYS	GIRLS	ADULTS	TOTAL
Registered Dec. 1st, 1899	....	65	42	5	112
Entered during the year	....	8	11	1	20
Graduated or remained at home	....	9	5	1	15
Registered Dec. 1st, 1900	....	64	48	5	117

TEACHING STAFF.

During the past year only two changes have been made in our teaching staff. Mr. T. A. Hubley, a graduate of the School has taken the place of assistant music master vacated by Mr. A. W. Duffy, and the position of gymnastic instructor previously filled by Mr. Robert Layton, has been given to Mr. James Scrimmageour who comes to us highly recommended.

In the literary department of the School, Miss C. R. Firme, Miss B. Cumming, Mr. S. R. Hussey, Prof. Lanos, and three assistants have done most effective work. Miss Josie Howe our kindergartner, assisted by Miss Campbell and Miss Callanan has charge of the pupils between six and ten years of age, and the progress of the little children has been most satisfactory.

Good work has been done in the musical department by Prof. A. M. Chisholm assisted by Miss B. Stodd and Mr. T. A. Hubley piano-forte teachers, Miss Corbin vocal teacher, and Messrs Covey, Hansen and Ivimey, teachers of special instruments.

Mr. D. M. Reid tuning master, Mr. D. A. Baird trade instructor, and Miss Allison girl's work teacher, have efficiently carried on the instruction in the technical departments.

The physical training of the pupils is in the hands of Mr. James Scrimmageour, who was appointed to his present position in September last.

All our teachers are thoroughly qualified to discharge their respective duties. They are earnest, energetic, and enthusiastic, and seek by intelligent application to lead their pupils to higher planes of thought and industry. After many years of experience with boys and girls with and without sight, I am convinced that, considering the disadvantages under which our pupils work with respect to suitable text-books and appliances, their progress compares favorably with that of sighted pupils in other Schools. It must be borne in mind that the musical and technical education of our pupils is carried on side by side with their School work and that to achieve success in these several departments, involves more hours of study and more persistent effort than is required of sighted children taking the regular course in the public Schools.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The course of instruction in the School has been arranged to meet as far as possible the requirements of boys and girls of different ages and varied tastes and abilities. For the younger children we have a comprehensive Kindergarten and primary course in which special care is taken to develop the senses of touch and hearing so as to compensate in some measure for the loss of sight. These pupils also receive a careful training in the rudiments of music including time, pitch, etc.

The older pupils are graded in five divisions. The work of the first four divisions includes all the branches of study carried on in the eight grades of the public schools with the addition of type-writing and French. In the fifth or preparatory division, which is intended for pupils who enter the School after they are fifteen years of age, the work is confined almost exclusively to reading and writing in the Braille Point system, and to the study of Arithmetic.

Music, both vocal and instrumental, is studied by the majority of the pupils and those who display a natural taste or aptitude for it receive a thorough and careful training as teachers of voice or piano-forte. Special instruction is also given in cornet, clarinet, and mandolin playing. Training is given to the boys in piano-forte tuning, basket and brush making, and cane seating, and to the girls in knitting, crocheting, sewing, the use of the sewing machine, weaving and cooking. The arrangement of this course of study has involved a great deal of thought and consideration. The School aims as far as possible to train its pupils, as to insure their becoming useful active men and women. While all of the pupils are benefited by their training in the School department, it is obvious that were this instruction not supplemented by a special training in the musical or technical departments many would at graduation be unable to support themselves. When however the general education of the pupils is

supplemented by the ability to teach vocal or instrumental music, to tune piano-fortes, to manufacture baskets and brushes, and to cane seat chairs, or in the case of some of the girls, to make pretty and useful articles, and to assist in household duties, it is possible for our graduates to take their places in the world side by side with their brothers and sisters with sight. This education and training enables at least eighty per cent. of our graduates to support themselves, while the remaining twenty per cent. are partially self-supporting or at least helpful in their own homes.

PHYSICAL TRAINING.

The importance of physical training to those who are deprived of sight cannot be overestimated, as upon it depends in a large measure the progress of the pupils in the several departments of the School and their after success as graduates. Under proper supervision the older pupils can be instructed to take part in many athletic exercises and sports, while in addition to regular daily drill, the younger boys and girls can be taught to swing, tilt, run and skip about the grounds with ease and fearlessness. Our beautiful grounds are laid out for the pupils. Each turn in the paths is indicated by markers which the pupil recognizes the moment his foot touches them. Our Rob Roy, Giant Stride and Snow Shute, afford healthful recreation for the play hours. We have now at the foot of our grounds a pretty lakelet measuring 120 by 60 feet. This will afford the pupils a fine opportunity for learning to skate during the winter season, and will unquestionably do much to promote their health and happiness. Mr. James Scrimmageour, our enthusiastic instructor of Gymnastics, takes a deep interest in the physical well being of the pupils and under his direction the boys are keenly contesting for priority in pole kicking, shot-throwing and other out door sports.

EQUIPMENT.

While the equipment of the School in the matter of buildings, School appliances, libraries, musical instruments, etc., is well abreast of the times, it still leaves much to be desired. Our dormitories and sleeping apartments are already filled to the limit of their capacity, additional Schoolrooms are urgently required; the need of enlarging our assembly hall, or of erecting a new and more commodious hall is yearly becoming more apparent while the space allotted to our musical and technical departments is so fully occupied that without additional room expansion is impossible. Our hospital accommodation has recently been improved through the alterations made in the upper

part of our main building during the Summer vacation, but under the present circumstances the isolation of pupils having infectious or contagious diseases, is almost impossible. This difficulty cannot be overcome until the cottage hospital suggested in a previous report is erected upon our grounds.

Our equipment of School appliances is the best that can be procured and in this respect the School holds a leading place among her sister institutions. Thanks to the many friends of the School our library of books printed in the Braille Point system is one of the best in the world.

Some years ago your Board adopted the plan of renting, instead of purchasing, the pianos and cabinet organs used in the practice rooms. In consequence of this, our musical departments are now supplied with first class instruments and our pupils no longer suffer the disadvantages of practising upon second rate or worn out piano-fortes. Those conversant with the study of music will readily appreciate how much the development of an ear for music, and the technical training of the pupils, depend upon the use of really good pianos.

Our Gymnasium is commodious, well lighted, and sufficiently heated but as yet we have not had the means to purchase anything like a complete outfit of physical appliances. A good beginning has been made but an additional supply of apparatus costing about \$500.00 is necessary to meet the requirements of the School.

DEATHS.

It is with regret that I record the deaths of two pupils during the past school year. On Easter Sunday, Florence Flinn of Halifax, a young girl of eighteen, died of pneumonia after a brief illness. This young lady was beloved by all and her death made a deep impression upon her fellow pupils. Stanley Day, of Moncton, N. B., a young man of nineteen years of age who had for many years suffered from hip disease, died at the Victoria General Hospital in August last after a long and painful illness which was borne with patience and resignation. These two young people were constitutionally far from strong and had they lived, their lives would have been shadowed by ill health and by complete dependence upon their relatives and friends. Under these circumstances death came as a merciful release from pain and sorrow.

HEALTH RECORD.

In September a light type of measles made its appearance in the School and twenty of the pupils were taken down with the disease. Thanks to the

care of Doctor Lindsay, and the good nursing they received, no ill effects developed. The general health of the teaching and domestic staff, and of the remainder of the household has been well up to the average record of any previous year.

GRADUATES.

At the close of the last School year, first class certificates as teachers of music were awarded to the following graduates. T. A. Hubley of Halifax, N. S., Walter Barnes of St. Johns, Newfoundland, and Miss Martha Rankin of Chipman, N. B. A teacher's certificate was also given to Ernest Ogilvie of Harborville, N. S. John Swain of Clyde River, N. S., received a trade certificate for brush making and cane seating. These graduates have made a fair start in life and may be expected to give a good account of themselves. The following table shows the occupations now followed by those who have been under instruction in this School, with the percentage of the graduates in each calling.

Teaching music, (piano-forte, organ or voice,).....	39	per cent.
Piano-forte tuning,.....	11	"
Manufacturing, (willow baskets, brushes and chair seating,.....)	15	"
Engaged as shopkeepers, traders, agents, lecturers, teach- ers, caterers and manufacturers,.....	15	"
At home, (partially self-supporting,).....	20	"

It is worthy of note that twenty per cent of our graduates are married and settled in homes of their own. Of these sixteen per cent are men and four per cent are women. The marriages have in all cases been made with people with sight.

NEW OCCUPATIONS.

So many and so varied have been the occupations followed by individual blind persons, that it would seem almost as if blindness was in no sense a bar to success in any calling. The late Doctor T. R. Armitage of London, cites many instances of blind persons who have been successful as lawyers, clergymen, merchants, bankers, architects, builders, farmers, dairymen, cattle-dealers, carpenters, shoemakers, clockmakers, harnessmakers, sailors, fishermen, tea-tasters, and cutters of precious stones, etc. One of our own graduates is successfully carrying on a grist mill, and another as an employer of labour is

running a lath and shingle factory. While I have no doubt that blind persons may in individual cases succeed in the foregoing professions and callings there is nevertheless great need for new occupations for those who have not the natural force or aptitude to mark out for themselves their own lines of life. This is especially true of blind girls. Many of them may be trained to be successful teachers of music but the outlook of those who have not a decided musical taste is far from bright. Having this in mind we have of late been training our girls in cooking and household work and the experiment has proved most encouraging. One of our girls has recently learned the art of shampooing the hair and has taught it to several of the pupils. In this calling blindness seems to be no great hindrance and it would appear that at least one new and light occupation has been found for blind women.

There is no doubt that Massage could be successfully practiced by the blind and it is pleasing to note that a number of medical men in London have become deeply interested in the proposal to train young blind women for this calling, and have expressed their belief that well trained blind persons would make excellent Masseurs. The question of the occupation of the blind is at present awakening a deep interest in Europe and America and we hope that the outcome may result in the discovery of several new and suitable occupations.

PRINTING.

The stereotyping machine and point print press presented to the School by Mr. H. M. Whitney, have been most useful. In addition to circular letters, songs and choruses, produced in our printing office, we have struck off an excellent volume dealing with Harmonic Notation, a comprehensive dictionary, and the first volume of Zobansky's Gallin Paris Cheve method of sight singing. These publications have been of great service to the pupils in their literary and musical studies.

SCHOLARSHIPS.

Owing to the many appeals that during the past year have been made to the people of the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland I have thought it best to postpone taking active measures toward securing a sufficient sum to establish a scholarship or scholarships for talented or deserving graduates. The century funds which are being raised by the different Christian churches, and the appeals for contributions to the respective patriotic funds have met with such a generous response that I felt it would be ungrateful on my part to

bring forward at this time a specific appeal for the higher education of the Blind. The project is one I have very much at heart and while it may be the part of prudence to hold the matter in abeyance for a time it must not be supposed that it is forgotten or that the project will not ultimately be successfully carried out.

CONCLUSION.

In conclusion, gentlemen, accept my sincere thanks for the cordial support you have given me in the administration of the affairs of this large and growing School. Your kindly help and your counsel and advice have always proved a source of strength to me and have made easy the duties which devolve upon me as Superintendent and Secretary. God grant that the work for the Blind in the Maritime Provinces and Newfoundland which has been so nobly supported during the last three decades of the nineteenth century, may in the coming century be so broadened and developed that for generations to come it may prove a blessing to those who are deprived of sight.

All of which is respectfully submitted,

C. F. FRASER, Superintendent.



APPENDIX E.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTE OF NEW BRUNSWICK, OF THE COUNTY INSTITUTES AND OF THE SUMMER SCHOOL OF SCIENCE.

I. Report of Educational Institute.

J. R. INCH, LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education.)

DEAR SIR: I beg leave to submit a Report of the eighteenth meeting of the Educational Institute of New Brunswick.

The Institute convened in the Aberdeen High School, Moncton, on June 27th, 1900. The Chief Superintendent of Education opened the meeting and presided at all the sessions.

PROGRAMME.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE, 27.

10.30 A. M. — Meeting of the Executive Committee.

First Session, 1.30 P. M. — Enrolment, Report of Executive Committee, Election of Secretaries and Nominating Committee.

2.30 P. M. — Addresses by Chief Superintendent of Education and Inspector Smith.

Second Session, 7.30 P. M. — Greetings from the Mayor of Moncton, the Chairman of the School Board, C. W. Robinson, M. P. P., and Dr. Scott, of the University of New Brunswick.

Address: "Rascals and Saints," by Dr. A. E. Winsihp, of Boston.

THURSDAY, JUNE 28.

Third Session, 8.30 P. M. — Address: "The Accompanist," by Dr. Winship.

10.15 A. M. — "Ineffectiveness in Teaching," by H. S. Bridges, Ph. D.

Fourth Session, 1.30 P. M. — Discussion on Dr. Bridges' Paper, opened by Mr. Parlee, of St. John. "Should the Normal School Devote itself Exclusively to Professional Work?" by Principal Mullin.

2.30 P. M. — Election of Executive Committee and Representative to University Senate.

Fifth Session, 7.30 P. M.—Address on Manual Training, by Mr. Edwin E. MacCready, followed by a *Conversazione*.

FRIDAY, JUNE 29.

Common School Section.

Sixth Session, 8.30 A. M. — "Frœbel's Principles," by Mrs. A. L. Robinson. "Kindergarten Methods in Grades I and II," by Misses Stewart and Wathen. Discussion.

10.30 A. M. — "Professional Etiquette, by Misses Veazey and Young. Discussion.

Secondary Schools Section (including the Normal School, Grammar, High, and Superior Schools).

8.30 A. M. — "The Advantages of Free Secondary Education, by B. C. Foster, M. A. Discussion.

10.15 A. M. — "Book-Study and Nature-Study," by Mr. F. A. Good. Discussion.

Seventh Session, 1.30 P. M. — "Empire Day," by Inspector Mersereau. Discussion opened by F. P. Yorston, B. A.

2.45 P. M. — General and Unfinished Business.

The Financial statement of the Secretary showed an Income, including cash on hand on June 28, 1898, \$336.30, Enrolment Fees for 1898, \$251.10, Interest on Deposit in Bank, \$16.80, amounting to \$604.20.

The Expenditures were made up as follows :

Expenses of Speakers at last meeting,	...	...	\$ 55 50
Expenses of Executive Committee,	...	...	30 30
Advertising,	...	...	18 75
Music for Public Meeting at St. John,	...	...	21 20
Printing,	...	...	11 35
Rent of Chairs,	...	...	5 00
Blank Books,	...	...	1 75
Stationery and Postage,	...	...	2 50
Services of Janitor,	...	...	8 00
Sundries,	...	...	1 30
Salary of Assistant Secretary,	...	...	15 00
Salary, for 2 years of Secretary,	...	...	62 50
Total,	...	...	<u>\$233 15</u>
Balance on hand,	...	...	\$371 05

John Brittain was re-elected Secretary and Miss Harriet D. Gregg, Assistant Secretary.

George W. Mersereau, M. A., was elected as representative to the Senate of the University.

The following members were elected to serve on the Executive Committee : George J. Oulton, M. A., C. H. Acheson, F. A. Good, F. P. Vorston, M. A., A. C. M. Lawson, S. W. Irons, Emma Veazey, F. A. Dixon, B. A., George K. McNaughton, B. A., Daisy Hanson.

At the third session, the Institute passed a Resolution, moved by Principal Mullin and seconded by Inspector Smith, expressive of its deep gratitude for the services rendered by the late Dr. Rand to the cause of education in this Province its high appreciation of his character and influence—and its sympathy with his bereaved widow. A copy of the resolution was by order of the Institute, transmitted to Mrs. Rand.

The addressess and papers, enumerated in the Programme, won very general and interested attention. They are being published in full, in pamphlet form, for distribution among the members of the Institute and others specially interested in education.

The warm thanks of the members of the Institute, from other parts of the Province, are due to the teachers and citizens of Moncton for their hospitality and many kindnesses, which did so much to render their stay in the city enjoyable.

The whole number of members enrolled at this meeting was 301.

Respectfully submitted,

JOHN BRITTAİN, Secretary.

II Reports of County Institutes.

ALBERT COUNTY.

The twenty-third annual meeting of this Institute convened at Albert on the 27th and 28th days of September. President A. C. M. Lawson in the chair. Forty-eight teachers enrolled.

A reading lesson was given to a class of grade one pupils by Miss Marian Atkinson. The lesson was discussed by Misses H. Atkinson, Hoar, Bannet and others. Extracts from Dr. Fitch's lecture on Discipline were read by Principal T. E. Colpitts, A. B., followed by a discussion, taken part in by Inspector Steeves, A. A. Allen, B. P. Steeves, W. C. Jonah, H. J. McLatchy, Miss Bennett, Miss Daly and others. A natural history excursion was conducted by the president to Forest Dale Hill, from which a fine view of the surrounding country was obtained.

The other papers and lessons at the sessions on Friday were School Etiquette, by Prin. B. P. Steeves, of the Elgin Superior School; a lesson on Grammar to a class of grade three pupils, by A. A. Allen; a paper on School Government, by W. C. Jonah; and an address on Nature Study and Book Study, by Inspector Steeves. The discussions which followed were taken part in by many members of the Institute.

The public meeting on Tuesday evening in Oulton Hall was addressed by his honor the Lieut. Governor, Inspector Steeves, Prof. Rhodes, and the clergymen of the town. The following officers were elected:—T. E. Colpitts, A. B., president; Miss Mary E. Allen, vice-president; A. D. Jonah, secretary-treasurer; W. C. Jonah, Miss E. Bennett, Miss M. Atkinson, additional members of the executive. The next session of the Institute will be held at Hopewell Cape on the first Thursday and Friday in June, 1900.

CARLETON COUNTY.

The twenty-third annual meeting of Carleton County Institute was held in the Opera House, Woodstock, on Thursday and Friday, Dec. 20th and 21st, the President, D. W. Hamilton in the chair. Seventy-seven teachers, representing nearly every section of the County, were in attendance.

After enrolment addresses on educational subjects were made by G. H. Harrison, M. A., F. A. Good, C. H. Gray and others. At the afternoon session addresses were given by President Hamilton, Principal Mullin of the Normal School and Professor McCready of the Sloyd School, Fredericton.

On Friday papers were read as follows: "Thoughts on School Work" by N. Foster Thorne; "Canadian History" by Isaac Draper; "Mathematics" by Rex R. Cormier. These papers were discussed by Inspector Meagher, Principal Mullin, Principal Harrison, Mayor Murphy, Messrs. Barnett, Good, Gray, Ross, Draper, Thorne, Hamilton and others.

On Thursday evening a public meeting was held at which addresses were given by His Worship Mayor Murphy, President Hamilton, Principal Mullin, Prof. McCready and Rev. James Crisp.

The following are the officers elected for the ensuing year: G. H. Harrison, M. A., President; John Barnett, jr., Vice-President; N. Foster Thorne, Sec.; Misses. Ruth Reid and Minnie Carman, additional members of Executive.

CHARLOTTE COUNTY.

By special permission of the Board of Education the Charlotte County Institute met in joint session with the Teachers' Association of Washington County, Maine, the first session only being held in St. Stephen, the other sessions in the town of Calais, on the 20th and 21st of September. The following is condensed from the full report given in the *Educational Review* for October.

The Institute met in Marks Street School at 10 A. M. Sept. 20th, Miss Stevens, member of the St. Stephen School Board and President of the Institute in the chair. One hundred and seventeen teachers enrolled. Addresses were given by the President and Inspector Carter. In the absence of the Chairman of the School Board, G. M. Ganong, M. P. formally welcomed the Institute on behalf of the Trustees.

The election of officers resulted as follows: Wm. M. Veazey, B. A. President; Mrs. I. R. Todd, Vice-president; J. Vroom; Secretary; Henry E. Sinclair and Mary A. Scullin, additional members of Executive Committee.

Mr. J. S. Lord, Miss Caie, Miss Margaret Kerr, Miss Richardson and Miss Laura Boyd were appointed a committee on professional etiquette, charged with the duty of reporting to the Institute any remissness in the matter that might be brought to their notice. Mr. Vroom, Miss Beattie Young, Miss Elinor Hibbard, Miss Mary A. Scullin, and Mr. J. Aubrey Allen, Principal of the County Grammar School, were appointed a committee on local history, to gather all the traditions and manuscripts of historical value that might be found available in the different parts of the county; and all teachers were invited to assist in the work. The Institute then adjourned with the singing of the national anthem.

The afternoon meeting, and all the subsequent meetings, were held in the Congregational Church, Calais. President J. F. Ryan, of the Washington

County Association, occupied the chair, and spoke eloquently in his opening address of the teaching of patriotism and good citizenship. He was followed by Miss Stevens, president of the Charlotte Co. Institute, who spoke of the need of home and school working together with that end in view. Miss Caie, of the Milltown High School, presented the first paper, the subject being the teaching of English literature. Miss Wood, of Eastport, followed with a paper on the same subject. Both papers were highly praised by Hon. W. W. Stetson, State Superintendent of Education, who continued the discussion of the subject. A paper on primary geography, by Miss Clark of Jonesport; and one upon the practical value of manual training, by Rev. T. E. St. John, city superintendent of the Eastport Schools, with profitable discussions on both subjects, completed the work of the afternoon.

A public meeting was held in the evening, at which Dr. A. H. MacKay, Chief Superintendent of Education for Nova Scotia, and Dr. J. R. Inch, Chief Superintendent of New Brunswick, were the principal speakers. Dr. S. E. Webber, city superintendent of Schools, Calais, welcomed the visitors to the city; and Hon. Mr. Stetson, State Superintendent, particularly welcomed the Canadian teachers.

On Friday morning a debate upon the introduction of shorthand and type-writing in the public schools was opened by Superintendent E. H. Bennett of Lubec, in the affirmative, and Mr. H. E. Sinclair of Moore's Mills, in the negative. Mr. Bennett took the ground that good positions were open to those who were proficient in these subjects, and that the public schools should supply the needed training. Mr. Sinclair held that the public schools could provide at most but a smattering of shorthand, and could not enable its students to compete with those who had been specially trained. A short address by Inspector Carter followed. Referring to the last subject, the speaker said an increase in the number of subjects meant an increase in the teaching staff, and a consequent increase in school expenditures, a consideration which would tend to check the popular demand. Miss Annie Richardson, of St. Andrews and Mr. L. W. Gerrish of Calais, read excellent papers on the teaching of arithmetic, after which business was suspended for a few minutes, and the convention sang "My Country, 'tis of Thee," and "God Save the Queen." An eloquent address by State Superintendent Stetson, upon the teacher out of School, and a very interesting class exercise in music by Miss McKusick of Calais, closed the morning session.

The first paper of the Friday afternoon session was one on "Penmanship" by Superintendent West, of Edmunds, Me. Mr. Williams, of Eastport, secretary of the Washington County Association, directed special attention to vertical

writing; and Superintendent St. John, Hon. Mr. Stetson, Inspector Carter and Dr. Inch joined in the discussion that followed. The general opinion was strongly in favor of the vertical system. The work of the School Improvement League was brought to the attention of the meeting by Miss Kate McDonald of Machias; and a number of inspiring examples of what may be done by enrolling the children in the league were given. A talk about lessons with plants by Mr. Vroom, secretary of the Charlotte Co. Institute, closed the work of the joint session; and the teachers separated with mutual congratulations and good wishes.

At a subsequent meeting of the Executive Committee of the Charlotte County Institute, the following resolution was passed: *Resolved, That Charlotte County Teachers' Institute place upon its records an acknowledgment of the courtesy of the teachers of Washington County on the occasion of their joint meeting in Calais, and the general appreciation on the part of the Charlotte County teachers of the value and usefulness of the work of the session.*

GLoucester, Northumberland and Restigouche Counties.

The following report of the proceedings is furnished by the Secretary, Mr. George K. McNaughton.

The joint institute of the teachers of Restigouche, Gloucester and Northumberland assembled on Thursday morning, 11th inst., in the new convent School at Bathurst. Though it seemed rain, about eighty teachers enrolled. The chair was taken by Inspector G. W. Mersereau, who in his opening remarks expressed regret that false rumors concerning small-pox in Bathurst had operated in preventing many teachers of Restigouche and Northumberland counties from being present.

Mr. E. L. O'Brien, president of the Gloucester county institute, in a few well chosen words welcomed the teachers to the town. This called forth responses in the same happy vein from Mr. James McIntosh of Chatham, and Mr. G. U. Hay of St. John. The officers of the joint institute were elected as follows: President, Mr. Edward L. O'Brien; vice-president, Miss Eugenie Hache; secretary-treasury, Geo. K. McNaughton; assistant secretary, Miss Lizzie Garret. In the afternoon a paper on Arithmetic, written by Mr. R. B. Masterton of Dalhousie, was read. The writer condemned the too common practice of requiring the pupils to memorize meaningless facts; of learning the multiplication table without knowing how it is formed, and of attempting to teach mensuration without the pupil having a knowledge of geometry. He emphasized the need of giving practical problems, of teaching numbers from concrete objects, and the advantages of the unitary method. The paper was

discussed by Inspector Mersereau, Mr. G. U. Hay and others. A lesson on Nature Work was then given by Sister Mary Stephen to one of her primary grades. A beautiful exhibition of calisthenic exercises was given by the same pupils. Mr. G. U. Hay came next with a very interesting talk on "Plant Study," adapting his remarks to the teaching of that subject to grades iii, iv, and v. of the ungraded course. He strongly emphasized the necessity of pupils investigating for themselves—to learn by doing. The great moral, mental and aesthetic results to be obtained from a proper study of this subject were admirably brought out.

In the evening a public meeting was held, at which President O'Brien, Inspector Mersereau and Mr. G. U. Hay spoke to a large and appreciative audience in the Masonic Hall. Mr. O'Brien said that while the whole responsibility of educating the child was usually placed on the teacher, a great deal really rested on the parent. Children allowed to spend the evening roaming about the streets or reading nonsensical literature cannot keep abreast of the pupils guided by a watchful parent. Inspector Mersereau, after briefly reviewing and commending the educational progress in the three counties during the past thirty years, said that the schools are not yet doing all they should for the pupils. One of the chief reasons for this is the irregular attendance of the pupils at school. For the best interests of the child, of the community and of the nation, compulsory attendance is essential. Let parents and teachers therefore unite in urging our legislators to bring about this result. Mr. Hay followed in the same vein and showed that we must fall far short of realizing our educational ideal while the present irregular attendance continues.

An excellent literary and musical programme was rendered by local talent in the course of the evening. On Friday morning Mr. Peter P. Murray, of Caraquet, read in French a paper on "How our schools are supplying the needs of Acadian pupils." This paper was warmly discussed by a number of English teachers and by Mr. C. Poirier and Miss L. Cormier. The institute then adjourned to visit the village school, where a lesson illustrative of the phonic method of reading was given by Sister de Lourde.

In the afternoon a paper on history was read by Miss Ina F. Mersereau. The subject was treated in an original way and showed how history, when properly taught, will develop the child's mental faculties, engender patriotism and supply a store of valuable knowledge.

The following officers for Gloucester institute were then elected for the ensuing year: President, Mr. E. L. O'Brien; vice-president, Miss Lauza Cormier; secretary-treasurer, Geo. K. McNaughton; members of council, Miss

Eugenie Hache, Mr. Alfred Whitzell. For Northumberland: President, Mr. Geo. Wathen; vice-president, Miss Susie O'Brien; secretary-treasure, Mr. R. W. Alward; members of council, Miss Catherine Loggie, Miss Maud Menzies. The executive of Restigouche remains the same as last year. After singing the national anthem the institute adjourned.

KENT COUNTY.

The eighteenth annual meeting of the Kent County Institute was held at Richibucto on October 4th and 5th. Inspector George Smith in the chair. Forty-three teachers enrolled. After an address by the President, Mr. G. U. Hay gave a talk on Nature Work, and subsequently he gave an illustrative lesson on the same subject to the members of the Institute during an out-door excursion.

The following papers were read during the several sessions. "The Teacher's Self Improvement" by Mr. R. G. Girvan; "School Government" by C. H. Cowperthwaite; "The Defects of our French Readers" by Mr. Angus Dangle. Miss Susie A. Daly gave a model lesson to a class of six pupils on "Alcohol". Earnest discussions followed all these papers in which Inspector Smith, G. U. Hay, H. H. Bridges and several others took part.

The public educational meeting on Thursday evening showed the hearty interest of the people in the work of the teachers. Addresses were given by Inspector Smith, Mr. Hay, Rev. A. D. McLeod and Geo. V. McNerney, M. P. A fine musical programme was carried out during the evening. The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, George A. Coates, Vice-President, Miss Mary Chrystal; Secretary, R. G. Girvan; additional members of Executive, Miss Minnie Buckley and Miss Kate Keswick.

KINGS COUNTY.

The fifteenth annual meeting of the King's County Teachers' Institute convened in the Grammar School, Sussex, on September 20th and 21st. President J. W. Menzie in the chair. Eighty teachers enrolled. The following is taken from the report in the *Educational Review*.

Papers were read by H. A. Wheaton on Canadian History, and one on School Discipline by Mrs. M. S. Cox, in which some of the faults of pupils were dealt with in a very effective manner. A discussion on Patriotism was conducted by Mr. W. L. McDiarmid, and several members of the Institute took part. Mr. Duncan J. Kirkpatrick gave a lesson to a class of boys and girls on percentage. The lesson was clear and practical in its presentation.

and was highly spoken of by those who took part in the discussion which followed. Miss Maggie Smith gave a lesson on Oral Composition in Grade II, an excellent model of how the subject may be taught by the help of pictures. The discussions on the various subjects were participated in by many of the teachers present, including Inspector Steeves, J. Brittain, President Meene, W. L. McDiarmid, Howard Keith, J. W. Howe, W. N. Biggar, Mrs. Cox, Miss Duke, D. J. Kirkpatrick, Mr. Croker, D. W. Hamilton, Miss Annie Darling, Miss M. A. Stewart, G. T. Morton, Miss W. A. Toole, Miss Maggie Smith, Miss Horsman, Miss Crawford, Miss Briggs and others. Mr. J. Brittain, science master of the Normal School, was present and took an active part in several of the discussions. He also gave an excellent address on "Plants and their Ways," and led a field excursion on Thursday afternoon. Mr. W. N. Biggar had on exhibition 120 specimens of mounted plants, which were examined with great interest. They had been collected and mounted by his pupils.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Howard Keith; Vice-president, Miss Annie Briggs; Secretary-Treasurer, W. N. Biggar. Additional members of the executive, Laura Horseman and T. E. Morton.

VICTORIA COUNTY.

The Victoria County Institute met at Grand Falls, on the 27th and 28th of September. At the first session the following officers were elected: President, Miss Bessie Scott; Vice-President, Mr. Arthur H. Shea, M. A.; Secretary, Miss A. M. Everett; additional members of Committee of Management, Mr. M. L. Hayard and Miss Wood.

A brief address was given by the retiring President, Inspector Meagher, which was well received.

A vote of thanks was then tendered the retiring Secretary, Mr. C. H. Elliott, B. A., for his faithful and efficient services, and expressing regret at his withdrawal from the teaching profession.

During the Institute excellent papers were read on "Supplementary Work," by Principal Hayward of the Grand Falls School; "Object Teaching" by Miss Bessie Scott; "Bird Life," by Mr. Rogers; "Physical Culture," by Miss Everett and "A Defect Arising from our Graded System, and its Remedy," by Inspector Meagher.

After the transaction of necessary routine business the Institute adjourned. Its next meeting will be held at Andover on the last Thursday and Friday of September, 1901; but if arrangements can be made to combine with the Carleton County Institute, some more central locality may be selected.

On Friday evening, a public meeting was held in Wilson's Hall. The Chief Superintendent of Education gave an eloquent and practical address which was listened to with close attention. Inspector Meagher and Geo. W. Day, Secretary of Grand Falls board school trustees, also addressed the meeting. Music and recitations added to the enjoyment of the evening.

BESSIE E. SCOTT,

President.

WESTMORLAND COUNTY.

The twenty-third annual meeting of the Westmorland County Teachers' Institute, was held in Dorchester, October 11th and 12th, Miss Janet Read, vice-president, in the chair. Eighty-four teachers enrolled. Papers were read as follows: by Miss Ramsay, on the New series of readers, pointing out their excellencies and defects, followed by a general discussion in which Inspector Smith, Principal Oulton and others took part; by C. H. Acheson, on Drawing, with illustrations on the blackboard, by Miss M. Maud Anderson, on Difficulties in Miscellaneous Schools, by C. H. Acheson (prepared by Joa. Mills) opposing Home Study, which was criticised by many of the teachers.

A public meeting was held on the evening of October 11, presided over by Mr. Justice Landry. At the conclusion of the meeting the visitors were entertained by the Dorchester school board and teachers. The following officers were elected; president, C. H. Acheson; vice-president, Miss Hattie S. Comben; secretary-treasurer, S. W. Irons. Additional members of executive committee, Miss Kyle and Miss McDougall.

YORK COUNTY.

The York County Institute met in the High School Fredericton on the 11th and 12th of October, the President Joseph Mills, B. A. in the chair. A severe rain-storm which carried away bridges and rendered some of the roads impassable prevented the attendance of many who would otherwise have been present. Eighty-nine teachers enrolled. At the opening session the President J. Mills, B. A., delivered a thoughtful address in reference to the relations of teachers and pupils, and the proper co-ordination of the subjects taught. Addresses were also given by the Chief Superintendent, Dr. Inch, and by Inspector Bridges.

A paper on the Secondary Schools of Germany was read by Prof. Scott, Ph. D., of the University. It was a clear and interesting summary of the condition of these Schools. There is a strong feeling against too much of the study of the ancient classics; and the requirements are being gradually reduced.

Prof. McCready, of the Sloyd School, gave an excellent illustration of manual training, noting that four benches and tools for seat work had been introduced into the school at Benton, Carleton County. The teacher took the summer course at Fredericton last year. The cost of the outfit at Benton did not much exceed \$50.

On Friday morning, a paper on written examinations was read by Principal B. C. Foster, which called forth considerable discussion. This was followed by a very interesting and instructive talk on birds, by Mr. William Moore, of Scotch Lake, York Co. The teachers showed their appreciation of Mr. Moore's address by presenting him with a valuable field-glass.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were: President, Mr. Amos O'Brien; vice-president, Mr. M. A. Oulton; secretary, Miss Ella Thorne. Additional members of the Executive, Miss Maggie Parker, Miss Lizzie Doherty, Mr. A. H. Barker.

For various reasons no Institute meetings were held during the year in the Counties of Madawaska, Saint John, Queens and Sunbury.

III—Report of Summer School of Science.

J. R. INCH, Esq., LL. D.,
Chief Superintendent of Education,
Fredericton, N. B. }

SIR: I respectfully submit the following report of the Fourteenth Annual Session of the Summer School of Science for the Atlantic Provinces of Canada, which was held at Bear River, N. S., July 26th to Aug 10th, 1900.

Early in the year a calendar setting forth the courses to be taken up in the School and directing students as to the preparation necessary to receive the most benefit from the School, was sent to the teachers of the Maritime Provinces and others interested in education.

On the evening of July 26th, a most enthusiastic opening meeting was held in the Baptist church, kindly placed at the disposal of the School for their public meetings, by the trustees. Classes were conducted in the spacious School building of the village, which was a veritable hive of industry from half past eight in the morning until nine or ten o'clock in the evening.

There were 190 members enrolled—143 from Nova Scotia, 30 from New Brunswick, 10 from Prince Edward Island and 7 from the United States of America.

From the report of the school in the *Educational Review* of August last, the following is taken, which gives a good idea of the work done.

"The laboratory and field work were more prominent than ever before, and the bright eager faces of students fairly indicated that they were engaged in interesting and congenial work. In the class rooms devoted to Geology and Botany, the desks and tables were strewn with rocks, fossils and plants, and one could not fail to be impressed by the practical and useful character of the work done. In the afternoon members of the same classes under the leadership of Dr. Bailey and Messrs. Vroom and Hay, could be seen picking their way through the windings of some picturesque dell or gorge, now studying ancient forms of life from the imprints on the rocks, now turning their attention to the ever present, active, living forms around them. A more eager and interested class it would be difficult to find than that which assembled every afternoon with Dr. Andrews, engaged in the blow-pipe analysis of minerals, and the same spirit characterized the laboratory work of Dr. Magee in Chemistry and Physics Messrs. Oulton and Dixon in Zoology, and Mr. Starratt in Physiology. The demonstrations carried on by the latter teacher before his class by means of the

microscope, and also to some extent in the advanced Botany and Zoology classes will, it is hoped, be largely extended in coming years.

"But the laboratory method was not confined to the natural science classes. If the laboratory work means "get up and do something," Principal Cameron's work in English Literature is laboratory work of the highest type. His methods are analytical, leading his students to search for themselves. Mrs. Patterson's Kindergarten work with the objective illustration furnished by a class of children gave ample opportunity to primary teachers to get something of the theory and practice of the Kindergarten. Miss Ina S. Brown's valuable work in Literature and Elocution, as well as her readings impressed all with the simplicity and naturalness of her methods. Miss Ada G. Ryan's instruction in Tonic-Sol-Fa has been an excellent feature of the Summer School, and this year the interest was fully maintained. Dr. Hall's suggestive talks on education gave his hearers a new inspiration, because he always has something of fresh interest for them derived from his large experience and reading. Mr. F. A. Pickett's class in sketching was so successful that he has been appointed by the directors, teacher of drawing for next year."

The excursions this year were interesting, enjoyable and profitable. They were to Annapolis Royal, Point Prim and other points of interest around the Bay of Fundy and vicinity of Bear River.

An exceptionally interesting course of public lectures were arranged for this year and efficiently carried out, not the least enjoyable was the evening "With the Habitant" when Dr. Drummond in his inimitable manner rendered selections from his published and unpublished poems.

The Summer School of Science has become an additional educational agency of the Maritime Provinces, it is growing in interest and efficiency each year. In the future, as in the past, it will be the aim of the management to enlarge the scope of the work undertaken, also to modify it to suit the changing educational conditions of the times, the purpose of the School being to encourage teachers in their work and to bring to them the best and most advanced educational thought.

The next session of the School will be held in Lunenburg, N. S., July 23rd to Aug. 9th, 1901.

Appended find list of officers for the ensuing year, also the financial statement.

I have the honor to be,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. SEAMAN, Secretary.

Summer School of Science.

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Dec. 8th, 1900.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.

W. R. CAMPBELL, M. A., County Academy, Truro, N. S.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

B. MCKITTRICK, B. A., County Academy, Lunenburg, N. S.

J. VROOM, Esq., St. Stephen, N. B.

GEO. J. MCCORMAC, Esq., Inspector of Schools, Cardigan, P. E. I.

SECRETARY-TREASURER.

J. D. SEAMAN, Esq., Prince Street School, Charlottetown, P. E. I.

LOCAL SECRETARY.

GEO. H. LOVE, Esq., Lunenburg, N. S.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

The President, the Secretary-Treasurer, A. CAMERON, Esq., G. J. OULTON, M. A., L. W. BAILEY, Ph. D., S. A. STARRATT, Esq.

FACULTY.

BOTANY.

G. U. HAY, M. A., St. John, N. B.

J. VROOM, St. Stephen, N. B.

ANHYDROUS CHEMISTRY.

W. W. ANDREWS, LL. D., Sackville, N. B.

CHEMISTRY.

W. H. MAGEE, R. D., Parrsboro, N. S.

DRAWING.

F. A. PICKETT, St. John, N. B.

ENGLISH LITERATURE.

.....

GEOLOGY.

L. W. BAILEY, Ph. D., Fredericton, N. B.

KINDERGARTEN.

MRS. S. B. PATTERSON, Truro, N. S.

MUSIC (Tonic Sol-Fa)

ADA F. RYAN, Halifax, N. S.

PEDAGOGICS.

J. B. HALL, Ph. D., Truro, N. S.

PHYSICS.

A. MELVILLE SCOTT, M. A., Fredericton, N. B.

PHYSIOLOGY AND HYGIENE.

J. A. STARRATT, Yarmouth, N. S.

ZOOLOGY AND ENTOMOLOGY.

G. J. OULTON, M. A., Moncton, N. B.

F. A. DIXON, M. A., Sackville, N. B.

Financial Statement.

RECEIPTS.

Balance from 1899.....	\$ 7 8
Government grant, Nova Scotia.....	100 0
" " New Brunswick.....	100 0
Grant from citizens of Bear River.....	100 0
Registration fees.....	220
Proceeds of Entertainments.....	64
Advertisements in Calendar.....	30
Balance due treasurer.....	
	<hr/> \$623

EXPENDITURES.

Printing, Advertising, Stationery.....	\$104 86
Calendars.....	91 90
Postage, Freight, Expressage.....	50 20
Instructors and Officers.....	280 00
Class Expenses.....	25 15
Sundries.....	71 55
	<hr/> \$623

APPENDIX F.

CENTENNIAL OF THE UNIVERSITY OF NEW BRUNSWICK.

**Addresses of Welcome and Congratulatory Speeches Delivered in the
Assembly Room of the Parliament Buildings on Tuesday,
May 29th, 1900.**

ADDRESS OF CHANCELLOR HARRISON, LL. D.

It has seemed good to the Senate and Faculty as well as to the Alumni and undergraduates to hold a centennial celebration.

The College of New Brunswick was founded 100 years ago—and now the horologe of time strikes the full century with a solemn chime, and summons together within the four walls of this noble room ambassadors from great Universities, delegates from Colleges and learned societies, cultivators of knowledge from far and near, representing altogether a mass of brain power that is simply appalling, and certainly unequalled in the annals of this Province.

The College of New Brunswick, let it never be forgotten, sprang originally from the cultured minds of our Loyalist forefathers. Very soon after their arrival in this country, then a wilderness, those far-seeing and enlightened men conceived the lofty ideal of a Provincial Seminary of arts and sciences to be situated at Fredericton. There have been three attempts to realize this ideal.

1st, there was the College of New Brunswick with its Provincial Charter granted in 1800 and with the Rev. Dr. Somerville for its central figure.

2nd, there was Kings College opened in 1829, for which Sir Howard Douglas had obtained a Royal Charter. The Rev. Dr. Jacob, sometime Fellow of Corpus, was acting head of Kings College from first to last—1829 to 1859.

Then came the University of New Brunswick with Dr. Brydone Jack of St. Andrews University for its central figure. Of the founders of what is known to the present generation as the University of New Brunswick, His Honor the Lieut. Governor, our honored visitor could speak from personal knowledge. He is the last survivor of that brilliant band of Legislators, who sat in the House of Assembly in 1859, when by a vote of 21 to 13 the House decided on the 8th of April that there should be a University, which shall be a body corporate under the name and style of the University of New Brunswick. All honor to the Legislators of 1859. All honor to their successors in 1900 All

honor to our venerable Chief Magistrate, our official visitor to day, on behalf of Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria.

The University is now part of our system of public instruction. The Elementary Schools prepare for the High Schools, and the High Schools prepare for the University. It is open to all who have brains and character. It is emphatically the College for a man of limited means. If a kind Providence has blessed a poor man in his family, with what the Scotch call a "laddie of pregnant parts" it is to the Provincial University he most naturally looks for his son's education and here the "laddie" is welcomed, however straitened his circumstances, however humble his origin.

If asked what the University has been doing all these hundred years I answer she has been growing; preparing for the future. All commencement is difficult; the beginning is half the whole work. For the accomplishment of the best results years of preparatory growth, perhaps of slow and painful growth, may be necessary.

There is an Eastern saying that all hurry came from the devil; slowness came from God. If we take refuge in this proverb to explain the slowness of our growth in the first 100 years there is one prediction we may confidently make and that is that the work of the second century upon which we are now entering will immeasurably transcend that of the first. The time to favor our Educational Zion, yea the set time is come. On Thursday we expect to lay the corner stone of our new science building. After the lapse of 100 years the old Loyalist ideal is taking new form and substance. The Alumni and undergraduates are showing favor to their Alma Mater and are setting up a noble and useful memorial of our Centennial celebration.

But while we have reason to believe that the work of the second century of the life of this University will far surpass that of the first we must be careful not to undervalue what has been done. It is impossible to read the centennial answers of the Alumni from all parts of the world; it is impossible to read the gracious answers of our sister colleges without feeling profoundly the greatness of the work that has been already accomplished. We do not like to boast, but I may whisper to the Hon. Minister of Militia, who has favored us with his presence, that it was in the University of New Brunswick that the Hon. Geo. E. Foster received his collegiate training. He was a "laddie of pregnant parts" whom nature and Sir John Macdonald afterwards chose to be Finance Minister of the Dominion of Canada.

What other Canadian University can summon to her centennial celebration such Alumni as Professor McCurdy, of Toronto University, Professor Goodspeed of McMaster University, Principal Sheraton, of Wycliffe College, Principal Parkin, of Upper Canada College? Once they dwelt in cold obscurity down

here by the sea, now they are famous dwellers by the lake and bask in the sunshine of the Queen City of Ontario.

From what source did our Sister Acadia obtain for her University Professors Wortman, Kierstead and Jones and for her seminaries Miss McLeod and Mr. Brittain? Their names are familiar to me from the roll call of the old college on the hill back of Fredericton. Dalhousie has won from us our own Prof. Murray and Mt. Allison has Prof. Paisley and Principal Palmer. Not a few of our old graduates have become professors for a longer or shorter time in their Alma Mater, Mr. Geo. Coster, Mr. W. P. Dole, Mr. Geo. E. Foster, Dr. H. S. Bridges, Mr. B. C. Foster, Mr. A. W. Duff, Mr. W. K. Hatt, Mr. Walter C. Murray, Mr. W. T. Raymond. But I must not stay even to mention those who have become eminent in law or in medicine or in the Christian ministry or in politics or in letters. The President of the Alumni Society, Mr. J. D. Hazen, a most loyal and gifted son of his Alma Mater, will I trust supply some of my omissions in his words of welcome to our distinguished guests.

Contrast the isolation which Dr. Somerville felt and deplored in the early part of the century with the University of New Brunswick of to-day, honored by the presence of representatives of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and St. Andrews, of Harvard and Cornell and Brown, of Bowdoin, Bates and Colby, and our friendly neighbor, the University of Maine. Canada is represented here from the Queen City of Ontario all the way eastward to where the Atlantic wave rolls foaming on the shores of New Brunswick, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward Island. An old graduate in Newfoundland sends hearty congratulations. To most of us here present the dearest place in the world is Canada. In Canada we were born or else in Canada we expect to find the grave of our rest. Here we must think and act and drink the mingled cup of pleasure and pain during our mysterious life journey to the undiscovered country. The welfare of Canada then is our welfare. Fed by her food, hurt by her calamities, warmed and cooled by her summers and winters, it becomes us to look upon Canada and her universities and her public men not with the coldness and indifference of cynics and critics, but with the ardor and attachment of patriots and lovers. In the name of our University I bid you all welcome, thrice welcome, to our Centennial celebration.

Address of J. R. Inch, LL. D., President of the Senate.

May it please your Honor :

On behalf of the Senate of this University, it is my pleasing duty to add to the Address of Chancellor Harrison a few words of welcome to the distinguished visitors who honor us by their presence on this auspicious occasion.

The historical records of this Continent reach back at the farthest but a very few centuries. It follows that any Institution in America which has reached the period of its Centennial Anniversary may claim the regard due to age, even though its growth may have been comparatively slow, and its history comparatively uneventful. On this ground, if on no other, the University of New Brunswick may complacently accept the homage of a large majority of the Colleges and Universities in Canada and the United States.

Le Grand Seminaire de Quebec, now Laval University, and King's College, Windsor, Nova Scotia, are the only existing degree-conferring seats of learning in British America whose founding antedated that of the University of New Brunswick. There are now more than four hundred Colleges and Universities, of various ranks, on this Continent— all of which, with the exception of about twenty, have been established since the beginning of the century. Most of them, indeed, have existed less than fifty years, and even during the last two decades, a score of powerful Universities have sprung into existence, Minerva like, fully equipped and richly endowed, from the heads and the hearts and the pockets of our American Jupiters of finance. From these lusty young giants, as well as from most of her other cis-atlantic sisters, the University of New Brunswick may demand the precedence due to seniority.

But the complacency with which we might be disposed to regard our status, on the ground of priority in time, as compared with our younger sisters, gives place at once to the diffidence of mere childhood when we find ourselves in presence of the representatives of Universities some of which were hoary with age long before the Continent on which we dwell was revealed to the eyes of Columbus.

What shall we say in presence of Oxford and Cambridge whose traditions reach back to the days of Alfred and the Plantagenets, whose great names include those of Roger Bacon, Duns Scotus, Occam, Alfred of Beverly and others, the very mention of which to most of us, calls up from "the dark backward and abysm of time" nothing more substantial than shadows? What shall we say in presence of the representatives of the historic Universities of Scotland and Ireland—of St. Andrews and Glasgow, of Aberdeen and Edinburgh and Trinity—whose records for centuries have been jewelled with illustrious names, whose sons, dispersed under every sky, have widened wherever they have gone the domain of Science and Art, of Philosophy and Literature, of Economics and Statecraft? In presence of these venerable Institutions the University of New

Brunswick, however creditable her brief record, may say with averted eyes :
"we are but of Yesterday!"

The representatives of the University of New Brunswick may, however, esteem themselves fortunate that they are in a position to claim for our New Brunswick Institution a very intimate relationship to all the Colleges and Universities represented here, whether of the old land or the new, whether those still in the dew of their youth, or those venerable with the accumulated traditions of the past. To all we are bound by some association more or less sacred.

To Oxford we are indebted for the first Principal of old Kings College, Dr. Edwin Jacob, who for thirty years stood at the head of our Provincial College, and whose mortal remains now repose under the shadow of a little church on the opposite side of the river. Professor Fletcher, now of Toronto, who filled the chair of Classics here for some time was also an Oxford man.

We are indebted to Cambridge for at least one of our former professors, Professor Montgomery Campbell, whose memory is still warmly cherished by scores of our Alumni, and whose name is perpetuated by the classical prize annually awarded.

To St. Andrews we owe a debt of gratitude for one who for forty-five years as Professor and President rendered invaluable service to the cause of Education in this Province, and whose sturdy character left its impress upon the hearts and lives of many successive classes of students. I refer to the late Dr. W. Brydone Jack.

To the University of Edinburgh we are indebted for the services of our first Professor of Chemistry and Natural History—the late Dr. James Robb—to whose worth as a gentleman and scholar and to the value of whose services as a Scientist his successor the present incumbent of the chair, has paid a graceful tribute in a highly appreciative sketch of his life and work. To Edinburgh we are indebted also for the services of Professor Duff, Professor Murray and Professor Davidson—the present incumbent of the Chair of Philosophy and Political Economy.

Turning now to Ireland—*insula sanctorum*—the mention of whose name in connection with learning suggests at once the ancient educational glories of Tara's halls, we find that not fewer than three of our present Academic Faculty are Trinity men—the Chancellor at the head of the Faculty and Professors Stockley and Dixon.

These are some of the bonds which hold the University of New Brunswick in loyal attachment to trans-atlantic Universities. Nor are our associations with those of the new world less sacred and enduring. Two of our present staff hold their Degrees from Harvard—our honored Professor of Natural History and Geology, Dr. Loring W. Bailey, who has given nearly forty years of his life to the service of this University, and Professor Raymond who a few years ago succeeded our own Dr. H. S. Bridges in the Chair of

ics and History. With Cornell, the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Toronto, which has given us Prof. Scott, and with nearly all the American Universities we have interchanged professors and students. Our relations with all these, as with our nearest Republican sisters in the State of New York, are of the most cordial character, and to the honoured representatives of these States and all we open our homes and hearts and extend a hundred thousand welcomes.

Our University occupies the position of an intermediate link between the old and the new; between Institutions which, deeply rooted in the past, have been broadening from precedent to precedent through the centuries, and the newer Institutions which planted in new soil have been developing for a few years only with marvellous rapidity under the forces and influences of a new environment. We look upon the old with reverence and devotion; we look upon the new with astonishment and admiration. Our ambition will be to enjoy the study and example of both.

Our country is also an intermediate link between the Motherland and the Great Republic. Canada extends a hand to each, to the mother and to the daughter, and says "Be forever united for the good of humanity," for the maintenance of "Peace on earth, good will to men."

There are many striking contrasts between the prevailing sentiments and conditions of 1800 and 1900. In closing, permit me to refer to one only.

In 1800, a distinctive and dominant class of the people of New Brunswick was known as "United Empire Loyalists." The name connoted undying attachment to British Institutions, but it implied also a corresponding antagonism to the Government and the land from which on account of loyalty to Great Britain they had expatriated themselves. At the close of the century all our people without distinction of race or class or creed or antecedent political allegiance are in fact, if not in name, "United Empire Loyalists." The undying attachment to the British Empire is stronger, if possible, than at the beginning of the century; but I rejoice to say that the antagonism of the early days has given place to admiration, respect, and the warmest fraternal affection towards the people of the United States. From the Atlantic to the Pacific Canada now desires the closest possible relations with our kindred of the Great Republic. Our desires, our aspirations, our hopes are that through the influence of Institutions such as are represented here, the coming century will witness a vital union of all English speaking peoples, and that the United Empire of the close of the Twentieth Century will be "The United Empire of Christian Civilization."

Address of J. D. Hazen, M. P. P., President of the Associated Alumni.

May it please Your Honor, Mr. Chancellor, Mr. President, Ladies and Gentlemen :—

After the cordial words of welcome that have been uttered by the Academic and the Executive heads of the University of New Brunswick this afternoon, I am fully sensible of the fact that it will be possible for the President of the Associated Alumni to add but little to what has gone before, and when I say that the graduates of the Institution greet with a hundred thousand welcomes the distinguished alumni and representatives of the Institutions of learning in Canada, in the United States and in Great Britain, all of them of world wide reputation, and many of them of great historical renown, which have for more than a century, and in some cases for many centuries, been influencing the thought, the culture and the progress of the world, I feel that I can say no more. At the same time, however, I know that the members of the Alumni Association on whose behalf I am now speaking will expect me in no mere perfunctory spirit, but *de imo pectore* from the very depth and inmost recesses of my heart to extend their sincere and hearty thanks to the Universities represented here and to the representatives themselves, many of whom at personal inconvenience have come to rejoice with us in the completion of the first century in our College history, and the fact that they have done so is a striking object lesson of that catholicity of purpose, sympathy and kindly feeling which in bonds stronger than adamant, unite together scholars and institutions of learning all the world over. Many of the loyalist founders of this province, as pointed out today, were men of culture and refinement and when they settled upon the rugged and forest clad shores of the Bay of Fundy and commenced to carve themselves homes out of the trackless forest, they did not allow the torch of learning and education to be extinguished in their midst. Many of them were graduates of Harvard University and it was but natural that such men, having been driven from their happy homes in Massachusetts Bay and other parts of the United States because of their intense devotion to the British Constitution, should, as soon as they secured a foothold in the new land in which their lot was cast, make provision for higher education so that their children might not be denied the blessings and privileges which they themselves had enjoyed. Our University is essentially the University of the Loyalists for to their enlightened patriotism it owes its existence and while in the commercial metropolis which they founded no monument has been raised to their memory the University of New Brunswick, its college building, "beautiful for situation," remains a monument more enduring than brass, of their love of learning and of their strong belief in the fact, the truth of which is every day becoming more apparent to thinking men, that the great necessity of any state is an educated and enlightened citizenship which can be only obtained by means of Universities founded

on broad and liberal principles. Such an institution this province possesses in the University of New Brunswick—Its purely non-sectarian character commends it to all denominations and it is a pleasure to find that a very large and important portion of the Christian church in this province has endorsed it as the college which their young men should attend. It has always been distinguished by the fact that its professors have been men of culture and scholarship devoted to its deepest interests and evidence of their careful work and sound learning is found in the distinguished positions obtained in the different pursuits of life by its graduates in competition with those of larger, wealthier and more ambitious institutions, and many of its sons occupy professorial chairs in colleges throughout the land. Its record during the past decade has been one of steady progress, and as I have carefully watched its history during the twenty-one years since my graduation, my words may possibly be received as possessing some authority when I say that never in its history has it been so well equipped or capable of doing such good work as at present.

It is pleasing to meet here on this occasion the representatives of the Canadian Colleges, for in this generation to be a Canadian is something of which to be proud, and the citizen of Canada looks with the same feeling of confidence upon the institutions of his country, as did the citizen of the ancient empire, who in any part of the world could claim his Roman citizenship and appeal for security and protection to the name of Caesar.

It is pleasing also to meet here the representatives of the historic universities of Great Britain and to ask them to carry home with them across the seas to what we still fondly call the Motherland the expression of New Brunswick's loyalty and the fact that the strongest sentiment which influences the people of the province is that in favor of the permanent maintenance of our British connection.

It is no less a pleasure to meet the representatives of the great colleges of the United States. They come from a country where progress and the energy and the genius of whose people compels the admiration of the world and while we are content with our position as an integral part of the Empire, an "imperium in imperio," yet we cannot have anything but kindly feelings for the people of a nation with which our commercial relations are so closely interwoven, with which we have such intimate personal and domestic relations and which has been nationally and individually such a bounteous friend of higher education. In fact we have so much in common with them that it has been said we have only one tune to which to sing, *My Country 'Tis of Thee and God Save the Queen*. May the day come when there will be a union of all the Anglo-Saxon nations of the earth, and such a union of Great Britain, the United States, Australia, Canada, what is to be the federation of South Africa and the Islands of the Seas, will be brought to pass more through the enlightened influence of the Colleges

of the country than by any other cause, and when formed will be in the interests of humanity, of the peace, progress and happiness of the world and will be a great forward movement towards the time of which the laureate dreamed—

When the war drum beats no longer and the battle flag is furled in the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

**Congratulatory Speech of Principal Peterson, LL. D., McGill University—
Representing Oxford and McGill.**

To me has been assigned the honour of leading the chorus of congratulation which is now to swell forth from various speakers in response to your Chancellor's cordial address of welcome. And while not without experience in the ways of such a festival as this, I must confess to a certain feeling of diffidence: for never before have I occupied so prominent a position. Some twenty years ago it was my good fortune to attend as a delegate the famous Edinburgh Tercentenary, when from all parts of the world men eminent in literature, science and art came together to celebrate the 300th birthday of the University of the Scottish metropolis. I can still recall the warmth of the reception accorded to the very youthful Principal of a still more youthful college. Since my transference to this continent, at least one gathering of similar importance has been held. There, however, the delegates were divided into two classes, broadly and severely labelled 'American' and 'European' respectively. Addresses of welcome were offered first to European institutions of learning, and secondly to American institutions; congratulatory replies were made by European representatives and by American representatives. There seemed to be no room for Canadians, and I began more than ever before to wish for some adjective that might become, by general consent, the peculiar property of the people of the United States. For if the word English is on the one hand too narrow now for the people of the Great and Greater Britain, on the other hand there are points of view from which the generic title American is too wide for our cousins on the other side of the line.

There is no doubt, however, where we stand today. This is a Canadian University and to it I bring the greetings not only of a sister university in Canada, but also of one which may be described as the Grey Mother of them all—the University of Oxford. And as the Vice Chancellor reminded me when asking me to undertake this duty on behalf of Oxford, there is perhaps some appropriateness in Oxford's choice of a representative on this occasion. The Vice Chancellor happens to be at the time also President of Corpus Christi College. The first Principal of King's College, from 1829 to 1859, was the Rev. Edwin

Jacob D. D., some time Fellow of that college, and I had the honour of being a Scholar on the same historic foundation.

I shall say nothing here of McGill: away up in Montreal we have it always with us. But as I have made what I hope will be taken as a good humoured reference to the universities of the United States, I should like to carry it further by adding that there is a sense in which I may claim if it is not trenching on the prerogative of other delegates present to come also as their representative on this occasion; for within the past few days I have visited Johns Hopkins and Yale and the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia to say nothing of Harvard and Columbia, to which I was already no stranger. And having made a point of stating in these various university centres that the end of my journeyings was to be the little town of Fredericton in New Brunswick, I was in each and every case made the bearer of cordial if unofficial greetings. Something still lives of that feeling of the university brotherhood which in the middle ages made poor scholars of one college the welcome guests of another, but in these latter days it is the Professors who travel, and no reception could possibly be more cordial than that which is to be met with in the United States.

Between the University of New Brunswick and some of those which I have lately visited there are points of contrast as well as of resemblance. All will bear witness to the fact that this University does what it can to keep up a creditable standard—an entirely reputable standard—both of matriculation and of graduation. Further it enjoys certain advantages on the side of quietude and the absence of those distractions which are generally attendant on the life of a large city. A sufficient curriculum is provided, along which the general body of your students must travel, unbeguiled by the dazzling and even bewildering multitude of elective subjects which are provided in larger Universities. There is no danger here of "hap-hazardness" in the choice of studies. There are many who think that individualism is being pushed too far in this connection. The bewilderment that comes over half-trained students when asked to make a selection from the academic wares temptingly outspread before them under the full system of free electives can only be paralleled by the condition of mind to which the inexperienced visitor to a big hotel is reduced when he has to make his choice from a badly edited menu card. He would really prefer to trust the management to make a selection for him: so sometimes would the student.

But while you do not offer all the varieties that are included in the modern programmes of elective studies, you aim in your own way at fulfilling the exhortation to "give the people what they need." The sound foundation of liberal studies is your first care, but you do not neglect the special needs and opportunities of this part of the Dominion, and it is greatly to your credit that you have been able to carry on so successfully a course in Engineering Science. In this as in other respects you have had a not undistinguished

history. The list of your graduates includes the names of Geo. R. Parkin (1867) C. Roberts (1879) and Bliss Carmen (1881). And many more whose names cannot now be mentioned would join with the men I have named in saying "It is a little College, but there are those who love it." I am glad to know that you have many links binding you to McGill. Let us hope that we have, both of us, a bright future in store. There are those who would tell us that we must look no longer for any form of aid from the state. The state has never done very much for McGill, and is now inclined to do even less; but if your provincial legislature should insist on withdrawing from you the grant which you have hitherto enjoyed, you may join with us in citing the anomalies of a country in one part of which, namely Ontario, its Government seems to be unable to do too much for the Provincial University whereas in other parts it cannot do too little. They tell us to look to the millionaires who are around and about us. And our Toronto friends, who enjoy state aid on a large scale, assure us that it is a much less onerous form of benevolence than that for which we are indebted to the rich men of Montreal. Well, that is a matter of opinion. So far as McGill is concerned, while the crop of millionaires continues, McGill will be well pleased to go on hugging her gilded chains. And we hope that the future may bring to you, as well as to ourselves, a larger and fuller measure of financial prosperity.

In any case, and on any view of your prospects, you have done your work well, fulfilling the true function of such an institution as this, which is to "make possible the various lines of study, to teach them in such a manner that the learner shall carry away a love of work and reading for their own sakes, and to bring together for a time in living intercourse teacher and student, student and student, teacher and teacher."

Speech of Dr. J. G. Adami, late Fellow of Jesus College, Cambridge - Representing the University of Cambridge.

Your Honor, Mr. Chancellor and Governors of the University, Ladies and Gentlemen: -

You will, I know, forgive me if the sad event which has brought a gloom over our proceedings this afternoon, has reacted upon me, and if my words to you today are relatively poor and feeble. I need not say that the good work done by Mr. Rand for education in this province, is well known to us in the other parts of the Dominion though I had not met him personally until this afternoon. Indeed but two minutes before his sudden seizure I had been introduced to him by the Hon. Mr. Foster and sitting close to him it had been my part to be one of those who bore him out of this chamber. The terrible suddenness of his death

is only mitigated by the thought that he whose life has been given to the advance of education, should in another sense give up that life when celebrating educational advance in this province, as indicated by the completion of the Centenary of your University. Sad though it be we cannot but feel that there is something appropriate in this ending of a career of strenuous duty.

It is my privilege, Your Honor, to be present with you today as representative of one of the old English universities. Mindful of the gentle hints that have been let fall by previous speakers with regard to latinity, I will not read out the greetings forwarded to you from my old university of Cambridge, for those greetings are in Latin. And while it might please some to have me read them employing the pronunciation to which they adhere, it might pain, not to say jar upon others. I will therefore desist, only assuring you that the University of Cambridge desires most cordially to congratulate the University of Fredericton upon the completion of its first 100 years of activity, that she wishes you a future full of prosperity and good works and that she remembers to her pleasure certain of her alumni, the memory of whom is dear to her, who in times past were connected with your University, and that thus there are warm and very personal links connecting this University of the new world with that University of the old.

And for my University, Sir, may I say this, that these greetings are not merely formal. It is always remembered in Cambridge that the first universities upon this side of the Atlantic were founded by Cambridge men. And while I cannot but feel deeply grateful to my Alma Mater that she should have thus remembered one who has been for many years absent from her, while I feel more deeply than I can say the honor that she has thus conferred upon a wandering and unworthy son, it is a matter of no little pleasure to me to think that in selecting me along with Mr. DeSoyres, to be one of her representatives with you to-day, she has selected one connected with the two colleges in her university which occupy a peculiar place in connection with the early history of education in America. For as an old graduate of Christ's College, to paraphrase certain recent remarks of Sir Walter Besant, I like other graduates of that college feel, if I may so express it, a grandfatherly interest in American universities.

My old college of Christ's in the 17th century gave forth Sir Walter Mildmay, Queen Elizabeth's treasurer, and Sir Walter Mildmay founded Emmanuel College in the University of Cambridge, and Emmanuel College gave forth John Harvard, and Harvard established the oldest university college in the new world at the town of Cambridge in Massachusetts. While, further, as sometime a fellow of Jesus College I belong to that Corporation which gave forth John Eliot, and he established the first printing press in America for other than purely official and commercial purposes: John Eliot, Apostle to the Indians, translator of the Bible into the aboriginal language of the Algonquins, the Indians inhabit-

ing this part of the Continent. It was my good fortune shortly before I left Cambridge to discover in the old Library at Jesus the copy of that Bible dedicated by Eliot to his old college.

Thus already in the 17 Century Cambridge was, through its alumni, interesting itself in University matters and in the advance of education in North America.

Unfortunately I cannot venture to return the compliment and in her name ask you to send representatives to any centenary celebration, for, alas, neither Oxford nor Cambridge knows exactly when it started its learned career. Some of you may possibly know that there is an ever present controversy between these two universities as to which is the older—a controversy which was already active in the time of Henry VIII but which never can be settled; Cambridge declares that in the hoary times of King Alfred, she was a seat of learning, Oxford not to be beaten, goes back still earlier to the Roman times. We cannot follow her there because there are no literary remains bearing upon that epoch of Britain's history. To that extent she has the advantage. Nor even can we be sure that Cambridge dates back to King Alfred's time, for certain Town and Gown riots in the 14th century led to all the university muniments and charters being dragged out of the university chest by the victorious town party and converted into a contribution to a large bonfire in the market place.

But if thus the antiquity of these old universities appears to you to be something fearful and wonderful, let me beg you to find encouragement in the evolution of these bodies. I have ventured to look at the exquisite seal which dangles from the Oxford letter of congratulation. That seal, I take it, is of the 14th or 15th century and the university there is represented by a school master, an undoubted domine. There is something in his hand which looks most suspiciously like a birch rod and he is surrounded by a class of a dozen diminutive boys. For centuries, that is, the English universities were but High Schools, the undergraduates were boys or little more than boys; their teaching was mainly of grammar and rhetoric. The seal of Cambridge renewed in the 17th century which I have here, shows that then the university had developed into more nearly what we understand by a university at the present day. In the centre of the seal we have the Chancellor, or Vice-Chancellor, sitting upon his throne and on either side there is a single figure attired as a Master of Arts.

It took centuries, then, for the old universities to undergo this evolution to the higher bodies such as they now are. And in that Mr. Chancellor, I find a high degree of encouragement for the University of New Brunswick. For you are following in their honored steps. Your university began, if I mistake not, simply as a high School with a master and several scholars; from that it passed to the collegiate stage with a single faculty with but a small staff, and from that again it passed to the full university with several faculties and with full

recognition of the degrees granted by it. You may think that the progress is slow and that even now at the end of 100 years you have not attained to the development that you would desire. Take courage; the great old universities of the mother land required centuries for reaching the position to which you have already attained; they did not come into being as full fledged universities, they went through a natural and gradual evolution and to that very process of evolution, probably, their eventual great success has been due.

So Your Honor and Mr. Chancellor, I would say to your university, speaking on behalf of Cambridge: Take courage! Do not be depressed because you have not immediately attained to complete manhood. Take courage, you are progressing along the right lines. If the full development of a great university is a matter of the centuries, be satisfied if you are progressing in an orderly manner. If each decade sees you doing greater good, becoming more firmly established in the hearts and affections of your alumni and of the country, and if those alumni, wandering out into the world, are, decade by decade, showing by their good deeds the good influence and the strength of their Alma Mater,—and this they assuredly are accomplishing—then is it well with you. Be not afraid to hasten slowly for thereby your advance is sure.

Speech of Professor Moses Coit Tyler, representing Cornell University.

Mr. Chancellor :

I am the bearer of a special message from the faculty of Cornell University ---a message engrossed on this parchment; and, if you will permit me to do so, I will read it as a text for the brief remarks which you have invited me to make at this time. [Having read the address and placed it in the hands of the Chancellor, the speaker continued as follows:] These words of greeting we now leave with you. They are sincere words. They tell of our cordial interest in the University of New Brunswick; in its finished century of faithful service for the higher education; in its growth, its prosperity, its broadening usefulness, its ever deepening honor, throughout that second century of life and effort on which it now enters. You may have noted, also, that this message from Cornell hints at a more than ordinary friendliness between us. Let me say, then, that connected with the founding of our university a third of a century ago were some things which seemed then to attract the attention of young Canadians seeking an education, and which led to the arrival among us of the large Canadian group which has steadily increased ever since, especially from this portion of Canada. One of these things was the presence at our inauguration, or during our first years, of a few famous Oxford men, especially of Thomas Hughes and Goldwin Smith, whose names were names to charm the

young Canadian youth and to draw him to us. Another thing was the novelty of our proposed system of university instruction—the offer of a wide choice among many courses of study, the prominence given to those scientific and technical subjects which appeal so strongly to the practical interests of our time. Chief of all, perhaps, was the open sympathy of our founder for young men hungering after an education and without the means to procure it, and his effort to arrange for student self-support in his university.

At any rate, for these and similar reasons, it has happened that we have always had a large body of Canadians among our students, especially from the eastern provinces; and several of these have remained, in addition to others who have come as graduates from your own colleges, to take permanent positions with us, and to multiply the ties of acquaintance, of interest and good fellowship which bind us to the people of Canada. We count it among the glories of our early history that our first professor of geology, and one of the most brilliant men ever enrolled on our list of instructors, was a native of this province and of this town, a favorite pupil of Agassiz, a missionary for science, and a martyr to it, in the empire of Brazil. Is it needful that I should pronounce here the name of Charles Frederic Hartt? At the head of our university library to-day is George William Harris, who began his life as a Cornell student with the very life of Cornell itself, drawn to us in his youth from the county of Pictou. At the head of our law library is Alexander Frazer, a valued gift to us from Dalhousie. A leading professor in our School of philosophy, and the managing editor of our Philosophical Review, is Dr. James Edward Creighton, a native of Nova Scotia. Almost the last bit of news I had as I left my home to come here was of the election to a fellowship in physics of Mr. Frank Allen, a Fredericton boy, and one of your own graduates. I need not tell you, also, that the presidency of Cornell is filled by Dr. Schurman, a native of Prince Edward Island, a graduate of Acadia, once a professor at Dalhousie, who, to his fame as philosopher, writer, orator, now adds that distinction which he has lately reaped in the sphere of world politics as chief commissioner and counsellor of the President of the United States touching the condition and needs of our new Asiatic possessions. Finally, if you will let me add still another personal item, the supreme control of our university is in the hands of a board of trustees, and one of the most honored members of that board is a native of New Brunswick, an alumnus of this university, the Rev. Stephen Henry Synnott, D. D., who is present here to-day, after more than forty years of separation, to join in these tributes of homage to his Alma Mater. So I can hardly accuse myself of extravagance if I say that, however it may be with other American Universities, Cornell is an American university strongly characterized by its Canadian relationships and sympathies. Hence, Mr. Chancellor, when you honored her by an invitation to send to you one delegate

to be present at this high festival, she responded by sending to you two—the appearing among you to-day, if I may say so, with a double measure of benediction.

But I should not like to give you the impression that I regard the sympathy between us as resting on personal accidents alone. Our experience at university has been on lines of development somewhat similar to yours. Some of your greatest difficulties have been our greatest difficulties also. What you have been trying to do for a century, we have been trying to do for a third of a century. We salute you, then, as brethren and kinsmen in the same noble vocation. Are we not both doing our best to hold aloft in the world the torch of learning—love of truth for truth's sake and irrespective of consequences—love of exactness—love of fair-mindedness in critical judgments? Are we not both trying, also, to help our students even though we do not say much about it, to build out their knowledge on the side of wisdom, and their wisdom on the side of virtue, and their virtue on the side of reverent loyalty to Him whose bosom is the seat of law, Who is Himself the Eternal Source of all light, and beauty and goodness?

But I do not forget, Mr. Chancellor, that you invite me to speak here not only on behalf of my university, but on behalf of my country also. This I do with pleasure. I wish that my country had at this moment in my place an abler representative; it could not have one more sincere and cordial in good-will toward you. I am one of those Americans of the stock of the earliest English colonists in New England—an American Englishman of the time of Charles I.; and every drop of my blood thrills with joy over the new era of friendship which has now begun, and which I hope and pray shall never end, between the great political and territorial divisions of the English-speaking race throughout the world.

Sir, it is impossible to do justice to the ties which bind us together—your people and my people—without taking into account this tie of race, this tie of history. We Americans here to-day wish to express our friendship toward you, not only on account of yourselves and the good work you are doing here, but also on account of those noble men and women, your ancestors, who founded this province of New Brunswick, this town of Fredericton, and this university which is the crown and glory of both. We remember what sort of men and women they were—their sincerity, their devotion to principle in defiance of loss and pain, their courage, their perseverance, their clear prevision of the immense importance of race unity. So, very honestly, with all our hearts, we greet you as a kindred people, many of you of the same colonial origin with ourselves, having many things in your public and private experience identical with our own, still bound to us by antique and indestructible bonds of fellowship in faith, in sympathy, in aspiration, in humane effort, all coincident with the beginnings

English civilization in North America, nay with the beginnings of civilization itself in that fast-anchored isle beyond the sea, which is the beloved mother of all.

If between your ancestors and ours, on opposite sides of the old Revolutionary dispute a century and a quarter ago, there were many and bitter years of unfriendly tradition, we, on our part, are glad to think that such tradition lives no longer; that in the broad-minded view which time and the better understanding of our own history have brought to us, the coming years are to witness a normal and a permanent establishment of that primal relation of good-will and mutual help which bound together the earlier generations of our common race on this continent.

For such an effacement of an obsolete and outworn discord, and, in place of it, for the upbuilding of the higher life of true friendliness and co-operation between two peoples of the same blood and speech, of the same sacred principles, of the same mighty memories, we claim it as the peculiar privilege of Cornell University, in its present salutation of the University of New Brunswick, to give its voice, and ever, both here and elsewhere, to cast its influence.







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